

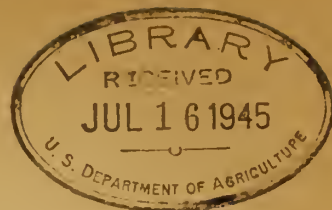
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Food Distribution Administration

PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
REGIONAL  
POULTRY AND EGG CONFERENCES

March 29 to April 14, 1943

at

Chicago, New York City, Des Moines, Denver,  
San Francisco, Atlanta, and Dallas

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## FOREWARD

This is a summary report of seven regional conferences held at Chicago, New York, Des Moines, Denver, San Francisco, Atlanta, and Dallas in March and early April 1943. These conferences were planned by the Food Distribution Administration in cooperation with the Office of Price Administration, Agricultural Extension Service, Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security Administration, and the Division of Education of the Department of Interior and were arranged by the Food Distribution Administration's regional offices in cooperation with the Office of Price Administration.

Participating in the conferences were representatives of poultry divisions and extension services of State Agricultural Colleges; marketing divisions of State Departments of Agriculture, State Supervisors of Vocational Agricultural Education, members of the staff of the Farm Security Administration, the Office of Price Administration, the Food Distribution Administration, and the poultry press.

These conferences were called to consider the operation and effects of the Maximum Price Regulations of the Office of Price Administration for poultry products, and Federal standards and grades as related to the efficient marketing of these products under wartime conditions to best serve producers and consumers, including military forces and our Allies.

Each conference was complete for the region in which it was held, but it seemed desirable to prepare a summary of all the conferences, so that those attending them and other leaders in the poultry industry might have the ideas developed at each of the conferences as an over-all picture of the problems and plans in order to contribute to the national policy and program. With this purpose in mind, the summary report includes discussions of the Office of Price Administration's regulations applying to eggs and poultry, discussions of Federal standards and grades and of grading procedure, a digest of the more important discussions, and copies of the conclusions and resolutions developed at the seven conferences. The names of the speakers taking part in these conferences have not been included because in many instances they were not identified.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture makes this report available in response to requests of those in attendance at the regional conferences. Its publication and distribution should not be construed, however, as implying that the Department concurs with all views expressed.

SUMMARIZED REPORT OF REGIONAL EGG AND POULTRY CONFERENCES  
Held Chicago, Des Moines, New York City, Denver, San Francisco, Atlanta & Dallas  
March 29 to April 14, 1943

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### PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES

by  
Melvin W. Buster<sup>1/</sup> and C. K. Powell<sup>2/</sup>

Under pressing and disturbing war influences, it is difficult to determine what things are most important. Alertness and cooperative effort are essential so that the maximum contribution may be made toward an effective and speedy conclusion of this war.

Ceiling prices based upon Federal grades and standards have recently been established on poultry products. Consideration of the problems and potential effects of the application of these regulations convinced our Washington staff of the Food Distribution Administration that a tremendous educational program would be necessary to obtain the most efficient marketing of poultry products. A constructive and uniform understanding of grading and labeling procedures by wholesalers, retailers, producers, and consumers is essential to aid these groups in complying with the ceiling price regulations in connection with the grading and labeling work now being done. Therefore, it appeared highly desirable to hold immediately regional conferences of State and Federal educational and regulatory personnel, including representatives of the Office of Price Administration, to develop uniform understanding and interpretation of regulations and comprehensive plans for educational programs and grader training schools, so that the marketing of poultry products might be conducted on as sound a basis as possible. This uniform understanding of the price regulations is especially important to aid in the efficient assembling, packing, processing, and distribution of these foods for all military, Lend Lease, and civilian purposes.

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Consequently, you have been invited to these regional conferences so that we may analyze existing problems and you may make suggestions as to the best manner in which State and Federal officials may cooperate in this common task.

We realize that the agricultural industry in the United States faces a tremendous task to meet production goals in spite of unavoidable limitations on labor, machinery, and feed. But most of us are in agreement on certain broad objectives.

1. We wish to increase production to meet the demands for food materials.
2. We agree generally that undesirable inflation should be controlled.
3. We want farmers to receive all possible assistance and likewise a reasonable living in meeting production goals. Incidentally, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that the total farm income in 1941 amounted to approximately 6.7 billion dollars as compared with 10.2 billion dollars in 1942 and that the income for 1943 will be 13 billion dollars or more.
4. Also, we agree generally that essential assemblers, packers, processors, wholesalers, and retailers of food commodities should receive every possible assistance so that these services may be performed with maximum efficiency and, likewise, that they should receive a reasonable living in performing those services.

A conscientious effort has been made, and is being made, to obtain these objectives. If each of us had the sole responsibility for developing national policies, there would likely be some changes. Under the dual influence of experience in the operation of these programs and the pressure of public opinion, changes are being made from time to time.

A brief review of some of the activities in which the Food Distribution Administration is engaged may be of interest.

Recommendations for allocation of food supplies among the three major groups--the armed forces, the civilian population, and our Allies;  
 Programs for conservation of foods by consumers, the food industries, public eating places, etc.;  
 Recommendations of rationing of various commodities to assure equitable distribution of the quantities available;  
 Programs designed to bring about economies in the distribution of farm and food products;  
 Development of programs of efficient warehousing and transportation of food;  
 Programs for procuring necessary new or used materials needed for processing foodstuffs;  
 Standardization, inspection, grading, market news service;  
 Regulation of various phases of the marketing of farm products;  
 Public feeding programs, including school lunch, school milk, and such others as appear necessary in the war effort.

In recent months, purchases of food commodities by the Food Distribution Administration have been made at the rate of more than 5 million dollars daily. Recipients of foods under the United Nations includes our Caribbean possessions, the Lend-Lease Program, and the Red Cross. Direct sales are also being made to some 20 agencies and countries. The activities and objectives of the Food



Distribution Administration are summed up briefly in a statement by Roy F. Hendrickson, Director:

"In all of its various operations, the Food Distribution Administration will be guided by one motive--to make food serve its most effective role as a weapon of war. From the farms where food is purchased to the plants where it is processed, and through the various channels of marketing to the ultimate consumers whether they be fighting men on the front of North Africa or youngsters in the neighborhood school, the FDA will do its utmost to keep the maximum quantity of food moving into most effective uses toward winning the war."

More specifically, with respect to the poultry industry, much dependence this year is being placed upon eggs and poultry as a means of supplementing supplies of beef, veal, pork, and lamb, of which there will be considerably less available for civilians than usual, due to the heavy wartime demand.

At present, there is every indication that egg production will be greater than the goal called for in 1943, but at the same time it is known that the rationing of meats is influencing civilians to eat more eggs than usual. The production of eggs has been running recently at the rate of approximately 20 percent above last year, whereas it is estimated that consumption has been approximately 30 percent greater than the previous year. The estimated production of eggs for 1943 is set at about 60 billion. Roughly, one out of every four eggs produced will be needed for military or Lend-Lease purposes. At the present reckoning, requirements call for more than 300 million pounds of dried whole eggs in 1943. This will include all presently visible Lend-Lease and military requirements. The manufacture of this quantity will take roughly 12 billion shell eggs.

The remainder of the 1943 production will supply the need for hatchery eggs and for exports in small quantities, and it should leave enough for shell egg consumption by the military forces and for per capita civilian consumption at the rate of 336 eggs annually. This is about 20 eggs per capita higher than consumption in 1942, but is below the record consumption of 1927 when the per capita rate was 342 eggs.

Just as there will be a market for every egg that can be produced in 1943, there will also be a market for every meat chicken. Present indications point to the production of more meat chickens this year than in 1942, but attainment of the goal is in some doubt in spite of the fact that the demand and actual production of hatchery chicks is the greatest on record. The early goals established for this year included 4 billion pounds of chickens - a 28 percent increase; 4,780,000,000 dozens of eggs - an 8 percent increase; and 560,000,000 pounds of turkeys - a 15 percent increase over last year. Briefly, however, our present goal is all-out production of poultry products. The poultry industry has established a very commendable record in meeting production goals thus far.

These conferences, however, are concerned only incidentally with production problems. We are concerned primarily with marketing and distribution problems, and particularly with maximum price regulations based upon Federal grades. These grades require that poultry products shall be offered at retail levels under definite price ceilings and specified uniform grade terminology according to size and quality.

Representatives of the following groups of educational and regulatory officials have been invited to participate in these regional conferences:

Representatives of poultry divisions and extension services of  
 State Agricultural Colleges  
 Marketing officials of State Departments of Agriculture  
 State Supervisors of Vocational Agricultural Teachers  
 Regional and State officials of the Office of Price Administration  
 Regional and State officials of the Farm Security Administration  
 Washington, regional, and State Food Distribution Administration officials  
 Poultry press representatives

It is our purpose to consider certain specific subjects and problems created by the Maximum Price Regulations, and also to consider the U. S. Department of Agriculture's standards, grades, and terminology as related to the effective marketing of poultry and eggs under wartime conditions to best serve producers, and consumers, including the military forces, our Allies, and our civilian population. These subjects are:

1. Maximum Price Regulations for poultry products and plans for enforcement and cooperation desired from other Federal and State agencies. In a democracy, compliance with any laws or regulations depends largely upon the sympathetic understanding and the support of them by a great majority of the people involved. The successful administration of these regulations will depend upon a comprehensive educational and demonstrational program conducted cooperatively by all the agencies now functioning in the poultry industry. Any lack of cooperation between elements of our armed forces which would endanger the lives of Army and Navy personnel and reduce their efficiency would be deplorable at this time. Likewise, we have an equal responsibility to maintain maximum cooperation and efficiency in our efforts on the home front.
2. Federal egg and poultry grade standards and terminology. These have been developed over a period of many years in cooperation with representatives of the industry and have recently been revised in an effort to meet the requirements of the ceiling price regulations. We, who are engaged in the work of standardization and grading, are all in a position of public service and have studied, taught, and promoted grading, certification, and labeling according to quality to contribute to desirable marketing techniques. For some time there have been increasing demands for uniform grade standards and simplified terminology.
3. Federal-State egg and poultry grading procedure. This service is now in operation in 38 States. Additional demands for this service have apparently been stimulated by the Maximum Price Regulations. The character of this grading program will be determined very largely by the majority opinion of the people in the industry, particularly those who are participating and those who are associated with the administration of the program in the States. Constructive efforts developed during the war period likely will accomplish more in establishing sound marketing practices than much greater efforts at a later period. Inequitable and even unethical practices and procedures develop gradually and become rather fixed. In such cases, strong influences and even drastic action may be necessary to elim-



inate them. This is true because most people are inclined to resist or even fear changes. If the better interests and influences are dominant in the present upheaval, improved conditions are certain to follow. Practices and efficiency which are prevalent in the marketing of poultry products during the next 20 years will probably depend largely on the predominant influences on these factors during the next 2 or 3 years.

4. A thorough survey of the need for and development of plans for educational meetings and demonstrations to serve wholesale and retail egg and poultry dealers, producers, and consumers. It may be desirable to review the situation in each State concerning present laws dealing with the marketing of poultry products, including the licensing of dealers; candling and grading laws for eggs and the similarity of these grade specifications and terminology with the Federal grades; State grading laws for poultry, including State and Federal food laws relating to both eggs and poultry; the number of inspectors utilized in obtaining compliance with those laws, and actual enforcement activities.
5. A thorough survey of the need for and development of plans for egg and poultry grading schools for both licensed graders and non-official graders.

As an outgrowth of these conferences, representatives of the various interested agencies may consider it desirable to organize State committees to develop and conduct educational programs, including grading schools, which will assist all interested persons throughout the United States in buying and selling poultry products in accordance with the Maximum Price Regulations and with efficient marketing procedure.

#### MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION 333

Maximum Price Regulation 333 sets shell egg prices according to grade (except assorted eggs) to be charged to the retailer, and to the industrial, institutional, and other non-Federal users; also prices to the U. S. Government and its agencies. It does not control the prices or grades of eggs between handlers back of the retailer.

"Assorted eggs" is a class of eggs created by the regulation and does not exist independent of the regulation. Downward limits as to weight and percentage dirties and checks are placed in the definition of assorted eggs, so that the retailer will obtain eggs of such grade and size that he can resell them at retail within the maximum prices established for consumer grades and sizes.

Assorted eggs that are candled and graded by the retailer were exempted on MPR-333 and prices when sold in Consumer Grades to the consumer fixed by Amendment 4, MPR-268, for the reason that a considerable number of retailers customarily buy ungraded eggs and candle and grade them in their own plants. A producer, therefore, may sell to the retailer ungraded eggs having a net weight of not less than 43 pounds and containing not more than 20 percent dirties and checks. If he sells eggs weighing less than 43 pounds per case net to the retailer, they must be sold in Consumer Grades and the weights be stated in the regulations and not as "assorted eggs." (MPR-333, 1429.65 (S)(3)).

MPR-333, Amendment 3, Section 1429.65 - (t)(1) "Area 1" means the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

(2) "Area 2," when applied to shell eggs, means all the remaining States of the United States except those included in Area 1 above described, and when applied to frozen and liquid egg products, means all the remaining States of the United States except those included in the "Eastern Area" hereinafter described.

Maximum prices for shell eggs in Area 1 are calculated by adding to the maximum price in Chicago the transportation factor, which is the actual carlot freight rate per pound times the multiplier for the particular grade and date of delivery (Section 1429.67 (B)(2)).

For the remainder of the United States, which is Area 2, subtract from the maximum price in the basing point city, reflecting the highest price, the transportation factor from point of delivery to the basing point city. (Do not use the freight rate from the basing point city to the point of delivery.)

A basing point city reflects the highest price when the price in that city less the transportation factor gives a higher price by the same calculation, than for any other basing point city. Under Section 1429.76, the seller to the retailer or any other purchaser named in the regulation will not make any extra charge for cases or any other containers of shell eggs except when he sells those which he has packed in retail cartons (one dozen or one-half dozen). He may add for those packed in one dozen cartons 2 cents and for those packed in one-half dozen cartons 1 cent. If the seller requires the purchaser to return the egg cases or any parts of them, he should give a corresponding credit on the price of the eggs. This provision is made for the reason that the prices in the regulations are intended to include the cost of the case.

MPR-333, Section 1429.67 (1). All containers or packages of eggs sold to the parties named in the regulation must be marked with the Consumer Grade or, if not sold in Consumer Grades, with the words "assorted eggs."

They must also be marked with the size of the eggs, which may be shown as Junbo, Extra Large, Large, Medium, Small, or they may be marked by weight. Containers of eggs weighing less than 34 pounds (small size) should show the size by weight.

MPR-333, Section 1429.68. When the farmer, huckster, or any seller of eggs except the retailer, sells to the consumer direct, his maximum price is the price to the retailer in the particular town calculated for that particular town in which he delivers the eggs to the consumer, multiplied by 1.17. This gives the farmer or huckster selling the eggs to consumers, the same price as the small independent retailer. The farmer can sell to the consumer in the following grades: AA, A, B, C, assorted, checks, and dirties.

Since AA Grade eggs are perfect eggs and eggs that are originally AA and remain in that grade for such a short time, a premium of 2 cents per dozen is allowed for Federal certification that they are AA Grade. When AA Grade is not certified, it sells at the same price as Grade A.

The maximum price for medium-size eggs of A, B, and C Grades shall be 4 cents per dozen less than large eggs of the same grade.

The maximum price for small eggs of Grade A, B, and C shall be 8 cents per dozen less than large eggs of the same grade.

The maximum prices of shell eggs of consumer grades having a net weight of less than 34 pounds per case or equivalent quantity of eggs shall be 14 cents less than large eggs of the same grade.

Summarizing, the prices stated in the tables of the regulation, based on eggs of large size, are:

Jumbos	3 cents above Large
Mediums	4 " below "
Small	8 " " "
Under 34 pounds	14 " " "

The following are examples of calculations of the prices of Grade A shell eggs to retailers for the first week of April, based on table A 333:

1. Retail price at Albany, New York

Freight from Chicago to Albany, N. Y.	=	76 cents per cwt.
76 cents x 1.9 (the freight factor)	=	1.44 cents per doz.
41.4 cents (Chicago price) per doz.		
plus 1.444 cents per doz	=	42.84 cents per doz.

Therefore, 42.84 cents per dozen is the price to the retailer of Grade A Large eggs in Albany, New York.

2. Retail price at Omaha, Nebraska

Freight from Omaha to New York City	=	\$ 1.21 per cwt.
\$1.21 x 1.9 (the freight factor)	=	2.299 cents per doz.
43 cents at New York City		
minus 2.299 cents per doz.	=	40.70 cents per doz.

Therefore, 40.70 cents per dozen is the price of Grade A Large eggs in Omaha.

3. Retail price at Oklahoma City based on New York City

Freight from Oklahoma City to New York City	=	\$ 1.61 per cwt.
\$1.61 x 1.9 (the freight factor)	=	3.059 cents per doz.
43 cents at New York City		
minus 3.059 cents per doz.	=	39.94 cents per doz.

Therefore, 39.94 cents per dozen is the price of Grade A Large eggs in Oklahoma City when based on New York City.

4. Retail price at Oklahoma City based on Miami

Freight from Oklahoma City to Miami	=	\$ 2.01 per cwt.
\$2.01 x 1.9 (the freight factor)	=	3.819 cents per doz.
44 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents at Miami minus 3.819 cents per doz.	=	40.68 cents per doz.



Therefore, 40.68 cents per dozen is the price of Grade A eggs in Oklahoma City when based on Miami.

Since the seller is allowed to use the highest calculated price from any basing point city, it will be seen from the above two examples that prices in Oklahoma City should be based on Miami and not New York City.

#### MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION 269

Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269 sets up prices for live, dressed, Kosher-killed, Kosher-dressed, and plucked, drawn, quick-frozen, and eviscerated poultry, according to grade and classes, at farm and dealers' levels, but not for most retail sales. It also provides for the payment of transportation charges and dealers' mark-ups allowed for various services. This regulation has eight amendments.

Q. Does the producer have a ceiling price on poultry?

A. Yes. MPR-269 covers the producer...maximum prices are set for the first seller in the basing point cities, thus providing control over producer prices.

Q. How about the man who sells less than \$75 worth of products per month?

A. There is no exemption set up in this regulation as in 280. All poultry sales, regardless of size, are subject to this regulation, except retail sales which are controlled by 268.

Q. Can a wholesaler or retailer in a deficient area add cost of transportation?

A. Yes. Under MPR-269, Amendment 8. (See the following question and answer.)

Q. Is there any allowance for trucking poultry from producer to wholesaler?

A. Yes. Under MPR-269, Amendment 8 the following table shows the maximum permitted increase in cents per pound based on distance transported.

Shortest distance in road miles or railroad miles from the place where transport of live poultry begins to place where such transport ends:	Maximum permitted increase in cents per pound:
Less than 30 miles	No increase
30 to 50 miles	3/4 cent
50 to 100 miles	1 cent
100 to 150 miles	1 1/4 cents
150 to 200 miles	1 1/2 cents
200 to 250 miles	1 3/4 cents
250 to 300 miles	2 cents
300 miles and over	2 cents

Q. What about eviscerated quick-frozen poultry? A good many turkey growers, over the past few years, have built up a business of producing turkeys, and of dressing, eviscerating, and freezing them in local plants, and then shipping them out or selling them locally. Under OPA regulations, producers can no longer do that unless the turkeys are Government or federally inspected?

A. No, not Federal -- it says Federal supervision and inspection.

Q. They can no longer do it under their own supervision?

A. No, if it doesn't meet all the tests of evisceration, it is not eviscerated poultry.

Q. In other words, they can't draw a bird and sell for any more than fresh killed?

A. They can sell them as drawn, fresh killed.

Q. They can't freeze?

A. They can freeze them, but they can't sell them and get the eviscerated price. They can't use the word "eviscerated" unless the poultry is inspected at the time of killing. Poultry may be sold as drawn, at the drawn price, provided it meets the following definition from MPR-269, Amendment 8:

"Drawn Poultry" means dressed poultry from which the head, shank, crop, entrails, and gall bladder have been wholly removed without contamination of the body cavity, the gizzard has been cleaned by removing the contents and lining, the cleaned gizzard and heart and liver then being included with the carcass. Dressed poultry not drawn as herein described shall be sold at the prices established for dressed poultry."

Q. What poultry is exempt under 269 (a)?

A. Revised MPR-269 exempts all sales at retail as specifically set forth in the regulation, except the farmer to consumer. It exempts sales of breeding poultry, baby chicks, and ducks sold for purposes other than human consumption. It exempts all sales and purchases of pigeons, squabs, etc.

Q. How are poultry prices calculated?

A. The regulation divides the country into an eastern zone and a western zone. To determine turkey prices, base prices in the eastern zone apply. To determine the price of a poultry item at any place in the eastern zone, the base price is calculated by taking the maximum base price for the poultry item at Chicago as set forth in table A of this section, and by adding the freight rate from Chicago to the eastern zone locality or city in question. Any prices calculated on this basis cannot exceed certain prices delivered in New York City as set forth in the schedule. To calculate a price in the western zone, use the most favorable basing point. Figure the freight rate from whichever basing point figures most favorably. Take the freight rate to the basing point and multiply the transportation factor of 1.22. This result is subtracted from the base city price at the basing point to determine the price where the seller is to part with the poultry. The transportation factor of 1.22 takes care of the icing and refrigeration charges. The western zone basing point cities for poultry items are New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland.

Q. How does the farmer calculate the ceiling price for his broilers?

A. In the eastern zone, he uses Chicago as the basing point city and arrives at the price as follows: - (Revised MPR-269, Amendment 6 1429.19 (C)(1).)

Freight from Chicago to Baltimore	= 76 cents cwt.
76 cents x 1.22 (the freight factor)	= .9272 cents per pound
27.5 cents per pound (Chicago price of live broilers) plus .9272 cents per pound	= 28.43 cents per pound

This is the price in Baltimore and the price on all farms adjacent to Baltimore, which are closer to Baltimore than to any other city.

In the western zone, he calculates as follows: (Revised MPR-269, Amendment 6 1429.19 (C)(2))

Freight from Little Rock to New York City	= \$ 1.39 per cwt.
\$1.39 per cwt. x 1.22 (the freight factor)	= 1.6958 cents per pound
26.5 cents (New York City price per pound of live broilers) minus 1.6958	= 26.80 cents per pound

This is the price of broilers for Little Rock and the price on all farms adjacent to Little Rock, which are closer to Little Rock than to any other city.

Q. Who may qualify as a wholesaler?

A. According to paragraph 5 and sub-paragraphs i, ii, iii, and iv on page 5 of Revised MPR-269, Amendment 6, "Wholesaler" means any person who possesses all of the following characteristics: (i) He must customarily receive, or purchase and receive, poultry items in wholesale quantities. (ii) He must maintain at the particular place where he is located a business establishment where he receives and stocks poultry items and from which he sells or distributes such poultry items. (iii) He must customarily sell or distribute poultry items in quantity lots which are smaller than his purchases or receipts to: intermediate wholesalers or retailers, or institutional, industrial, commercial, or governmental users. (iv) He must customarily sell or distribute at least 75 percent of his dollar volume of poultry items for ultimate consumption within a radius of 75 miles of his place of business.

A wholesaler meeting these qualifications may sell to any type of buyer - and the quantity must be less than 10,000 pounds - any poultry item. The base price is the seller's shipping point price and the net price, to wit: Russellville as our point, he may add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents for a non-delivered sale, or if delivered within 25 miles  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cents, or 2 cents if delivered beyond 25 miles. By following the same calculations for any poultry item, all wholesalers selling to any type of buyer less than 10,000 pounds of quick frozen eviscerated poultry may add 3 cents to his shipping price if not delivered,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cents if delivered within 25 miles, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents if delivered beyond 25 miles.

Q. What commodities are covered by Revised MPR-269?

A. All broilers, fryers, roasters, fowl, cocks, stags, capons, ducks, geese, and turkeys. Pulllets are classified as spring chickens or fowl, depending upon maturity and condition of breast bone.

Q. What is not covered in MPR-269?

A. Breeding poultry when sold for breeding purposes only, baby chicks, female poultry when sold for egg production only, pigeons, squabs, guineas, quail and pheasants.



Q. Who is covered by MPR-269?

A. All sellers of poultry, including farmers.

Q. How are they covered?

A. Every place in the United States has a maximum base price and this is the starting point. Then there are certain permitted increases, depending upon kind of sale, person making the sale, and person to whom sale is made.

#### MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION 268

Maximum Price Regulation 268 and Amendments provide egg and poultry prices at the retail level. These prices represent the maximum amount that consumers may pay under this Maximum Price Regulation, regardless from whom the consumer may purchase the product.

Q. How are prices set at retail?

A. Through MPR-268 poultry and egg prices are controlled at the retail level generally on the following basis: The retailer takes the largest single purchase he has made during the preceding week on the basis of cost delivered to him and is allowed a mark-up over his own cost to determine his maximum selling price. The mark-ups allowed were the result of study and surveys made throughout the United States, the percentage of mark-up depending on size and volume of business done by each particular retail outlet. The retail price is based upon net cost delivered plus the mark-up, and it may be calculated from the following table taken from Revised MPR-268:

Figures to be multiplied by net cost of item in determining maximum prices under this regulation

Poultry and eggs	Annual volume independent retailer		Annual volume retailer other than independent	Annual volume any retailer
	Up to 50,000	50,000-250,000	Under 250,000	250,000 or more
Poultry sold as purchased	1.21	1.21	1.20	1.20
All poultry bought live, sold dressed	1.38	1.38	1.36	1.36
Eggs	1.17	1.15	1.14	1.12

For example: An independent retailer must figure a new ceiling price for Large Grade A eggs to be used during the period May 20 through May 26, inclusive. Customarily, he buys his eggs from a wholesaler who delivers them. During the 7-day period preceding May 20, he made two purchases of Large Grade A eggs from his wholesaler, one purchase of four cases at 42 cents and one purchase of two cases at 43 cents. His largest single purchase was the four cases. He must, therefore, use that as a basis for figuring his ceiling price. This independent retailer had an annual volume of \$40,000 in 1942. Therefore, he takes the applicable mark-up figure shown in the table for retailer Class 1, which in this case is 1.17, and multiplies it by the cost of his unit of purchase (one dozen) which is 42 cents. The resulting figure of 49 cents (rounding off to the nearest

cent) is his ceiling price for one dozen Large Grade A eggs for the period May 20 - 26, inclusive.

The retail mark-up on poultry is calculated in a similar manner to that shown above for eggs.

Q. What grades and sizes of eggs may be sold at retail?

A. Revised MPR-268 provides that: Eggs shall be sold at retail only in retail grades. Retail grades of eggs are Grade AA, <sup>Grade A</sup> Grade B, Grade C, "assorted eggs," Dirty, and Checks. Sizes and weight classes are: jumbo, extra large, large, medium, small. All cartons in which eggs are sold at retail must be clearly marked with the grade and size or weight class of the eggs except "assorted eggs" which may be marked only as "assorted eggs."

Section 19 - Mail order sales. When a retailer makes mail order sales, he may add to his maximum prices determined under this regulation his actual express charges or postage to the buyer's address.

#### MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION ENFORCEMENT

At Chicago, we are now getting assistance from various lawyer groups, such as the Lawyers' Guild, the Bar Association, and others, who have agreed that they will handle consumers' actions for triple damages without fees to the person who brings suit. If the court allows fees, the fees will be turned over to the USO, or some other worthy organization. It is our hope that we shall be able to convince consumers that it is patriotic to aid enforcement by bringing damage actions.

Q. How much warning are violators given?

A. It depends on the particular situation. In cases of widespread violation, OPA may proceed without any warning. OPA feels that the basis is so broad on violation that it may have to go into the courts for restraining orders. It is very important to stop the spiral at the bottom rather than try to stop it when it has gotten under way. Normally, for violations in any field, procedure is about like this. Suppose OPA is told of violations by a certain company, but it wasn't necessarily an industry-wide violation. It would send out investigators. OPA enforcement men call in the suspect and discuss the matter with him. There are hundreds of these so-called compliance conferences. If there is inclination on the part of the violator to stop, no further action is taken; or if the violation is flagrant enough, OPA may send him a warning notice. That is known as a statutory notice. Before revoking a license of a dealer, if a violation is found, the Administrator sends a warning notice. The statute states that if, following the warning, the same person commits a violation, then OPA may move in the courts to revoke his license. Whether OPA moves at that time to revoke a license depends on the character of the violation. Throughout the seventh region, several hundred injunction actions have been brought against people who were slaughtering cattle beyond their quota. On the other hand, hundreds of people have been brought into the office throughout the region to discuss the problem with them. In most of these cases, the violation occurred due to lack of understanding on the part of the violator and ceased once he understood.

Q. What type of testimony will hold in court?



A. Witnesses who can stand cross-examination in court and show they are competent to judge eggs. That is one problem. Once it was necessary to send to New York for a man competent to judge chickens. Many people here can do it, but OPA can't go to some competitor and say, "Send over one of your graders." It needs an impartial person for expert testimony.

Q. If one understands these regulations and is in sympathy with them, then the job of enforcement is made much easier, isn't it?

A. Yes. In OPA experiences, between 75 and 85 percent of the industry generally complies. The job is to stop the other 15 to 25 percent from violating the regulations and thus taking unfair advantage over the fellows that are complying.

Q. The question has been raised as to whether official graders can be called as expert witnesses, since they are U. S. employees.

A. There may be some problem of arranging interbudget difficulties but, aside from that, a Federal grader is the best possible witness since he is the most impartial. Generally, they have in mind the good of the trade. An example of that is the FDA graders in meat. In July, upgrading of meat was raging throughout the industry. OPA arranged with the Department of Agriculture to supply 200 or 300 graders to aid in its drive against upgradings. One grader was sent with two OPA investigators, who acted as scribes for him. They went in wholesalers' coolers and marked the contents, taking numbers of the particular carcasses and the grade the grader gave them. The graders stood up 100 percent in court and OPA filed some 130 cases. The net result of the drive was to discourage upgrading and to bring about the greater use of graders.

The first step toward enforcement is simplification of regulations. Records of enforcement cases show that courts have worked on the theory that if a man violated the law, he was accountable for the penalties provided for the violation. Today, there is a changed concept of when enforcement sanctions should be applied to an individual. First, OPA is confronted with "I didn't understand the regulation." When a small business man is brought into court, it is hard to convince the jury that he intentionally violated a regulation. Very likely 90 percent of the business men would like to comply. Enforcement as a practical matter must be brought about by an educational program, an endeavor to let the business man understand the regulations. It is the producer's responsibility also to understand the regulations just as he should know other laws.

Our courts have tried zealously to protect their own discretionary powers. In district courts, there has been much difficulty because the courts say Congress has no right to rob them of their discretion in these cases. Those are the problems confronting OPA in enforcement.

In Cleveland recently, all of the poultry dealers closed shop and sent their employees out to the retail stores to see that the ceilings were observed?

Q. They were cooperating with the OPA?

A. Yes. They were policing the retail stores. Ceiling prices on poultry probably have caused more confusion than egg ceilings. One reason for this is more discussion and greater understanding about egg grades and egg classes than we have on poultry. Through the advisory committee to the FDA, several recommendations on poultry have been made which we hope will be given consideration. One important recommendation made would do away with different ceilings for differ-

ent classes of poultry and establish one class and one price for all. In this emergency meat is meat and a chicken is a chicken. The necessity of ceiling prices to avoid inflation is generally recognized - but many ceilings for a single commodity add to confusion and provide an almost impossible enforcement problem. One way to solve the problem of enforcement lies through consumer aid and consumer understanding.

The recommendation that we have one ceiling only for all types and classes of poultry deserves the utmost consideration. Stocks of poultry have been so depleted this year that there was not the accumulation in storage to take up the slack when poultry was not moving freely as in the fall and early winter. Also, this year, the scarcity of beef, veal, pork, and lamb has meant a greater drain on the poultry stock available, and it has encouraged the development of black markets.

The following OPA release, April 22, 1943, clarifies some of the questions raised relative to enforcement of MPR-269:

"Total of 116 court actions have been begun against violators of price ceilings on poultry in the first 21 days of an intensive drive to stamp out black market sales of fowl through the Nation," Thomas I. Emerson, Head of the Enforcement Division of the OPA announced today.

"In addition, 31 other poultry sellers have received statutory warnings that unless they stop over-the-ceiling sales, proceedings to suspend their licenses will be instituted. ...

"All actions taken by the Enforcement Division in the poultry price-compliance drive were initiated under MPR-269 (Poultry)."

In regard to the statutory license warnings issued, Mr. Emerson pointed out that every seller of poultry is licensed under MPR-269. If he violates its provisions, the Enforcement Division can, if it chooses, send the violator a warning that illegal sales by the individual or firm have been noted, and that if further illegal sales are found, proceedings can be instituted to suspend the seller's license to do business.

In the 95 injunction suits, court injunctions were sought to restrain price-violating firms from selling at over-the-ceiling prices. Once an injunction is granted, the firm against whom it is issued may be held in contempt of court if further violations are noted. The firm would then be liable to the penalties which the court may impose for contempt.

In the 21 criminal actions, defendants face maximum penalties of \$5,000 fines and one year in jail or both.

"If we are to hold the line against inflation, we must stamp out completely all black market operations in poultry and other cost-of-living items," Mr. Emerson added. "The President has given the order to us to 'hold the line.' The Office of Price Administration will carry out the President's order to the letter."

The OPA is dependent initially on education. That has been true with every food product we have had. It takes a certain amount of time to get the public educated and then OPA can step in with appropriate enforcement techniques. In



the egg field, grading is going to help tremendously, even though the first argument against grading is the upgrading already experienced. That has been true in every food commodity that OPA has handled. The way it has met this problem in other commodities is to drive against any level of distribution involved in upgrading.

In live and dressed poultry, OPA has just completed a drive in Chicago directed largely against upgrading. With an expert grader from New York, enforcement officers went into the live and dressed markets and found considerable upgrading. When upgrading is found, there are two or three alternatives. Obtaining an injunction is one. Since upgrading, however, is considered one of the worst types of violations, criminal prosecutions of the guilty parties is usually recommended to the Attorney General in Washington or to the local district attorney. The latest OPA drive in the poultry field revealed payments "on the side" ranging upward to approximately \$10.00 a coop and upgrading amounting to as much as 7 cents; as for instance, grading hens as spring chickens. In one case, a car of chickens that city authorities had declared unfit for human consumption had been sold as top grade chickens.

Q. What are the penalties for violations?

A. OPA can apply the following penalties: The penalty for willful violation of any OPA price regulation is a \$5,000 fine and/or one year in jail, prosecution to be brought in the Federal District Court. For willful misstatements to the Government, there are even more severe penalties - 10 years or \$10,000. Criminal prosecution of a flagrant willful violation will be in the Federal Court with either fine or imprisonment or both. Numerous prosecutions have been brought against poultry dealers and recently several poultry producers have been indicted. The injunction is a second type of action, in which case the administrator can file suit in his own name in either the State or Federal Court, looking toward a court order telling the violator to stop right now and comply with the regulation. If he has failed to keep records, the court can order him to do so. If he doesn't comply, he can be held in contempt of court. Every retailer was granted a license by the General Maximum Price Regulation. He is licensed by the OPA. The act provides that where he has violated the regulation in any respect, OPA can send him a license warning notice. A number of notices have been sent to all fields. They have had a pretty good effect, because a person receiving official registered mail is bound to pay attention. No suits have been instituted actually to suspend the right to do business in this region, although several have been brought in other regions. There is the triple damage action where complaint can be brought by an ultimate consumer, or by the Price Administrator when the sale was not to an ultimate consumer. If it is a rationed commodity such as gasoline, meat, etc., OPA has a suspension order proceeding. Thus, anyone who indicated by previous violation that he shouldn't be trusted with a rationed commodity, can lose the right to deal in that commodity.

#### OPA Authority

Q. Does the regional office have authority to increase prices?

A. The regional office has authority to adjust prices to relieve a local shortage of supply.

Q. If this information goes to Washington, we can assume it will be pretty late in the season before we can get any reaction on that. Those that sell out a



bunch of broilers and lose money on them are not going to put any more into them. I think the emergency is such that we should do something about it down here and not wait for Washington.

A. You are right. I tell you these baby chicks will be old roosters before you get action. You know the general thoughts about Government red tape, but they have to work this out and I would say that something ought to be done in 2 weeks.

Q. How is the best way to get it done? Through senators?

A. I think OPA should get the jump on Washington and handle it.

One of your cooperative representatives was here from Utah. He said he couldn't get enough to feed the people over there. They have enlarged war activities over there. Being in a different OPA region, they have not permitted higher prices on broilers as they have done on the coast. The result is that they are not stocking the broilers. He personally put in the field 300,000 cockerel chicks. This year he has put in only 700. There seems to be a tendency over there not to buy them at all. Therefore, there will be lower production.

Generally speaking, therefore, a farmer residing 251 or more miles from Atlanta, could charge the ceiling price of 28.77 cents at his farm for broilers, fryers, roasters, and light capons. If he trucked the poultry to Atlanta and sold it to a wholesaler, the farmer could charge 2 cents for the trucking or a total of 30.77 cents. Or, if a trucker bought from the farmer and hauled 251 or more miles and paid the farmer the ceiling price of 28.77 cents, he could charge 2 cents for hauling.

The wholesaler's mark-up for live poultry transportation is explained on page 9 of this report; and the retailer's mark-up for poultry bought live by him and sold dressed is given on page 12.

If the wholesaler buys live and sells dressed, he may take a mark-up of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents on broilers, fryers, roasters, and light capons; 6 cents on heavy capons and fowl; and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents on stags and old roosters, provided he bought at the ceiling price for the area and did not pay any transportation charges. Where a wholesaler buys live and sells live, he may pass on the legal charge that he paid for transportation, but when he buys live and sells dressed, he must absorb this in his allowed mark-up.

A producer selling direct to a consumer may add the wholesaler's mark-up and multiply by 1.20. For example, an undelivered sale of broilers by a producer near Atlanta would be as follows: 28.77 cents per pound plus  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents equals 30.27 cents per pound times 1.20 equals 36.32 cents per pound (See Revised MPR-269 and Amendment 6 1429.22 (A) and (A) (1) page 6.)

### Black Markets

One of the serious problems is the direct threat of black markets to the existence of legitimate marketing organizations. At Wooster, for example, a cooperative auction handles both eggs and poultry. Their volume on poultry has dropped about 50 percent. On another, the Columbiana auction, it has dropped about 75 percent. The auctions adhere rigidly to price regulations and consequently are losing business. Of course, that area which is highly industrial-

ized, also supports a large group of hucksters who slip out and buy in the dawn and sell in the twilight. There may be some gray in that kind of market. You wouldn't call it black.

Q. Do you feel that the OPA regulations are responsible for this situation, and have the people of Ohio appealed to the OPA for adjustment to solve the problem?

A. We have had several conferences with OPA on it. The only solution I can see immediately is rigid enforcement by OPA, and I think both our Cleveland and Columbus offices are doing everything in their power to correct the situation. Our relationships with OPA have been splendid; and, I think we have had very fine cooperation from OPA.

Many farmers in California are selling to truck operators or anyone else who will pay the highest price. They don't seem to think that there is a ceiling on it. Of course, there is an increase of about 25 percent in population. Last year, about 30 million pounds of poultry from the Midwest came into California. Black market operations have been running rampant. Retailers are going to the country and buying live stuff and dressing it. The OPA has discussed enforcement of regulations. There are various injunctions against wholesalers suspected of violating regulations. The result is that poultry is moving through abnormal channels.

We all talk about stopping the black market. We haven't had as good enforcement on this as possible. The existence of the black market depends on whether the public is going to let it exist. It means the producer, seller, and the person who consumed that product must all combine to go along with the law, so that the black market cannot exist. They say you can't blame the producer for selling above the ceiling prices, if he can get it. Since this is a war effort, there is not only a legal obligation to follow the law, but also a moral obligation.

City and farm ceiling prices are listed in an OPA release of April 30, 1943, as follows:

To show poultry growers the maximum prices which they may charge for live poultry at their farms, the Office of Price Administration listed today ceiling prices for farms adjacent to 56 representative cities in the United States. The ceilings listed apply on sales by country growers to country shippers or wholesalers buying at the farm.

Under the poultry regulation (Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269) the maximum price for poultry growers selling live birds is the maximum price for the nearest city, town, or village.

In the eastern zone -- embracing, in general, all of the United States east of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, and the State of Illinois -- the ceiling for any city, town, or village is calculated by adding to the Chicago maximum base price the lowest carlot freight rate from Chicago for dressed poultry multiplied by 1.22. The multiplier, 1.22, covers cost of fare and icing en route.

In the western zone, ceilings for producers are calculated by subtracting from the maximum base price in any one of the five cities of New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, or Portland (whichever is nearest) the lowest



carlot freight rate for dressed poultry multiplied by 1.22.

The table of representative maximum producer prices for sales to country shippers or wholesalers at the farm in cents per pound for Broilers, Fryers, Roasters and Light Capons: (Heavy Capons  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  more, Fowl  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  less, Stags  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  loss)

Cities	Cents	Cities	Cents	Cities	Cents
* Chicago, Ill.	27.50	* Charleston, S. C.	29.00	Butte, Mont.	27.62
* Milwaukee, Wisc.	27.82	* Atlanta, Ga.	28.77	Boise, Idaho	28.15
* Terre Haute, Ind.	27.96	* Miami, Fla.	29.51	Salt Lake City, U.	28.32
* Detroit, Mich.	28.05	* Birmingham, Ala.	28.67	Spokane, Wash.	28.06
* Cleveland, Ohio	28.10	* New Orleans, La.	28.92	San Francisco, Cal.	29.00
* Erie, Pa.	28.20	* Memphis, Tenn.	28.49	Portland, Ore.	29.00
* Pittsburgh, Pa.	28.21	* Nashville, Tenn.	28.40	Seattle, Wash.	29.00
* Rochester, N. Y.	28.28	* Louisville, Ky.	28.07	Los Angeles, Cal.	29.00
* Philadelphia, Pa.	28.46	Peoria, Ill.	27.43	San Diego, Cal.	29.00
* Newark, N. J.	28.50	Madison, Wisc.	27.43	Tucson, Ariz.	29.00
* New York, N. Y.	28.50	Minneapolis, Minn.	27.15	Phoenix, Ariz.	29.00
* Providence, R. I.	28.51	St. Paul, Minn.	27.15	Reno, Nev.	28.44
* Boston, Mass.	28.51	Bismarck, N. D.	26.73	Albuquerque, N.M.	27.66
* Bangor, Me.	28.66	Mandan, N. D.	26.74	Houston, Texas	27.01
* Baltimore, Md.	28.43	Omaha, Neb.	27.02	Dennison, Texas	27.02
* Washington, D. C.	28.43	Kansas City, Mo.	27.10	Oklahoma City, Okla.	27.01
* Norfolk, Va.	28.50	Denver, Colo.	27.62	Fayetteville, Ark.	27.01
* Charleston, W. Va.	28.22	Cheyenne, Wy.	27.28	St. Louis, Mo.	27.39
* Charlotte, N. C.	28.76	Helena, Mont.	27.62		

\* Cities in the Eastern Zone.

#### FEDERAL STANDARDS AND GRADES FOR EGGS AND POULTRY

by Rob R. Slocum<sup>3/</sup>

U. S. Standards and Grades for eggs and poultry have been developed over a considerable number of years. These have been based upon customary practices in grading these products, plus experience obtained as the result of applying the grades to the product in commerce.

Recently, U. S. Standards and Grades for shell eggs and dressed poultry were revised. These revisions were made in the interest of simplification and clarification. Except in the Wholesale and Procurement Grades for Eggs, letter terminology, instead of name terminology, has been adopted, so that the relative quality is self-explanatory. The revisions also contemplated the probable use which might be made of them under the Office of Price Administration's Maximum Price Regulations covering eggs and dressed poultry.

At present, the U. S. Standards and Grades for shell eggs cover the following: Official United States Standards for Individual Eggs, Tentative U. S. Consumer Grades, Tentative U. S. Procurement Grades, and Tentative U. S. Wholesale Grades.

The Official United States Standards for Individual Eggs defines individual eggs in terms of quality so that each egg can be classified in its proper cate-

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gory. The factors which are taken into consideration in establishing the quality of individual eggs are condition of the shell, size and condition of the air cell, condition of the yolk, and condition of the white. There are four basic U. S. Standards of quality for clean shell eggs. These are designated in the descending order of their quality as U.S. AA, U.S. A, U.S. B, and U.S. C. Standards of quality for individual eggs with dirty shells and with damaged shells are also provided.

The U. S. Consumer Grades for Eggs are very similar to the U. S. Retail Grades which were previously in effect and use. It was felt, however, that the designation Consumer Grade was more meaningful than the term Retail Grade. The U. S. Consumer Grades are, of course, based on the U. S. Standards of Quality for Individual Eggs.

Since eggs are graded out into cartons, cases, or larger lots for commercial use, it is obviously impossible to grade the eggs to a 100 percent standard. Consequently, Consumer Grades have been established for these groups or lots of eggs of commerce, so that a practical working basis would be provided for designating commercial lots of eggs by grade. The Consumer Grades are based on the general principle that 80 percent of the eggs in a particular grade must be of the basic quality for that grade; for example, in U. S. Consumer Grade A, at least 80 percent of the eggs must meet the standard for a U.S. Grade AA. Four Consumer Grades are provided. In the order of quality these are Grade AA, Grade A, Grade B, and Grade C. Grade AA eggs are found only to a limited extent in commercial channels of trade. Grade A eggs, therefore, are the grade of quality eggs generally available in consumer channels. This grade of eggs is suitable for all table purposes and is of a quality acceptable to discriminating consumers. U. S. Grade B eggs represent the greatest volume of eggs of any of the grades. Eggs of this quality are good eggs, suitable for all purposes except where high quality is demanded by the more discriminating consumers. U. S. Grade C eggs are of the lowest edible quality. These eggs are suitable for cooking and for outlets where, generally speaking, price is a more important consideration than quality.

Five weight classes<sup>4/</sup> are provided for the U. S. Consumer Grades and these weight classes may apply to all of the four grades. The weight classes are known as Jumbos, with a minimum average weight of 28 ounces to the dozen; Extra Large, with a minimum average weight of 26 ounces; Large, with a minimum average weight of 24 ounces; Medium, with a minimum average weight of 21 ounces; Small, with a minimum average weight of 18 ounces.

The U. S. Procurement Grades for Eggs are very similar to the previous grades known as U. S. Export Grades. These grades are intended for use only in the grading of eggs which are to be sold to Government agencies. There are four Procurement Grades, known respectively as Procurement Grades I, II, III and IV. These grades represent different blends of the basic quality in U.S. Grade A and U. S. Grade B. U. S. Procurement Grade I, for example, is identical with U. S. Consumer Grade A. U. S. Procurement Grade IV, while not identical, is very similar to U. S. Consumer Grade B. U. S. Procurement Grades II and III represent intermediate stages between U. S. Consumer Grade A and U. S. Consumer Grade B. These grades were established because of the need of certain Government agencies to purchase eggs in large lots which contain a blend of Grade A and Grade B quality.

<sup>4/</sup> The Maximum Price Regulation of the Office of Price Administration also provide a class to be known as Pewees, applying to eggs weighing less than 34 pounds net per 30 dozen.



The Tentative U. S. Wholesale Grades are designed to apply to lots of eggs in commerce that have not been finally graded and packed for retail use. The grades are designed to provide a rather complete range of blends of quality so that their values may be adequately recognized. Weight requirements are also provided. The grade designations are a combination of names and numbers, such as U.S. No. 3 Specials, U.S. No. 1 Extras, U.S. No. 2 Standards, etc.

Tentative U. S. Standards for Classes and Grades for Live and Dressed Poultry have likewise been established. The standards as defined apply to individual carcasses of the different classes. There are standards for live and dressed turkeys, dressed chickens, and dressed ducks, geese, guineas, and squabs. In most of the dressed classes, four quality standards are provided, while in the live classes there are three standards. As in the case of eggs, these standards are, in the order of their descending quality, U.S. Grade AA, U.S. Grade A, U.S. Grade B, and U.S. Grade C. Where three standards are provided, the U.S. Grade AA is omitted. The amount of U. S. Grade AA poultry available in commercial channels is very limited. Consequently, U. S. Grade A is usually the top quality generally available to consumers. U. S. Grade B poultry, as in the case of eggs, is a good, usable product but of a lower quality than U. S. Grade A. U. S. Grade C represents the lowest edible quality. In establishing standards for dressed poultry, the following factors are taken into consideration: degree of fleshing, degree of finish or fat, workmanship, and freedom from deformities.

Dressed poultry is commonly packed in boxes, usually twelve to the box, or in barrels holding a larger number. In order to apply grades to such packages of poultry, Wholesale Grades have been provided. The U. S. Wholesale Grades require that 90 percent of the poultry in wholesale packages shall be of the basic quality in question, the balance to be in the next lower quality. The live poultry grades are also applicable to wholesale lots by the provision of tolerances for lower grades.

#### FEDERAL-STATE INSPECTION AND GRADING

Henry Hamann, Acting Chief, Inspection and Grading Division, Dairy and Poultry Branch, made the following statement on the Federal-State egg and poultry grading program: "Egg and poultry grading work as conducted by the Inspection and Grading Division of the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Food Distribution Administration is handled on the basis of cooperative Federal-State agreements. These agreements are entered into between the FDA and the State Departments of Agriculture, as well as the Extension Services in those States where such programs are desired. The Extension Services are used for purposes of presenting educational material to producers, processors, and other interested parties in the conduct of the grading programs. The actual work of inspection and supervision is done by the employees of the State Departments in cooperation with and under the supervision of FDA. Since all grading work is on a self-supporting basis, the above-mentioned cooperative agreements are entered into because at the start, at least, funds are not available to employ personnel; besides it is felt that employees of the State Departments of Agriculture are in closer touch with State problems than any Federal men who might be appointed from outside the State. Such State employees are under the immediate supervision of a Federal supervisor who coordinates and keeps the various grading programs on a uniform basis. Grading agreements are now in effect in all States except some of the New England States and New Mexico. These agreements are for the purpose of offering grading service to commercial organizations and other interested

parties. There is also in effect in all the States a master agreement, known as AMS-1200, which covers the grading of commodities offered solely to Government agencies.

Two types of licenses are issued for this work. First is for the fully licensed grader, who is authorized to issue grading certificates; second is for the limited licensed grader who does not have the foregoing authority and who works under the immediate supervision of the fully licensed grader.

In order that commercial organizations or other interested parties may avail themselves of the service offered under these Federal-State cooperative agreements, such firms or individuals enter into contracts which stipulate certain requirements with reference to salaries of graders and their supervision, and such other pertinent terms as may relate to the work to be carried on under such contracts. It is possible for graders under the terms of these contracts to be either Federal or State employees, or they may be commercial employees and remain on the payroll of the firm under bond to the Federal Government for the proper performance of their duties.

## GRADES AND GRADING

### DES MOINES CONFERENCE:

(Iowa Agricultural Extension Service Representative) - The OPA has tremendous responsibility concerning the quality of eggs going to consumers in this country. Granted that there are criticisms of grading in various States, there is a definite need for work on grading at the present time. The problem is a vital one and must not be given up.

The approach to the problem must be considered. What means can be used to continue the grading program in force? This isn't entirely an OPA problem. Part of it belongs to the Department of Agriculture. Something should be done immediately to place in effect in wholesale terminal markets grades which are integrated and coordinated with Consumer Grades. So long as the merchandising of eggs continues on a varying basis at the markets, an integrated system of grading between the country points and the terminal markets will not be possible. One of the first steps should be to get U. S. Wholesale Grades incorporated in the Chicago and New York markets under some designation in keeping with the Consumer Grades. Then work can be done on producer grades in various States, to be integrated in turn with the Consumer Grades and the Wholesale Grades.

Q. How about informing consumers and producers, as well as the market men about grading?

A. (Iowa Agricultural Extension Service Representative) - Well, some work is being done through various women's clubs, home economists, Parent Teachers Associations, etc. They are meeting and publicising grading work in many of the cities. The work of home economists is being expanded to include cities as well as rural communities. This offers an avenue that will become increasingly important. Home economists can disseminate this information through the Agricultural Extension Service.

A. (Inspection and Grading Official) - The only adverse criticism which we of Kansas have had so far has been a slight tendency on the part of some to look unfavorably on the A, B, and C terminology; AA, which is supposed to designate



DES MOINES CONFERENCE (Cont'd.)

the top grade, has been criticized slightly. Nobody in Kansas can pack the AA eggs, which makes their best eggs the second grade.

ATLANTA CONFERENCE:

Q. Should poultry be chilled before grading or after it?

A. (FDA Grading Official) - It should have a temperature of 36 degrees and this chilling should be done promptly after killing.

Q. Please tell us something of the Virginia egg grading and educational program.

A. (Virginia State Department of Markets Representative) - Referring to eggs alone, the program has been going on in Virginia for about 15 years. We have had teamwork between the State and Federal agencies. I don't recall anything that the Federal people have ever requested us to do that we didn't get together on. I want to say that the grades were not revised any too soon for us. There are numerous sections in the State where the quality has been raised from 15 percent to 85 percent on Extras and the price of eggs in Virginia is such that the FDA has not purchased a single egg in Virginia. OPA's representative said they had been in Virginia, but out of justice to the grading program, I think I should say something about it. On poultry and eggs alone we took in more than \$85,000. We have the limited license graders - local people - whose work is not licensed until checked by the official graders. We have altogether about 140 to 150 people.

Q. Any girls?

A. Yes, many of them. Our program has been carried on by teamwork. The greatest problem in the future of this work, particularly with regard to the war, is personnel. I might suggest that a committee be appointed to discuss personnel. If this is important to the war effort, it is important enough to give some searching effort and thought as to what constitutes personnel and how to get it. Some 10 or 15 years ago it didn't bother us but right now it is important.

The only point on which I might differ with what has been said here is that I believe we should have teamwork on the part of State and Federal agencies. I have taken in more than 2 million dollars on official grading, practically all voluntary, on 20 or 30 different commodities. I believe in having uniformity of Federal grading and even though we differ with them, we must follow them. I believe we must have teamwork and, where possible, must have coordinated Federal and State work. I am confident that if the Federal Government alone had had to do the work we did in Virginia, it would have cost 50 to 100 percent more money than we spent.

I think it would be fine if we could get started on this in the whole area. If OPA does require official grades on eggs and nobody checks on them, it will hurt our official grading. If they do check, it will help the grading. Frankly, I would ask them to remove grading requirements, if they are not going to enforce them. Let eggs sell for what they are.

In my many years of effort in State work, I will say that no effort has succeeded in getting to the general public where there has not been considerable informative work. I don't like that word "educational" when dealing with adults. Children are educated. Adults are informed. And when they are not informed,

ATLANTA CONFERENCE (Cont'd.)

they make mistakes. We all make mistakes unless we are informed. We have done a number of things in our State in cooperation with Federal agencies. I am sorry that there has not been more of it. When our President makes a pronouncement, it does not mean that individuals will carry its terms out. There has been a sad neglect of information given out to the people. In my own State, there have been meetings to inform the general public. It will take much more time now. It will take everybody who will put anything in it to inform these people and to check up and get compliance. These requirements can stand but they need enforcement. Frankly, I felt that there should not be price differentials on these commodities. I was afraid of it. At no time have I wanted this, unless there could be spot checking and informing of people and the gradual drawing of them into compliance and the later forcing of them to comply.

My statement on the meats was "Don't let them force you to grade all meats." We started the meat grading in Virginia in June and we are underwriting the expense of it. We have two men now but because of the recent order, we can't get the third one. We hope to have five eventually. It is still questionable to me whether with five of them we can get the job done. I have heard State representatives say that they have nobody who can grade meats. These orders are not being carried out. They just won't stand up. This is going to be even worse. The poultry situation is growing bad. We have a flush season of egg production now, but just wait until slack production comes in. Who is going to mark them right unless they are officially graded? If some mark them wrong, the rest will have to do the same thing or go out of business. It is the OPA's problem but it is also the problem of all Federal agencies to help OPA. Over a period of years, Virginia has developed a half-million dollars in official inspection programs on various commodities and supervising the services after they have been made available. I daresay that so far as Federal money is concerned, we have paid the Government more money than it has spent in Virginia except in establishing grades, which was done with Federal funds. Some States may have done better and others have done worse. It is an OPA job and the rest of us must cooperate.

In Virginia we have 150 employees trained to grade eggs. We need additional personnel to take the place of those going to the armed services. Now, if OPA had all the money it could spend, the trained personnel is not available without taking it from the agencies who are doing this work. We offered to use our personnel to check in various places to find out the conditions and report to OPA. The answer is that OPA cannot delegate that responsibility to anybody else not on its payrolls. If something is not done to coordinate our program, I believe the whole program will go wrong.

(Regional FDA Official) - We recommend that it be the policy of OPA to establish ceilings in the South by classes of poultry because they don't have the men to enforce the grades.

(Mississippi Extension Representative) - I agree with part of those statements. I don't like to admit part of it. We in the South have not tried to sell poultry on grades. I don't like to think of taking a back seat on this grading business without attempting to do something about it. We should take advantage of this kind of program. Don't let us admit that we can't come through with a grading program on classes of fowl. I am not willing to admit that we are not capable in the South. Let's make our opportunity.

(Florida Bureau of Markets Representative) - I don't deny that working up to grades is a good thing, but it will take 15 years to put into effect that order if we go on an A, B, and C basis. Therefore, why create a black market



ATLANTA CONFERENCE (Cont'd.)

condition? We have a trade practice that works pretty well. Therefore, we do have some semblance of a grading basis on classification. You can tell the difference between AA, or an A, B, or C chicken, but we don't have the people to do it. Nobody can go out of here and train the personnel. On the basis of a practice which is already running, I think that is why we should have classes rather than grades.

Q. What has the OPA done to see that the eggs that are not officially graded are according to the grade specified on the container?

A. (OPA Regional Representative) - We could take every complaint like that and turn it over to the Enforcement Attorneys. I think that it will evolve upon the closest work of the FDA, OPA, and State agencies and the leaders in the trade to see that the specifications are followed. I am quite sure that the housewife will help. Legally, under the regulation, if there is a violation or a suspected violation, we turn it over to the Enforcement Division.

Q. Some of us think that should have been worked out before the regulations were announced. Everybody seems to agree that something should be done but apparently nothing is being done. I am told that the black market in meat will be overshadowed by the black market in eggs.

A. (OPA Regional Representative) - I don't have as hopeless a feeling as that. We will need a strict enforcement program.

Q. I have been trying to figure out for some little time how many grades we have. We have Grade AA, A, B, etc. Nobody seems to know and you can't get it from the OPA regulations. Are there 34 or 27 grades? I think the A, B, C's are o.k., but when you get into sizes, complications arise. I am not clear on them.

A. (FDA Representative) - Under the OPA there are a possible 28 grades for selling to retailers or consumers:

Grade AA, Extra Large, Large, Medium, Small, Pounds <sup>5</sup>/<sub>5</sub>  
 Grade A, Jumbo, Extra Large, Large, Medium, Small, Pounds  
 Grade B, Large, Medium, Small, Pounds  
 Grade C, Large, Medium, Small, Pounds  
 Assorted Eggs  
 Dirties, Large, Medium, Small, Pounds  
 Checks, Large, Medium, Small, Pounds

This list appears larger than it actually is in practice.

CHICAGO CONFERENCE:

(Michigan State Department of Agriculture Representative) - Considerable educational work has been done in enforcing Michigan State laws pertaining to food, weights, and measures.

5 The term "Pounds" is used to designate those eggs having a net weight of less than 34 pounds per case.

CHICAGO CONFERENCE (Cont'd.)

About 6 years ago the Federal-State egg grading service started in Michigan, and to accelerate growth of that service and to protect the consumers, the State Egg Law was passed. The legislators of the poultry industry must have anticipated these war conditions and OPA regulations. Michigan law, fortunately, permits the promulgation of grades that will coincide with any Federal grades that may be adopted. Thus, it has been possible to meet war conditions and to tie in State with OPA regulations.

There are two types of education in Michigan: One is up to the State College; the other is done by the Bureau of Food and Standards, which works very closely with the Extension Service of the College. Through agreement with the Bureau, if we don't try to educate anybody in regard to the production of poultry and eggs, the authorities won't arrest anybody for a violation of the law. They are also a party to the agreement that we have in regard to Federal-State poultry grading service. So far as producers are concerned, we let the Extension Service take care of that. As far as consumers are concerned, I believe that our quality egg program through our allied poultry and egg industry committee, has done quite a little work in advertising the desirability of the housewife's purchasing certain grades of eggs for certain purposes. If you go through Michigan today, you will see billboards with the display suggesting the purchase of Michigan graded eggs.

But in between the producer and the consumer, the Department of Agriculture does the educating and Michigan is all through doing it the easy way. We did that for a year or so after the egg law was passed and then proceeded to teach them the hard way. So they are all ready for OPA regulations. They are used to enforcement in Michigan.

Our law applies particularly to the sale by the wholesalers themselves to the retailer and all sales to the consumer by the retailer. We have found that you can't bring this to the attention of the trade--meaning the wholesalers and retailers--unless you take a rather firm attitude. That law alone deserves considerable credit; that is, the enforcement of it, in increasing our Federal-State grading service about fivefold in 2 years' time. It made the public grade-conscious and certainly inspired the wholesaler and retailer to buy a graded egg, and in their efforts to find a graded egg, they found they could avoid trouble by buying Federal-State graded eggs rather than anything else.

We would be glad in Michigan to cooperate with OPA as far as furnishing trained inspectors to make official purchases and to testify in court on any grade declaration.

There is a problem we have been faced with in Michigan and we feel rather alarmed about it; that is that some Federal agencies may be supporting the price of eggs, for instance, for drying plants, or that some buyers may be able to pay the producers more money for a current receipt egg than the producers could net for sales on a graded basis. That has a tendency to break down our quality egg program and we feel rather deeply about that. We have grading stations right now that are paying for the service but not grading the eggs because they can't do it profitably. And that is not because there isn't a demand for a graded egg. There is a demand which cannot be filled in our present capacity.

We understand it is the price that may be applied to drying plants for their finished product that permits them to go out and pay more for the current



CHICAGO CONFERENCE (Cont'd.)

receipt eggs than the grading stations can pay for the graded egg. Now, I think I have mentioned the fact that some egg legislation is desirable. Of course, OPA has filled that gap probably in States that don't have an egg law. But we feel that compulsory grading of eggs is going to be the only answer to our problem on a quality egg program. I don't know of anything that encourages a wholesaler or retailer more to buy a good graded egg than the fact that he might be arrested if he sold something else.

(Institute of American Poultry Industries Representative) - We believe poultry grading can be accomplished, but it can be accomplished a lot better if we have just one price ceiling. We can have A, B, and C because that is a matter of individual quality of the bird, and that would be easier for operators to control. But where you have so many different grades, so many different classes, there is so much confusion that you eliminate all possibilities of good enforcement of the regulations.

Q. Have you a suggestion for the solution of our problems through publicity?

A. (Ohio State University Extension Representative) - On the consumer end there are just two or three comments I should like to make. I think the Poultry and Egg National Board is, by all means, the logical organization, and their work certainly falls into this field. I think we ought to do everything possible to foster and encourage and expand the work of the National Board with consumers. There are three ways to reach consumers: One is through our daily press. I think our newspapers have done a swell job of informing the consumer on rationing points. I don't think there has ever been an educational job more thoroughly undertaken, or better done. I should like to see the Poultry and Egg National Board prepare something like the chart showing grades that was handed out here yesterday for publication in the papers. Maybe you couldn't do this for every city; but, if you had the grades and sent them to the local OPA office and they set in the prices, you would have a complete, specific, and concrete tabulation that the housewife could read and understand. It would require a little coordination between your respective office, probably, and the local OPA office, and we could help out. It seems to me that the press is still the most potent means of informing the consumer. We have made surveys on sources of information for people, and we found that the newspaper is still an important source.

(Poultry and Egg National Board Representative) - You asked about what the FDA can do. I was wondering whether it might be possible to work out a simplified interpretation to some of these regulations, which are rather lengthy anyhow. We certainly can't expect to get them in their entirety to everybody in the field. But, we need a uniform interpretation for all the States. It would be possible, perhaps, to outline the things that are most important to get across, so that the State committees, when they do want to get this information out to the trade and producers, could have them pretty well condensed, and then at least say where the full regulation may be obtained for information as to details. Our next step should be to explain to consumers these A, B, and C grades in poultry meat. I don't mean that we should take this sheet and explain fleshing, bleeding, dressing, freedom from pinfeathers, damage to flesh and skin, etc. But, we would take Grade AA, and give the consumer a pretty good idea what she can see in a bird of that grade, which would be different from Grade A and Grade B, without going into the breed. That is an industry job. She shouldn't really be thinking of deformities, breast blisters, etc., but should know what we mean

CHICAGO CONFERENCE (Cont'd.)

by an AA bird so as to have a yardstick in her mind by which to judge the A's, B's, and other grade birds. Now, we are going to try to define those in such a way that your newspaper and radio writers can get the facts across to Mrs. Consumer. I think that some of these things have to be simplified, so that we can all understand them.

DALLAS CONFERENCE:

Q. How can a practical application of the grading as required by OPA be obtained?

A. (Louisiana Agricultural Extension Representative) - OPA regulations tell how eggs are to be sold on grades. The bottleneck is to get them sold on grade to the dealers. I am confident that 50 percent of the vocational agricultural teachers and county agents can teach a course on how to grade eggs.

A. (State Supervisor of Agricultural Education) - The vocational agriculture in Louisiana has already taught grading of eggs according to U. S. standards. We got from you folks in Washington and also from Mr. Anderson enough of those charts and other information available and last year trained every member of our class. Now many of the eggs are candled. Lots of our Future Farmers of America chapters have developed egg markets. We are helping the farm people organize community groups. Farmers are now getting 32 and 34 cents for eggs they once sold for 15 cents a dozen. This is done through the community cooperation. We have done a successful job of grading and we are willing to retrain according to these new standards. But, unless we get this price situation fixed, we are up against a blank wall because right now, through this community cooperation rather than by use of the candling and grading system, farmers are getting more for current run eggs than if they were graded.

I think that instruction should operate through the USDA War Board at State and county levels and in addition to that, the OPA should get busy and do something about price enforcement before we proceed on an educational program. We will go 100 percent with anybody on education, but the thing the farmer thinks about is what he is going to get out of it, or if he is just wasting his time.

A. (University of Louisiana Agricultural Extension Representative) - We want OPA to help do some educational work. In many instances, the bottleneck is in the dealers...the small grocery stores. Suppose after this meeting the War Board could designate some agency in each county to show the merchants in every town what the regulations and grades actually are. These people should be informed, so that when the eggs come in they will know what they are.

A. (Oklahoma State Agricultural College Representative) - We have always worked with OPA and think we have a very fine relationship with them. We have War Boards in each county and keep producers well informed on how eggs are graded by working through the War Boards.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE:

Q. Would any of the auctions in this northeast area that are putting in the grading service be harmed if the AA grade were removed?



NEW YORK CONFERENCE (Cont'd.)

A. (Maine Department of Agriculture Representative) - We are not asking for the removal of the AA grade. All we ask is that they be handled the same as A, B, and C grades.

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE:

(Inspection and Grading Official) - Regardless of how much effort we put on packing, grading, and labeling, if we don't fully inform consumers, we shall not complete the job. The consumer is final judge of the product and should know what he is buying. I have always been very much in favor of marking the grade on the product and letting the consumer buy whatever he thinks he can buy to best advantage.

(Nevada Extension Representative) - OPA operations have had very good co-operation from various agencies in Nevada that have been expected to cooperate. The most direct cooperation has been carried on through the Extension Service at the University.

When we in Nevada started out, I took these regulations quite seriously and thought each one was the last word. People were informed through news articles and various other means. Occasionally, through lack of understanding, we had to publicize corrections. Initial OPA regulations are breaking down, yet there is an inclination to go along with them. Educational work outside the OPA seems to be and consists largely of communication and explanation through county agents and through our news extension service, which releases at least one or two stories each week. We have had wonderful cooperation with the country newspapers and they are read almost 100 percent. Regardless of the editorial attitude of the papers, they have taken the material as we sent it to them.

(Pacific States Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Poultry Association Representative) - I am wondering along the line of education if there are any contacts being made by OPA with the producers through the radio or otherwise. I think that probably one of the biggest jobs is to inform producers about price ceilings. I know that some producers now try to get the last penny they can, regardless of price ceilings. There is definitely a ceiling upon producers. Many don't realize that. Their prices are controlled, but if a truck operator offers them a little more than they have been getting, they are going to take it and they are going to ship until they get it. It seems to me that a radio campaign by OPA is necessary to let producers know that ceilings exist at the point of delivery from the producer to distributor.

Q. Does Vocational Agriculture welcome the opportunity to cooperate with other services?

A. (Supervisor of Vocational Agricultural Education) - Yes, it seems to me that with the vocational agricultural program we have a real opportunity to carry information into the homes about the new egg grades.

Chairman. I suggest that we go back to California and the possibility of financial aid in conducting schools to train graders.

A. (Vocational Agricultural Representative) - I welcome the opportunity to discuss what is being accomplished by Rural War Production Training Classes. When

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE (Cont'd.)

increased food production quotas were established, the Government recognized the fact that there should be a definite way to educate people. Funds were made available to give training to farm workers that would help increase food production. There were about 850 classes of this type held in California, of which about 30 were poultry.

Now there is no reason why graders cannot be trained, or why courses cannot be held throughout the country. There are two difficulties which would have to be overcome in conducting these courses: The first, to locate qualified, competent instructors who would be able to give accurate and adequate information. The second, to get farmers to attend these courses. Farmers are in a tight spot. They can't get help and it is difficult to convince them that in addition to working 14 or 16 hours a day, they should come to a class and get information of value to them. There are no other reasons why a small number of classes should not be organized in grading. Of course, there are 19 other fields of education in addition to poultry. Perhaps this is an excellent opportunity for our office (Vocational Agricultural Education), as well as the State Department, to work together on a program of education in grading. I feel there is an opportunity for coordinating these Rural War Production Training courses, OPA, FDA, Extension Services, and other agencies. In the first place, these courses are organized and conducted through a public school. They can, however, be held anywhere, in packing houses, private homes, schools, etc. We can pay for the cost of instruction, cost of a limited amount of material, cost of travel for supervision of instruction, light and heat, janitorial service, and mimeographing.

## RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Report of Committee on Educational Meetings  
and Demonstrations for Poultry Producers  
----- at Atlanta Conference -----

Poultry producers are faced with a very serious problem of maintaining and increasing the present high level of poultry meat and egg production. The alarming rate of increase in the cost of mixed feeds, the increase in cost of baby chicks, the increasing difficulty to purchase chicks, higher labor costs, and increasing scarcity of labor are threatening to halt the increasing rate of production and may result in reduction of the amount of poultry meat and eggs going to market if some form of relief is not forthcoming. To meet this rising cost situation the committee recommends:

1. That any adjustments to be made in poultry ceiling prices to allow additional margins to poultry handlers should not result in the rolling back of prices to farmers below present ceilings nor result in increasing the ceiling price to ultimate consumers.

2. Ceiling prices on mixed poultry feeds should be adjusted so as to result in a fair ratio to farmers between prices received for poultry and eggs and the cost of feed.

3. Poultry producers in the Southeastern States should be encouraged to the fullest extent to raise chickens to weights of 3 pounds and over as a means



of increasing the total production of poultry meat. Production of fryers and roasters should be pushed to the fullest extent in average-size farm flocks.

4. The Regional Office of the Food Distribution Administration should bring together all the available information from the different States bearing on cost of feed, chicks, and the economy in raising chickens to heavier weights for summary and distribution to the various agricultural agencies operating in the region.

So that poultry producers may fully understand the price ceiling orders and regulations, the committee recommends that an educational program be carried out by the agricultural agencies in each State through meetings, circular letters, the radio, press, and otherwise to explain the orders and their provisions to all producers. The committee recommends that the OPA prepare a popular version of price ceiling orders in simple language for general distribution to producers, dealers, and agricultural agencies. The committee further suggests that the Office of War Information discontinue advance press releases which are often poorly used or not used at all by the daily newspapers. News releases to the press should not be made until after the regional and State offices of the various agencies concerned with explaining and administering the orders have been thoroughly informed of the content and in position to answer the questions and give proper interpretations.

To meet the needs for continued producer education the committee recommends the development of a long-time program on grade and quality improvement of poultry and eggs and farm marketing on a graded basis.

In view of the necessity for maximum utilization of the Nation's manpower in critical phases of the war effort, improvement in efficiency in marketing methods, reductions in marketing costs, and the narrowing of spreads between farm and consumer prices, the committee recommends the organization of producer-owned and controlled cooperative marketing associations to handle poultry and eggs wherever such associations can be set up on the basis of needs and sound business principles, and can continue operation after the war.

The rapid changes occurring in the poultry and egg situation during wartime requires continuous development of educational programs and techniques. In view of these conditions, the committee recommends the establishment of a permanent committee to work on educational programs for poultry and egg producers and the development of new educational methods and techniques to meet the dynamic conditions for the duration of the war.

#### Report of the Atlanta Committee on OPA Regulations

We appreciate that the Office of Price Administration has difficult problems. Violations of OPA regulations are developing to an alarming extent. Information and enforcement have been delayed too long. Legitimate dealers are being forced out of business by competition from black market operators. Quick action must be taken by all agencies if the situation is to be controlled.

We recommend:

1. Immediate action of OPA to simplify and clarify regulations:

(a) In arriving at ceiling prices such as will make it possible for dealers and producers to determine those prices applying to them

(b) Relating to grade markings

(c) Relating to enforcement of grade requirements

2. Coordinating efforts by all Federal, State, and other agencies and persons to inform all concerned, that proper agencies check on violations and secure compliance.

3. Unless modifications are immediately adopted and reasonable compliance secured, we recommend that consideration be given by OPA to canceling requirements relating to grade markings and ceiling price differentials for eggs where there is no official inspection or grading.

4. Establishing ceiling prices on poultry according to classes instead of grades.

5. That broilers and fryers be put on the same ceiling price level as the present fryer price.

6. Making provisions whereby haulers of poultry may receive proper compensation for hauling poultry from farmers to market.

7. That the committee continue to work on ways and means to bring about improvements.

Recommendations of Atlanta Regional Committee  
on Egg and Poultry Grading Schools  
for Licensed Graders and Non-Official Graders

1. It is recommended that the Food Distribution Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, make available technical assistance and supervision for grading schools throughout the States in the southern region for those that desire such assistance. It is desirable that assistance be made available at this time for use in training poultry and egg graders for full license as well as for limited license.

2. It is further recommended that States desiring technical assistance in conducting poultry and egg grading schools file their applications through the State supervisors of the Food Distribution Administration.

3. It is the judgment of this Committee that States in the southern region which do not have cooperative agreements covering Federal-State grading and inspection services with the Food Distribution Administration should take immediate steps to secure agreements through the appropriate State agency.

4. This committee strongly recommends that any grading program initiated in the area be designed to reflect benefits to the producer, and have adequate provisions for consumer education and protection.



5. It is the consensus of this Committee that in organizing poultry and egg grading schools in the States, the poultry divisions of the State Colleges of Agriculture should cooperate with the Food Distribution Administration in providing educational facilities and personnel and that the State Departments of Agriculture should lend their support in connection with the licensing of graders.

Report of Atlanta Committee on Need and Plans for  
Educational Meetings and Demonstrations  
Among Wholesale and Retail Egg and Poultry Dealers

We feel there is need for meetings and demonstrations among wholesale and retail egg and poultry dealers.

Job to be done is:

1. To discuss with wholesalers and retailers grades and standards
2. To acquaint wholesalers and retailers with existing State and Federal regulations
3. To develop plans with wholesalers and retailers for informing consumers of values
4. To encourage wholesalers and retailers to pass on to producers differentials in egg prices based on the grade of eggs delivered.

How to do job:

By conducting meetings and demonstrations and using all educational and regulatory agencies.

Who is to do job:

Extension Service responsible for developing program

Report of Atlanta Committee on Needs and Plans for  
Educational Meetings and Demonstrations Among Consumers

1. Needs:

This program will advance only as far as the consumer understands the use of the various grades of eggs and poultry.

2. Plans:

We believe that consumer education should relate to two factors:

- A. Food value of eggs and poultry meat

Emphasis should be placed on nutritive value and cost

B. Different uses for different grades of eggs and poultry in cooking

Housewife grades on (1) table use, (2) cooking.

3. Means of Education:

All existing educational and service agencies should be used.

A. Demonstrations and displays

- (a) Department stores
- (b) Grocery stores
- (c) Egg shows

B. Circulars of information

C. Illustrative charts showing the uses of eggs

D. Cooperation with the Poultry and Egg National Board

E. County and city nutritional committees

F. Ladies' clubs and organizations

Recommendations of the Dallas Conference

The following statement and recommendations were unanimously approved and adopted:

The members of this conference believe that as a part of the program to stabilize the economy of the Nation, it is necessary to have price ceilings and to curb inflation. Believing in these principles, and realizing the difficulties OPA is faced with in carrying out its price control programs, and believing further that it is making a sincere effort to stabilize prices, we desire to cooperate with the OPA in establishing workable price ceilings, and to cooperate with the FDA in its food order, inspection, and grading programs on poultry and eggs.

To accomplish the objectives contained in the above statement, we recommend:

1. That OPA maintain closer relationship with State agricultural agencies and organizations in determining price policies and regulations.
2. That OPA simplify and give more uniform interpretations of its regulations.
3. Inasmuch as the ratio of the price of feed to the price of poultry is out of balance and so unfavorable at the present time that the incentive to produce is being destroyed and production is being retarded, we recommend that feed prices be controlled and a support price for eggs and poultry be established that will guarantee the producer an adequate margin of profit above the cost of production.

4. Inasmuch as there is a shortage of protein concentrates and supplements and mill feeds at country points, and inasmuch as this shortage will retard the needed production of poultry and eggs, we recommend that the causes of this shortage be determined and steps be taken to make these feeds available to producers.

5. Most of the eggs and poultry in this region are marketed through local handlers and assemblers who do not qualify as wholesalers in the OPA regulations. This results in their margins being deducted from the price paid the farmers. The OPA regulations should be amended to include these necessary handlers and assemblers between the wholesalers and producers in such a manner that the cost of their service will not be deducted from the producers' receiving price.

6. Inasmuch as the present policies and practices of OPA, permitting each handler of poultry and eggs to determine the grades on which his poultry and eggs are bought and sold under existing price regulations, is creating upgrading and other undesirable practices, and threaten to destroy existing Federal and State poultry and egg grading programs and to nullify the objectives of the OPA price ceilings, we recommend that OPA amend its regulations so as to require all poultry and eggs be designated and sold as "ungraded" or "assorted," except that poultry and those eggs which are graded by an official licensed Government grader and for which a certificate of inspection is issued designating the grade on which the poultry and eggs are being sold under present price regulations.

7. Inasmuch as the U.S. Grade AA for eggs is impractical, we recommend the discontinuance of this grade, and that U.S. Grade A be used as the top grade with an increase in the price ceiling of 1 cent per dozen for this grade.

8. Inasmuch as at the present time most agricultural agencies and the OPA are presenting separate educational programs, it is recommended that a better coordination of educational programs and material and a centralization of educational efforts and organization within each State be established.

To effectuate this recommendation, the conferees agreed that representatives of groups concerned with the objectives, administration, and educational phases of the OPA egg and poultry price ceiling orders and the FDA egg and poultry orders and inspection and grading services be invited to a meeting to be held in each State. The purpose of the State meetings would be to plan a coordinated educational program that would be directed to producers, handlers, and consumers of these products; and as a result of this planning conference, steps would be taken to carry out such an educational program in each State. The FDA was asked to take the lead in calling such meetings.

Based on information concerning similar meetings and proposed coordinated educational programs in other States, it was also agreed that representatives from interested groups, agencies, and organizations listed on page 38 would be invited to attend the State planning conference and take part in the subsequent coordinated educational program.



We believe the above recommendations, which are meant to be constructive, are representative of the feelings of producers and distributors of poultry and eggs in this region.

### Suggestions and Resolutions of the New York Conference

The following suggestions and resolutions were adopted by the State marketing officials at the conference and were unanimously approved and adopted by the entire conference group:

1. That State and Extension officials cooperate with producers in educational work in grading as requested by producers.
2. That OPA maintain closer relationship with State Market Bureau officials, extension specialists, and poultry departments of Agricultural Colleges.
3. That OPA simplify its regulations and give more uniform interpretations of same.
4. That the staffs of the State Departments of Agriculture and State egg law enforcement agencies, who are in constant touch with producers and retailers, assist in the dissemination of information on OPA regulations at producer and retailer levels.

WHEREAS, the Office of Price Administration in Maximum Price Regulation 333 has specified that AA grade eggs must be federally inspected and certified to enjoy the premium allowed that grade under the regulation; and

WHEREAS, it is physically impossible to furnish such Federal inspection service to all producers at a cost commensurate with the premium allowed; and

WHEREAS, this situation penalizes producers who do not market their eggs through cooperatives, plants, or auctions where Federal inspection is available and practical; and

WHEREAS, poultry producers object to the compulsory inspection and certification requirement in MPR-333 on the grounds mentioned above;

THEREFORE, we hereby recommend the elimination of the AA certification requirement in MPR-333, but that all grades established and premiums be continued and that recognized injustices to poultry producers packing AA grade eggs be removed.

The following resolutions were adopted by the extension officials at the conference and were unanimously approved and adopted by the entire conference group:

1. That we believe in price ceilings to curb inflation
  - (a) We want to cooperate with the OPA in establishing workable poultry and egg price ceilings.
  - (b) We believe that the two most important accomplishments are:
    - (1) To control the egg and poultry costs to the consumer and
    - (2) To guarantee the producer a price sufficient to encourage poultry and egg production to meet the war needs.

2. To enable us to conduct a most effective educational program to these ends, we earnestly recommend that

- (a) OPA waive the requirements of the Federal inspection on AA grade of eggs and leave that responsibility to the State Inspection Service;
- (b) That the officials of the USDA and OPA jointly draft a condensed and simplified form of the present OPA poultry and egg price ceilings for our guidance in carrying out the educational work.

3. We believe that the egg weight classification of the present U.S. grades can be very much improved if standardized by a uniform 3 ounce spread for all weight classifications. This change would call for a standard 4 cent increase for each egg size classification.

4. In connection with educational work on poultry price ceilings, we would like to present the following problems

- (a) Poultry auctions and cooperatives sales have steadily decreased in volume since price ceiling regulations came into existence. Today we have been informed that the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cent mark-up that the auctions have been taking will be withdrawn which means that poultry auctions and cooperatives will soon be out of business.
- (b) Large dressing plants are operating at a loss due to the fact that they are allowed 4 cents  $\frac{6}{10}$  spread between the live poultry ceiling price at which they must buy and the dressed ceiling price at which they must sell.
- (c) These conditions are aggravated by extensive black market operations which have developed because of the abnormal demand for poultry meats now being substituted for other meats.
- (d) These black market operations have resulted in an acute shortage of feathers which are badly needed for Army and Navy use.

We recommend that study be made and steps be taken to revise live and dressed poultry price ceilings which we believe to be largely responsible for most of the above problems.

#### Separate Resolution by Conference Group

The following resolution in a separate action was unanimously approved and adopted by the conference group:

To correct black market operations and price ceiling violations, we feel that the only solution is proper enforcement by OPA and we, therefore, recommend immediate steps for prosecution of violation of poultry and egg price ceilings and publicity regarding such enforcement.

6/ Since this resolution was passed, the spread has been widened as reported in MPR-269, Amendment 8, April 22, 1943, as follows: broilers, fryers, roasters, and light capons -  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound; heavy capons and fowl - 6 cents a pound; and stags and old roosters -  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound.

## CONCLUSIONS

A majority of the regional conferences, either by specific action or agreement, requested the Food Distribution Administration, in cooperation with educational and regulatory agencies, to assume the responsibility for calling State conferences of representatives of poultry organizations and agencies working with the poultry industry, to analyze the situation in each State as affected by the price regulations and the Federal grades for poultry products, and to plan and execute educational and grader training programs. It was agreed that educational meetings and demonstrations of grades of eggs and poultry should be conducted with wholesalers, retailers, producers, and consumers, and that schools should be conducted to train both official and non-official graders. It was suggested that representatives of the following organizations or agencies should be invited to these State conferences so that they might become familiar with the problems and assist in planning and conducting the educational programs:

- Agricultural Adjustment Administration
- Consumer Groups (Service clubs, State women's clubs, etc.)
- Cooperative Council
- Cooperative egg and poultry marketing associations
- Farm Bureau
- Farm Credit Administration
- Farm Security Administration
- Farmers' Union
- Food Distribution Administration
- Food and drug officials
- Grange
- Nutritional Council
- Office of Civilian Defense
- Office of Defense Transportation
- Office of Price Administration
- Poultry Improvement Association (Hatchery and Breeders Association)
- Poultry press and State Press Association
- Public Carrier Committee
- State Bankers Association
- State Chamber of Commerce
- State Colleges of Agriculture (poultry divisions and extension service)
- State Departments of Agriculture (any department associated with poultry industries)
- State and district supervisors of agricultural education
- State Feed Manufacturers Association
- State Planning Boards
- State Turkey Growers' Association
- State Veterinarian Associations
- State wholesale and retail associations
- War Boards (State War Boards and County War Boards, if programs are planned at county level)

In States that have an active poultry council or similar organization, it doubtless will be desirable to invite to these conferences the persons representing the poultry organizations or agencies on these poultry councils.

The following topics were suggested for discussion at the State conferences:

1. Explanation of OPA's Maximum Price Regulations and FDA's grade specifications.



2. Food Distribution Orders 40 and 41.
3. Plans for grading poultry products:  
Official and non-official graders (explanation of Federal-State  
grading service).
4. Advantages of buying and selling according to grades.
5. State and Federal Food and Drug regulations.
6. Avenues and facilities for marketing poultry products.
7. Wholesaler, retailer, consumer, and producer education (demonstrations on grading and different grades of eggs and poultry).

At the Atlanta, Dallas, and New York conferences committees were appointed to prepare recommendations and resolutions. These are presented as passed as they will doubtless be helpful in planning programs in each State.

## LIST OF PERSONS ATTENDING

Chicago, Illinois - March 29 - 30, 1943

ILLINOIS

E. B. Heaton, Institute of American Poultry Industries, Chicago  
 H. I. Huntington, Poultry & Egg National Board, Chicago  
 L. E. Card, University of Illinois, Urbana  
 V. A. Ekstrom, Illinois Dept. of Agriculture, Springfield

INDIANA

C. S. Shaffner, Purdue University, Lafayette

MICHIGAN

J. M. Moore, Michigan State College, East Lansing  
 Wm. M. Cate, Michigan Department of Agriculture, Lansing  
 Cecil L. Hall, Michigan Dept. of Agriculture, Lansing  
 Niles A. Nelson, Michigan Dept. of Agriculture, Lansing

MINNESOTA

H. J. Sloan, University of Minnesota, St. Paul

OHIO

C. M. Ferguson, Ohio State University, Columbus

WISCONSIN

Ivan G. Fey, Supervisor of Teacher Training in Agriculture, Madison  
 J. B. Hayes, University of Wisconsin, Poultry Department, Madison  
 C. Howard King, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Madison

PRESS

Ralston R. Hannas, American Poultry Journal, Chicago  
 J. H. Florea, Poultry Tribune, Mt. Morris

F.D.A.

V. P. Freyman, 5 South Wabash, Chicago  
 E. O. Pollock, Regional Administrator, 5 South Wabash, Chicago  
 Ed. Small, D. & P. Branch, Chicago  
 D. R. Bassett, D. & P. Branch, Chicago  
 Dick Brueckner, D. & P. Branch, Chicago  
 B. W. Kempers, D. & P. Branch, Chicago  
 Melvin W. Buster, D. & P. Branch, Washington  
 C. K. Powell, D. & P. Branch, Washington  
 Charles D. Hawks, 5 South Wabash, Chicago  
 A. B. Salisbury, 5 South Wabash, Chicago

O.P.A.

B. J. Harris, Regional (prices), Chicago  
 Morton L. Schnadig, Regional (prices), Chicago  
 John F. Manierre, Regional (enforcement), Chicago

F.S.A.

R. H. Eberdt, Milwaukee  
 L. L. Wilson, Indianapolis

EXTENSION

H. L. Shrader, Senior Extension Poultry Husbandman, Washington

Des Moines, Iowa - April 1 - 2, 1943

IOWA

Dr. A. J. G. Maw, Poultry Dept., Iowa State College, Ames  
 A. D. Oderkirk, Iowa Agricultural Extension Service, Ames  
 M. C. Sweet, Ames  
 Ward Wagner, Iowa State College Extension Service, Ames  
 Hans Ralverson, Hotel Kirkwood, Priebe Sons, Inc., Des Moines  
 B. O. Ridgway, Des Moines Coop. Dairy, Des Moines  
 H. T. Hall, State Supervisor, Agricultural Education, State House, Des Moines  
 E. E. Mason, Secy. Iowa Carlot Egg & Pltry. Shippers Ass'n., Des Moines  
 B. O. Brownlee, State Dept. of Agriculture, Des Moines  
 Jas. W. Reese, State Dept. of Agriculture, Des Moines

KANSAS

Loyal F. Payne, Kansas State College, Manhattan  
 M. A. Seton, Poultry Specialist, Kansas State College, Manhattan  
 G. D. McClaskey, Kansas Poultry Institute, Topeka

MINNESOTA

Elmer M. Anderson, Dept. of Agricultural Marketing, St. Paul  
 Kenneth L. Goss, D. & P. Branch, F.D.A., 302 Gorham Bldg., Minneapolis

MISSOURI

C. E. Rohde, Poultry Extension Specialist, University of Mo., Columbia

NEBRASKA

R. B. Willard, Nebraska Dept. of Agriculture & Inspection, Lincoln  
 Jack Reddit, Agricultural Extension, Lincoln

NORTH DAKOTA

J. Earl Cook, Extension Poultryman, NDAC, Fargo

SOUTH DAKOTA

W. O. Wilson, South Dakota Extension Service, Brookings  
 H. E. Urton, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, Pierre

PRESS

Homer Hush, Wallace's Farmer & Iowa Homestead, Des Moines

F.D.A.

Chester F. Gibbon, Purchase Division, Des Moines  
 Earl E. Fenton, Old Colony Building, Des Moines  
 Melvin W. Buster, D. & P. Branch, Washington  
 Russell H. Mather, Acting Regional Administrator, Des Moines  
 Frank J. Santo, D. & P. Branch, Kansas City  
 Clarence L. Gish, D. & P. Branch, Inspection & Grading, Topeka

O.P.A.

Wendell R. Smith, Liberty Building, Des Moines  
 James M. Stewart, Liberty Building, Des Moines  
 W. C. Covington, Liberty Building, Des Moines

F.S.A.

Wallace J. Maddock, Reg. VII, Lincoln



New York, N. Y. - April 1 - 2, 1943

CONNECTICUT

B. P. Storrs, State Dept. of Agriculture, Hartford  
 A. W. Otte, State Dept. of Agriculture, Hartford  
 R. E. Jones, Extension Service, Storrs  
 T. B. Avery, College of Agriculture, Storrs  
 H. W. Bermender, Conn. Poultry Prod. Assoc., New Haven  
 C. H. Palmer, NEPPCO, New Haven

DELAWARE

G. A. Miles, Extension Service, Newark  
 E. Hoffman, Extension Service, Newark

MAINE

C. M. White, Division of Markets, Augusta  
 G. L. D. Chick, Division of Markets, Augusta  
 G. A. McLaughlin, Extension Service, Augusta

MARYLAND

W. C. Beaven, Dept. of Markets, College Park  
 W. H. Rice, Extension Service, College Park

MASSACHUSETTS

J. Kroeck, State Dept. of Agriculture, Boston  
 G. T. Klein, Extension Service, Amherst  
 F. G. Woodworth, Mass. Poultry Producer Assoc, Littleton

NEW JERSEY

J. C. Lambert, State Dept. of Agriculture, Trenton  
 W. W. Oley, State Dept. of Agriculture, Trenton  
 G. E. Zich, State Dept. of Agriculture, Trenton  
 E. V. Bearer, State Dept. of Agriculture, New Brunswick  
 L. M. Black, Extension Service, New Brunswick  
 W. C. Thompson, College of Agriculture, New Brunswick  
 L. J. Todd, NEPPCO, Trenton

NEW HAMPSHIRE

W. A. Felker, Bureau of Markets, Concord  
 R. C. Bradley, Extension Service, Durham  
 T. B. Charles, College of Agriculture, Durham  
 R. F. Thurrell, NEPPCO, E. Wolfboro

NEW YORK

S. G. Duncan, State Dept. of Agriculture, Albany  
 F. Jones, State Dept. of Agriculture, Albany  
 A. Getman, State Education Department, Albany  
 E. Y. Smith, Extension Service, Ithaca  
 H. E. Botsford, Extension Service, Ithaca  
 A. L. Douglas, Poultry Improvement, Ithaca

PENNSYLVANIA

F. J. Lawless, Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg  
 K. Hood, Extension Service, State College  
 C. O. Dossin, Extension Service, State College  
 P. H. Margolf, College of Agriculture, State College

## New York, N. Y. (Cont'd.)

RHODE ISLAND

G. Maertens, State Dept. of Agriculture, Providence  
 R. G. Bressler, State Dept. of Agriculture, Providence  
 H. O. Stuart, Extension Service, Kingston

VERMONT

H. A. Dwinell, Division of Markets, Montpelier  
 D. Henderson, Extension Service, Burlington  
 S. E. Tracy, Vt. Pltry. & Egg Prod. Assoc., Burlington

WEST VIRGINIA

H. M. Hyre, Extension Service, Morgantown

PRESS

A. C. Dingwall, American Produce Review, New York City  
 R. C. Hartman, Everybody's Poultry Magazine, Hanover

F.D.A.

C. K. Powell, D. & P. Branch, Washington  
 Henry Hamann, D. & P. Branch, Washington  
 R. A. Hanson, Regional Office, New York  
 L. Kilpatrick, D. & P. Branch, New York  
 H. R. Cottam, Regional Office, New York  
 G. R. Grange, Regional Office, New York

O.P.A.

G. Hanshaw, Regional Office, New York  
 H. Milford, Regional Office, New York  
 M. Rich, Regional Office, New York  
 G. Sour, Regional Office, New York  
 A. C. Cuale, Regional Office, Boston  
 S. Poses, District Office, New York

F.S.A.

J. F. Joesting, Regional Office, Upper Darby

EXTENSION

H. L. Shrader, Senior Extension Poultry Husbandman, Washington

Denver, Colorado - April 5 - 6, 1943

COLORADO

A. W. Epp, Colorado State College, Ft. Collins  
 C. C. Turner, Colorado Director of Markets, Denver  
 Chas. O. Moser, Colorado Director of Markets, Denver  
 C. J. Taylor, Colorado Director of Markets, Denver  
 Earll H. Nikkel, Office of Information, U.S.D.A., Denver  
 E. P. Winters, Colorado State College, Ft. Collins  
 O. C. Ufford, Extension Poultryman, Ft. Collins  
 L. R. Davies, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, Denver

MONTANA

Henriette E. Cushman, Extension Service, Bozeman

## Denver, Colorado (Cont'd.)

NEW MEXICO

E. E. Anderson, N. M. Extension Service, State College

UTAH

Guy P. Stevens, Utah Dept. of Agriculture, Salt Lake City

Carl Frischnecht, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan

WYOMING

M. H. Meshew, Extension Service, Laramie

F.D.A.

Leonard R. Trainer, Regional Administrator, Denver

Hans C. Hess, Regional Office, Denver

Ralph L. Williams, Regional Office, Denver

F. J. Santo, D. & P. Branch, Kansas City

Melvin W. Buster, D. & P. Branch, Washington

O.P.A.

Albert Kahn, Wyoming State Office, Cheyenne

Cecil Conner, Regional Office, Denver

Walter Taylor, Regional Office, Denver

Elmer Clark, Regional Office, Denver

Edward J. Scheuneman, Regional Office, Denver

F.S.A.

Howard E. Smith, Regional Office, Denver

Harold L. Greear, Regional Office, Denver

W. H. Oldenburg, Montana State Office

San Francisco, California - April 8 - 9, 1943

ARIZONA

Clyde F. Rowe, University of Arizona, Tucson

CALIFORNIA

George B. Alcorn, University of California, Berkeley

S. S. Rogers, State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento

H. E. Erdman, University of California, Berkeley

F. L. McKittrick, Quartermasters Marketing Center, San Francisco

B. F. McKibben, Pacific States B, E, C, & P. Assn., San Francisco

Dr. L. A. Taylor, University of California, Berkeley

E. E. Everett, Asst. State Supervisor of Agricultural Ed., C.P.I., San Luis / Olispo

NEVADA

L. E. Cline, University of Nevada, Reno

Robert Stewart, University of Nevada, Reno

L. M. Burge, State Dept. of Agriculture, Reno

OREGON

N. L. Bennion, Oregon State College, Corvallis

Ralph L. Morgan, Ass't State Supervisor of Agricultural Ed., Salem



## San Francisco, California (Cont'd.)

F.D.A.

M. A. Clevenger, Regional Administrator, San Francisco  
 Paul C. Adams, D. & P. Branch, San Francisco  
 E. R. Johnson, D. & P. Branch, Seattle  
 C. L. Reiser, D. & P. Branch, Portland  
 Henry Waller, Jr., Regional Office, San Francisco  
 F. E. Fenton, Regional Office, San Francisco  
 David Moosman, D. & P. Branch, San Francisco  
 Frank H. McCampbell, D. & P. Branch, San Francisco  
 Melvin W. Buster, D. & P. Branch, Washington

O.P.A.

Miss Carlene Kent, Regional Office, San Francisco  
 W. L. Breton, Regional Office, San Francisco  
 John B. Harmon, Regional Office, San Francisco  
 Frank L. Kidner, Regional Office, San Francisco  
 B. M. Jensen, Regional Office, San Francisco  
 Miss Grace Kerr, Regional Office, San Francisco

F.S.A.

J. A. Waldron, Regional Office, San Francisco  
 Geo. M. Youngdale, Regional Office, San Francisco

U. S. ARMY

Col. Robert J. Foster, Presidio, San Francisco  
 Col. P. H. Hand, Presidio, San Francisco

Atlanta, Georgia - April 12 - 13, 1943

ALABAMA

James A. Beaty, Extension Service, Auburn  
 W. B. Collier, State Dept. of Agriculture, Montgomery

FLORIDA

W. T. Lofton, Itinerant Teacher Trainer, University of Florida, Gainesville  
 F. H. Risher, State Marketing Bureau, Jacksonville  
 D. E. Timmons, Public Relations, A. & P. Tea Co., R-3, Gainesville  
 James McGee, State Farmers Markets, Jacksonville

GEORGIA

W. L. Cathey, Director, Bureau of Markets, State Dept. of Agric., Atlanta  
 W. P. McKenney, State Inspector, State Dept. of Agriculture, Atlanta  
 A. D. Harris, State Dept. of Agriculture, Atlanta  
 J. C. Bell, University of Georgia, Poultry Dept., Athens  
 Catherine V. Wood, Extension Service, Athens

KENTUCKY

E. P. Hilton, Ass't. State Supervisor of Agric. Education, Frankfort  
 J. Dan Baldwin, Division of Markets, State Dept. of Agriculture, Frankfort

MISSISSIPPI

F. Z. Beanblossom, Extension Service, State College  
 J. V. Pace, Extension Service, State College

## Atlanta, Georgia (Cont'd.)

NORTH CAROLINA

Roy H. Thomas, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, Raleigh  
 C. F. Parrish, Extension Service, Raleigh  
 R. B. Etheridge, State Dept. of Agriculture, Raleigh  
 C. W. Sheffield, State Dept. of Agriculture, Raleigh

SOUTH CAROLINA

P. H. Goodridge, Extension Service, Clemson  
 T. A. Cole, Division of Markets, Extension Service, Columbia  
 E. A. Tuten, Division of Markets, Extension Service, Columbia

TENNESSEE

A. J. Chadwell, Extension Service, Knoxville  
 J. C. Powell, Extension Service, Knoxville  
 B. J. McSpadden, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

VIRGINIA

J. H. Meek, Division of Markets, State Dept. of Agriculture, Richmond  
 Harry L. Moore, Virginia Agricultural College, Blacksburg

F.D.A.

E. R. Sewell, State Supervisor, Montgomery  
 J. M. William, State Supervisor, Jacksonville  
 T. Walter Hughes, State Supervisor, Atlanta  
 Daniel K. Young, State Supervisor, Frankfort  
 C. Hillman Moody, State Supervisor, Raleigh  
 R. E. Robb, State Supervisor, Columbia  
 C. B. Ross, Jr., State Supervisor, Nashville  
 James H. Palmer, Regional Administrator, Atlanta  
 W. K. McPherson, Ass't Regional Administrator, Atlanta  
 Ralph M. Woodside, Regional Office, Atlanta  
 William E. Elliott, Regional Office, Atlanta  
 Harry L. Carr, Regional Office, Atlanta  
 T. Boston Sampson, D. & P. Branch, Washington  
 E. E. Hauver, Jr., D. & P. Branch, Washington  
 C. K. Powell, D. & P. Branch, Washington

O.P.A.

Francis Kamper, Regional Office, Atlanta  
 Ray Williams, Regional Office (Enforcement), Atlanta  
 Wm. A. Tolman, Regional Office, Atlanta

F.S.A.

John W. Overton, Regional Office, Montgomery  
 J. B. Beard, Regional Office, Montgomery  
 Ben W. Haigh, Regional Office, Raleigh

T.V.A.

L. C. Salter, Agricultural Relations, Knoxville  
 E. L. Johnson, Knoxville

F.C.A.

George H. Prince, Bank for Cooperatives, Columbia

## Atlanta, Georgia (Cont'd.)

EXTENSION

H. L. Shrader, Senior Extension Poultry Husbandman, Washington

Dallas, Texas - April 13 - 14, 1943

ARKANSAS

Fred A. Smith, Pres. American Voc. Assn., Little Rock

LOUISIANA

O. W. Anderson, Agricultural Extension, Baton Rouge

Clyde Ingram, Extension Poultryman, Baton Rouge

OKLAHOMA

R. B. Thompson, Okla. A. & M. Poultry Dept., Stillwater

C. E. Jacob, Okla. Ex. Div., Stillwater

H. Ware, Okla. Ex. Div., Stillwater

Jack Renfro, Dept. of Agriculture, Oklahoma City

TEXAS

M. F. Thurmond, State Supervisor of Rural War Production Training, Austin

E. D. Parnell, Poultry Husbandry Dept. A. & M., College Station

Geo. F. McCarthy, A. & M. Ext. Poultryman, College Station

Robert A. Manire, Director of Agricultural Education, Austin

D. H. Reid, A. & M. College, College Station

E. B. Kuehne, Dept. of Agriculture, Austin

F.D.A.

Olen Justice, Regional Office, Dallas

Wm. L. Crettman, Regional Office, Dallas

E. A. McBryde, Regional Office, Dallas

Latham White, Regional Office, Dallas

R. M. Stuelpnagel, Regional Office, Dallas

C. B. Hodges, Regional Office, Dallas

E. P. Upshaw, Austin

F. Watson, Regional Office, Dallas

A. W. Shaw, D. & P. Branch, Dallas

P. H. Dunbar, Regional Office, Dallas

Meno Schoenbach, Mktg. Reports Branch, Dallas

C. F. Watson, Regional Office, Dallas

J. R. Kennedy, Regional Office, Dallas

L. J. Cappleman, Regional Administrator, Dallas

Leo W. Smith, Oklahoma City

G. Chester Freeman, Baton Rouge

Em. Dunlap, Little Rock

Frank Santo, D. & P. Branch, Kansas City

Melvin W. Buster, D. & P. Branch, Washington

O.P.A.

Lester Boone, Regional Office, Dallas

Clyde H. Refuencer, Regional Office, Dallas

Paul E. Hidler, Regional Office, Dallas

C. P. Jerome, Regional Office, Dallas

Van Howard, Dallas

F.S.A.

Homer Burns, Regional Office, Dallas

Marshall E. Cole, Regional Office, Little Rock

U. S. ARMY

Col. A. C. Wright, V.C., 8th. Service Command, Dallas



## STATE CONFERENCES IN SOUTHWEST REGION

As a result of the Dallas, Texas, regional conference, State conferences were held in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, before the summary of the proceedings of the regional conferences had been completed. These State conferences were called by the State representatives of the Food Distribution Administration. The educational and regulatory agencies represented at the regional conferences, were also represented at the State conferences, and there were also present representatives of producer, consumer, and dealer groups and of State organizations associated with the poultry industry.

The subjects discussed at the State conferences were similar to those discussed at the regional conferences, but greater consideration was given to the organization of representative committees to plan and conduct educational programs at district, county, and community levels.

The following is the preliminary State program adopted, and the list of the committees selected at the Arkansas State meeting. Similar programs and committees were developed for the other three States in this region.

Arkansas State Educational Program  
on Marketing of Poultry and Eggs

1. Objective - To plan and conduct coordinated educational program on:
  - (A) OPA regulations and prices, (B) FDA grading standards.
2. Groups to receive information and training: (A) producers, (B) handlers, (C) consumers, (D) graders.
3. Groups to plan and conduct educational programs: FDA, OPA, Extension Service, State agricultural colleges, State department of agriculture, Farm Security Administration, Office of Civilian Defense, Vocational Agriculture, producers organizations, handlers organizations, consumers organizations, newspapers, radio.
4. Suggested organization:
  - (A) State Educational Committee, composed of personnel of subcommittee:
    - (a) Executive committee to serve as coordinating and steering committee, for over-all educational program.
  - (B) Subcommittees: producers, handlers, consumers, grader training.
    - (a) Functions: Prepare subject material for educational program at district, county, and community levels.
    - (b) Plan district meetings.
    - (c) Suggest plans for county and community meetings.
    - (d) Conduct grader training schools.

5. District meetings - 8 to 10 one-day district meetings over a 2 weeks' period to be conducted by representatives of FDA (grade standards and food orders), OPA (price regulations and ceilings), Extension Service (grading procedure and labeling).
  - (A) Function of district meetings: Discuss objectives, plan county and community meetings.
  - (B) District meetings to be attended by representatives of the following agencies from each county: Extension Service, Vocational Agriculture, FSA, producer organizations, handlers organizations, consumers organizations, Price Panel of the War Price and Rationing Board.
6. County meetings to be conducted by county representatives of groups attending district meetings.
  - (A) Function of county meetings: Plan and conduct educational and demonstrational programs at county and community levels.
7. Miscellaneous
  - (A) OPA to furnish summary of poultry and egg regulations.
  - (B) OPA to furnish price tables for each county or principal market center showing ceiling prices, grades, and sizes, for producers, handlers, and consumers.
  - (C) FDA to furnish summary of U. S. grades, standards; color and grade charts.
  - (D) Press and radio to be utilized to fullest extent in educational programs. (Example: digest of price, grade, and size schedules published in papers)
  - (E) Concentrate on teaching price, grade, and size schedules and demonstrating grades to retailers, producers and consumers.

Arkansas Educational Committee on Marketing of Poultry and Eggs

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Address</u>
William K. Dunlap, Chairmen	Food Distribution Administration	Little Rock
Sam Moore	Extension Poultry Specialist	Fayetteville
Waldo Frazier	Arkansas Farm Bureau Fed.	Little Rock
Jeff Brown	President Arkansas Poultry Improvement Assn.	Springdale
Dr. J. S. Campbell	Livestock Sanitary Board	Little Rock
Paul Carlson	FDA Fed. State Supervisor Dairy and Poultry	Little Rock
J. V. Highfill	State Director, Farm Security Administration	Little Rock
Mrs. Custer Chafin	President State Council of Demonstration Clubs	Little Rock
Fred Smith	State Director Vocational Education	Little Rock

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Address</u>
Robert Hall	District Director, OPA	Little Rock
E. B. Crane	Arkansas Farmers Cooperative	Fayetteville
Robert Smith	University of Arkansas, Poultry Husbandman	Fayetteville
Robert Wade	State Arkansas Bankers Assn.	Little Rock
Ruth Graham	Farm Security Administration, Associate State Director & Home Management Supervisor	Little Rock
W. L. Johnson	Arkansas Democrat	Little Rock
L. C. Baber	Arkansas Chain Stores Council	Little Rock
William L. Humphries	Ark. Wholesale Grocers Assn.	Little Rock
C. L. Mobley	Armour & Company	Little Rock
J. O. Kumpe	Arkansas Extension Service	Little Rock
C. U. Robinson	Handler	Springdale
Max Gross	Texarkana Poultry Assn.	Texarkana
J. M. McClintock	Ark. Central Cooperative	Little Rock
A. C. London	Office of Price Administration	Little Rock
Miss Connie J. Bonslagle	State Home Demonstration Agent, Arkansas Extension Service	Little Rock
Miss Alma Key	Vocational Home Economics	Little Rock
Miss Mary Jane Scott	State Nutritionist, State Dept. of Public Welfare	Little Rock
G. M. Halfacre	State President, Arkansas Home Economics Association	Little Rock
Ella Hackett	President of State Federation of Garden Clubs	Little Rock
1/ 1/ 1/	Arkansas Defense Council	
	State Parent Teachers Assn.	
	State Federation of Womens Clubs	

#### Executive Committee of State Educational Committee

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Address</u>
William K. Dunlap, Chairman	Food Distribution Administration	Little Rock
J. O. Kumpe	Arkansas Extension Service	Little Rock
Miss Connie Bonslagle	Arkansas Extension Service	Little Rock
Sam Moore	Arkansas Extension Service	Fayetteville
L. C. Baber	Arkansas Chain Stores Council	Little Rock
Robert Hall	State Director, OPA	Little Rock
Virgie Highfill	State Director, FSA	Little Rock
Fred Smith	State Director, Vocational Ed.	Little Rock

#### Wholesalers and Retailers Subcommittee

L. C. Baber, Chairman	Arkansas Chain Stores Council	Little Rock
William L. Humphries	Arkansas Wholesale Grocers' Assn.	Little Rock
C. L. Mobley	Armour and Company	Little Rock
J. O. Kumpe	Arkansas Extension Service	Little Rock
C. U. Robinson	Handler	Springdale
Max Gross	Texarkana Poultry Assn.	Texarkana
J. M. McClintock	Arkansas Central Cooperative	Little Rock



Producers Subcommittee

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Address</u>
Sam Moore, Chairman	Extension Poultry Specialist	Fayetteville
Waldo Frazier	Arkansas Farm Bureau Fed.	Little Rock
Jeff Brown	President, Arkansas Poultry Improvement Assn.	Springdale
Dr. J. S. Campbell	Livestock Sanitary Board	Little Rock
Paul Carlson	FDA Fed.-State Supervisor	Little Rock
	Dairy and Poultry Grading	
J. V. Highfill	State Director, Farm Security Administration	Little Rock
Mrs. Custer Chafin	President State Council of Demonstration Clubs	Little Rock
Fred Smith	State Director Vocational Education	Little Rock
Robert Hall	District Director, OPA	Little Rock
E. B. Crane	Arkansas Farmers Cooperative	Fayetteville
Robert Smith	University of Arkansas, Poultry Husbandman	Fayetteville
Robert Wade	Arkansas State Bankers Assn.	Little Rock
Ruth Graham	Farm Security Administration, Associate State Director & Home Management Supervisor	Little Rock
W. A. Johnson	Arkansas Democrat	Little Rock

Consumers Subcommittee

Miss Connie J. Bonslagle, Chairman	Extension Service	Little Rock
Miss Alma Key	Voc. Home Economics	Little Rock
Miss Ruth Graham	FSA, Home Management Dept.	Little Rock
Miss Mary Jane Scott	State Nutritionist,	Little Rock
	State Dept. of Public Health	
G. Halfacre	State President, Arkansas Home Economics Assn.	Little Rock
1/ 1/ —	Press, Home Economics Writer	
	Radio	
Ella Hackett	Pres. of State Federation of Garden Clubs	Little Rock
1/ 1/ 1/ 1/ —	Consumers Division, of the Ark. Defense Council	
	State PTA	
	State Federation of Women's Clubs	
Miss Ehrline Rowden	OPA Information Div.	Little Rock

1/ Representatives to be selected

Grading Subcommittee

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Address</u>
J. O. Kumpe, Chairman	Extension Service	Little Rock
Paul Carlson .	FDA Dairy and Poultry	Little Rock
Fred Smith	State Director, Voc. Education	Little Rock
Sam Moore	Extension Service	Little Rock
Dr. J. S. Campbell	Ark. Livestock Sanitary Board	Little Rock
Waldo Frazier	Farm Bureau	Little Rock
Max Gross	Texarkana Poultry Assn.	Texarkana
William K. Dunlap	FDA	Little Rock
J. V. Highfill	FSA, State Director	Little Rock
C. L. Mobley	Armour & Company	Little Rock
A. C. London	OPA	Little Rock

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Food Distribution Administration  
Washington, D.C.

June 8, 1943

SUPPLEMENT I - PROCEEDINGS OF REGIONAL POULTRY AND EGG CONFERENCES

To supplement the information presented in the Proceedings of Regional Poultry and Egg Conferences, held March 29 to April 14, 1943, the following important changes in the regulations and orders of the Office of Price Administration and the Food Distribution Administration relating to poultry and eggs are presented. Copies of the amendments to the regulations and orders are attached.

1. MPR 333, Amendment 5 (as of May 4, 1943) - (a) Fixed the prices for Wholesale Grades of shell eggs sold to the United States or any agency thereof. These prices will remain in effect until June 26. (b) Wholesale Grades (Amendment 5) and Procurement Grades (Amendment 2) when treated with mineral oil for the purpose of preservation may sell at 1 cent per dozen above the price of naturals for the particular size and grade. (There is at present no additional price for Consumer Grades processed over the price for Consumer Grades natural.)
2. MPR 333, Amendment 8 (effective June 1) - Replaces Amendment 4, which expired on May 31, and relates to prices of all eggs sold to the United States or any governmental agency.

Prices for Procurement Grades: In calculating (under Amendment 8) prices for Procurement Grade eggs sold to the United States or any governmental agency, add 2.3 cents per dozen to the prices in table C and 2.2 cents per dozen to the prices in table D, of the original MPR 333. (If eggs are processed add 1 cent more per dozen.)

Prices of Consumer Grades: Amendment 8 also establishes maximum prices for Consumer Grades sold to the United States or any governmental agency at 1/2 cent less per dozen than the prices set in tables A and B of the original MPR 333. In effect, Amendment 8 fixes maximum prices at 1/2 cent less per dozen to governmental agencies than to civilians for eggs of equal quality.

3. MPR 333 - Attention is directed to the fact that beginning June 1 there was a change in the multiplier to be used in calculating the transportation factor for Consumer and Procurement Grades. Instead of 1.9, formerly used for all grades, the multiplier, June 1 through November, for each grade is as follows:

Consumer Grades AA and A, also Procurement I and II	4.0
" " B	III " IV 3.0
" " C	1.9

This will make a change in calculating the prices as shown in the examples of the above-mentioned proceedings, pages 8 and 9. For instance, example No. II, page 8, for Consumer Grade A Large eggs would



appear as follows:

Freight from Omaha to New York City	=	\$1.17 per cwt.
\$1.17 plus 3 percent Federal tax */	=	\$1.21 " "
\$1.21 times 4 (the multiplier)	=	4.84 cents per doz.
45 cents (cents per dozen at New York City week starting June 7) minus 4.84 cents per dozen	=	40.16 cents per doz.

Therefore, 40.2 cents per dozen is the price for Grade A Large eggs to the retailer in Omaha.

4. MPR 269, Amendment 9, issued May 20 - Provides for establishing maximum base prices for live poultry within any political subdivision, such as a county, provided such uniform base price for the live poultry item does not raise the price for the area more than 1/10 cent above the lowest price for that area. In other words, this Amendment provides for the smoothing out of live poultry prices in political areas, such as counties or States.
5. Food Distribution Administration Order No. 40, as amended, was written for the purpose of securing adequate supplies of eggs and egg products for Lend Lease and the armed forces. In effect, this order places civilians on a current production basis. Most of the eggs in storage will be used by governmental agencies in shell or dried form.

Eggs in storage on May 20 were set aside for governmental agencies, unless exempted under the order. No eggs may be stored after May 20.

With the exception of eggs stored prior to March 25, all set aside eggs must be removed from storage by June 15, and the FDA has obligated itself to purchase all eggs so removed from storage at no more than ceiling prices.

A provision for working inventories allows plants sufficient eggs to carry on current business. The working inventory for each place of business is computed by taking 8 percent of the volume handled during the base period, that is from June 1, 1942 to August 31, 1942.

Note: These brief explanatory statements were prepared by the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Food Distribution Administration to call attention to important phases of the regulations and orders as amended. For complete details, see the original orders or regulations and amendments.

Additional copies of this supplement and the regulations, orders and amendments may be obtained from the Food Distribution Administration Regional Offices.

\* The calculations referred to on pages 8 and 9 included the 3 percent Federal tax as part of the freight rate.

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
Food Distribution Administration  
Washington 25, D. C.



July 15, 1943

SUPPLEMENT II - PROCEEDINGS OF REGIONAL POULTRY AND EGG CONFERENCES

Since the release of Supplement I on June 8, the following important changes in the regulations and orders of the Office of Price Administration and the Food Distribution Administration relating to poultry and eggs have been made. Copies of amendments to the price regulations are attached.

1. MPR 333, Amendment 9 (effective June 29, 1943) lists prices of frozen and dried egg products that may be charged at basing cities from June 1943 to May 1944; also margins that may be charged for deliveries of various quantities.
2. MPR 333, Amendment 10 (effective July 12, 1943)
  - (a) Eliminates assorted eggs from the classification
  - (b) Separates retailers into two classes:
    - Large retailers (4 or more stores)
    - Independent retailers (less than 4 stores)
  - (c) Defines the following classes of dealers:
    - First receivers
    - Jobbers
    - Retail route sellers
  - (d) Prescribes the use of standards for wholesale grades for shell eggs and establishes a classification for current receipt eggs for civilian purchases based on the U.S. Standards for Individual Eggs promulgated by the Department of Agriculture.
  - (e) Establishes maximum prices to be paid from June 28 through August 28 for:
    - Wholesale grades and current receipt eggs to "first receiver" (1429.67a). See tables 1 and 2.
    - Consumer grades of eggs sold to "first receiver," at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents less per dozen than provided in Sec. 1429.67, table A of MPR 333.
    - Consumer grades delivered to a retail route seller. The price of these eggs shall be at the same level as the price to the individual store of any retailer (Sec. 1429.67, table A, MPR 333).

Table 1. - Prices to be paid by First Receiver for eggs (wholesale grades and current receipts) for civilian purchasers for period July 12 through August 28, 1943, at New York, Seattle, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix, and Tucson.

Week	No. 1, 2, 3, and 4				Current
Beginning	Specials	Extras	Standards		Receipts
	Cents	Cents	Cents		Cents
July 12	44	41.5	38.5		37.5
19	45	42.5	39.5		38.5
26	46	43.0	39.5		38.5
Aug. 2	47	44.0	40.5		39.5
9	48	45.0	41.5		40.5
16	49	45.0	41.5		40.5
23	49	45.5	42.0		40.5

Maximum prices in San Francisco and Portland, Oregon are 1/2 cent lower per dozen than those in New York, Seattle, etc. Maximum prices in basing point city Miami, Florida are 1 1/2 cents higher than prices in this table.

Table 2. - Prices to be paid by First Receiver for eggs (wholesale grades and current receipts) for civilian purchasers for period July 12 through August 28, 1943, at Chicago.

Week	No. 1, 2, 3 and 4				Current
Beginning:	Specials	Extras	Standards		Receipts
	Cents	Cents	Cents		Cents
July 12	42	39.5	36.9		35.9
19	43	40.5	37.9		36.9
26	44	41.0	37.9		36.9
Aug. 2	45	42.0	38.9		37.9
9	46	43.0	39.9		38.9
16	47	43.0	39.9		38.9
23	47	43.5	40.4		38.9

To compute prices for areas outside the base cities, use the freight rate between the base city and shipping point times the multiplier; add the result to Chicago prices for Area One and subtract it from the prices in other cities for Area Two as designated in IPR 333, 1429.65(t)(1)&(2). For method of calculation see Proceedings of Regional Poultry and Egg Conferences, page 8 and be sure that the 3 percent Federal tax is included in the freight rate, or see IPR 333.

The multiplier to be used for calculating maximum prices for wholesale grades and for current receipt eggs until August 28, 1943 is 1.9 for standards and current receipt eggs and 2.5 for specials and extras. Sales also may be on an FOB basis at 10 cents less per case than the delivered price if within 200 miles of the purchaser's place of business.

The figures in the tables are maximum prices that may be paid by the "first receiver." For maximum prices of wholesale grades and current receipt eggs sold to jobbers, retail route sellers, and large retailers at their warehouse, add 1 cent per dozen to these prices.

To obtain prices for wholesale grades and current receipts sold and delivered to independent retailers, commercial, industrial, institutional and non-Federal Governmental users and large retailers at their individual stores, add 2.5 cents to these figures.

Amendment 10 classifies egg auctions as first receivers and if they, or any other first receivers, sell wholesale grades or current receipt eggs, they may charge 2.5 cents above the first receivers' price when sales are to the following: (1) independent retail stores, (2) individual store of large retailer, (3) commercial, (4) industrial, (5) institutional, and (6) non-Federal Governmental user. If sales are made to jobbers, retail route sellers, or a large retailer at his warehouse, the price shall be 1 cent above the first receiver's price.

The amendment also provides for an additional 1/2 cent per dozen for each pound per case over the prescribed net weight and a reduction of 3/4 cent per dozen for each pound or fraction of a pound short of the prescribed net weight.

Shell eggs treated with mineral oil may be priced at 1 cent more than the price of naturals.



Table 3 - SUMMARY OF TENTATIVE U. S. WHOLESALE GRADES FOR SHELL EGGS  
As Basis for Prices in MPR 333, Amendment 10

U. S. Wholesale Grade	U.S. Grade AA or Better	U.S. Grade A or Better	U. S. Grade B or Better	U.S. Grade C or Better	U.S. L.D. OR BETTER	U.S. D.	Max. No. Edible Eggs below U.S. Grade B 1/	Eggs Tolerance per 30 doz. Edible Eggs below U.S. Grade C or U.S. Light Dirties 2/	U.S. Checks	Loss
	Minimum Percent				Max. Pct.		Number of Eggs			
J. S. No. 4 Specials 3/	20	60	Bal.				27 (7.5%)		6 (1.7%)	
U.S. No. 4 Extras 4/		20	Bal.				48 (13.3%)		8 (2.2%)	
U.S. No. 4 Standards 5/			20	Bal.	40		36 (10%)		10 (2.8%)	
Current Receipts			40% Grade B and U.S. Light Dirties or Better	Bal.		13.3% 48			24 (6.6%)	12 (3.3%)

- 1/ Includes U.S. Grade C, U.S. Light Dirties, U.S. Checks, and U.S. Dirties in any combination.
- 2/ Includes U.S. Checks, and U.S. Dirties in any combination.
- 3/ The same ceiling prices apply to U.S. No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Specials.
- 4/ The same ceiling prices apply to U.S. No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Extras.
- 5/ The same ceiling prices apply to U.S. No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Standards.
- Minimum net weights: All Specials 46 lbs; All Extras 44 lbs; All Standards 43 lbs; Current Receipts 43 lbs.

3. MPR 269, Amendment 10 (effective July 6, 1943). Section 1429.19(h)(5) applies to the price of loose and packaged poultry. Wholesale quantities of dressed, drawn and quick-frozen eviscerated poultry that are box-packed or barreled, may sell at maximum prices based on those in Table A of this section; if sold loose, at 1 cent less, except that all "wholesalers" and "wholesale supply houses" when selling less than wholesale quantities to such users as retailers, hotels and restaurants may charge maximum prices.

The Amendment also provides that wholesalers may add the increases provided in Table B section 1429.21 (a). Wholesalers may transport or hire transportation for live poultry and add the permitted charge according to distance to the price for sales within the metropolitan area in which the poultry is consumed.

4. MPR 269, Amendment 11 (effective July 10, 1943). Delegates power to the Regional Administrators of OPA to adjust maximum base prices for all dressed poultry, and authorize them to adjust the increases permitted for transportation subject to the following limitations:

- a. No regional action shall increase the price at retail.
- b. No regional action shall decrease the retailer's margin more than 1 cent per pound.
- c. No regional action shall create or tend to create a poultry shortage or bring about the need for higher prices in another area.
- d. No regional adjustment may be made in any maximum base price and no increase may be permitted without approval in writing by the Price Executive of the Poultry and Egg Branch of the OPA (Washington office)

The Amendment also provides a special price basis for Reno, and a specified section west of Portland which are deficit areas.

The Amendment also revokes a paragraph in Sec. 1429.20 (d) (1) which permitted any person selling any turkey item to a purchaser who cans boned turkey meat to sell at his maximum price FOB shipping point without subtracting the freight.

5. Revised MPR 268, Amendment 6 (effective July 10, 1943) provides for regional adjustment of poultry mark-ups at retail and requires that the Regional Administrators adjust retail mark-ups in accordance with any adjustments which they make in wholesale prices as provided in Amendment 11.

6. Revised MPR 268, Amendment 7 (effective July 15, 1943). The phrase "assorted eggs" is eliminated. Eggs may still be sold ungraded at retail in other than retail grades and sizes (or weights) and without being candled, but must be edible.

The retail price for ungraded eggs shall be calculated on the basis of Grade C prices as given in MPR 333 and shall be designated, when offered for sale, as ungraded eggs.

\* \* \* \* \*

Food Distribution Order No. 40, Amendment 4, exempts ship handlers from the non storage provisions of the set-aside order and gives such handlers authority to store eggs, provided that all such eggs are to be delivered to a ship operator as defined in Food Distribution Regulation 2.

NOTE: These brief explanatory statements were prepared by the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Food Distribution Administration to call attention to the important phases of the regulations and orders as amended. For complete details, see the original orders or regulations and amendments.

**All Eggs Must be of the Grade Represented at the Time of Acceptance by the Purchaser.**

WHOLESALE GRADES

Extras at N.Y.C. - Week of July 26 (Less 10 cents per case for FOB sales within 200 miles)

	First Receivers (Including Auctions)	plus 2½ cents	Independent Retailer
Farmer			Large Retailer at his
			Individual Store
Producer	43 cents	plus 1 cent	Commercial User
			Industrial User
or			Non-Federal Gov't User
		43 cents	
			Jobber (Note 1) Retail Route Seller Large Retailer at his Warehouse
			plus 1½¢ 45.5 cents
			plus 2¾¢ 45.5 cents
Shipper			45.5 cents

Any handler of wholesale grade eggs may at any time candle and grade them into consumer grades and sell on the basis of the chart below.

## CONSUMER GRADES

Grade A, Large, at N.Y.C. - Week of July 26

Farmer	First, plus 1 1/2 cents	Jobber (Note 2)	50 cents.	Retail	
Producer	48.5 cents	Receiver (Including Auctions)	plus 1 1/4 50 cents	Route Seller	50 x 1.17% = 58.5 cents
or					
Shipper	48.5 cents	Warehouse	50 cents	(Note 3)	
	plus 1 1/2 cents	at his	50 cents	50 x 1.17%	= 58.5 cents
			50 cents	Large Retailer at	50 x 1.15% = 57.5 cents
				his Individual	50 x 1.14% = 57.0 cents
				Store	50 x 1.12% = 56.0 cents
					50 x 1.17% = 58.5 cents

Note 1 - Margins depend upon whether purchased from Producer or First Receiver. Note 2 - Proposed change is being considered to permit Large Retailer at his Warehouse to pay  $3\frac{3}{4}\%$  more a dozen or  $49\frac{1}{4}\%$ . Note 3 - Retail mark-up varies according to class of retailers based on volume.



Supplement II (Continued)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON EGG DISTRIBUTION

Q. How does the 1943 production (January to June inclusive) compare with 1942?

A. The total production of eggs in the United States for the first 6 months of 1943 were 102,068,000 cases as compared with 89,415,000 cases during the same period of 1942. This is an increase of almost 14.2 percent.

Q. How rapidly are demands increasing from our armed services and our Allies for dried, shell, and frozen eggs?

A. The total volume purchased by the Government for our armed services and Lend Lease for the first 6 months of 1943 was approximately 17,548,000 cases as compared with 12,072,000 cases for the same period in 1942. This is a 45 percent increase over last year.

Q. Has the quantity of eggs used for hatching also increased in 1943?

A. Yes. The total number of eggs used for hatching in the first 6 months of 1942 was approximately 6,167,000 cases as compared with 5,066,000 cases for the same period in 1942. This is an increase of almost 22 percent.

Q. Are civilians eating more eggs than they ate last year?

A. Yes. During the first 6 months of 1943 civilians ate approximately 63,196,000 cases, which was 62 percent of the total production for this period as compared with 59,927,000 cases or 67 percent of the total production for the same period in 1942. During this period the civilian population decreased about 3,500,000 due mostly to the call to the armed services.

Q. How will the per capita consumption of 1943 compare with 1942?

A. On the basis of the total number of eggs consumed during the first 6 months of 1943 the per capita consumption for the year should be 352 eggs. The per capita consumption in 1942, based on the first half of the year, would have been 327 eggs.

Q. What is required to insure more efficient use of eggs?

A. All eggs must be candled and graded before being delivered to the ultimate consumer.

Q. What are the principal grades under which eggs are sold?

A. Four procurement grades for sale to Government agencies.  
Fifteen wholesale grades for sale to Government agencies.  
Four consumer grades for sale to civilians.  
Four wholesale grades for sale to civilians.

Q. On what quality standards are these grades based?

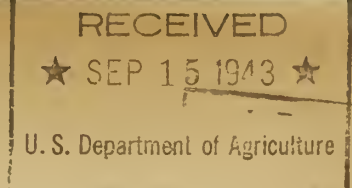
A. They are based on the official standards for individual eggs, including Grade AA, Grade A, Grade B, and Grade C qualities.

Q. What advantages may be derived by candling and grading all eggs?

A. 1. Inedible eggs will be discarded, thus avoiding packaging and transportation costs as well as consumer dissatisfaction.  
2. Grading permits selection for use according to quality.  
3. Grading permits pricing according to quality.  
4. Graded eggs will be distributed according to uses to which they are best suited and thereby conserve the available supply.

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
Food Distribution Administration  
Washington 25, D. C.



September 10, 1943

<sup>A</sup>  
SUPPLEMENT III - PROCEEDINGS OF REGIONAL POULTRY AND EGG CONFERENCES

Since the release of Supplement I on June 8 and Supplement II on July 15, the following important changes in the regulations of the Office of Price Administration relating to poultry and eggs have been made. Copies of amendments to the price regulations are attached.

MPR 268 (and amendments) is now almost completely replaced by MPR 422 applying to sales in group 3 and group 4 retail stores, and by MPR 423 applying to sales in group 1 and group 2 retail stores. Please note that there is no change in the percentage mark-up in either MPR 422 or MPR 423 on eggs or poultry, except in Section 21 of MPR 422 where provision is made for a charge of 10 cents per bird for kosher killing and 10 cents per bird for plucking kosher killed poultry.

MPR 422 - Amendment 1 (effective July 27, 1943) and MPR 423 - Amendment 1 (effective July 27, 1943).

Both these amendments provide that eggs may be sold at retail as ungraded eggs. The price shall be calculated by using as the net cost the lowest ceiling price set forth in MPR 333. In other words, ungraded eggs may now be sold at retail on the same base price as Grade C eggs in MPR 333. Please note the percentage mark-up tables in MPR 422 and MPR 423.

MPR 269 - Amendment 12 (effective August 4, 1943)  
Section 1429.1

This section tightens up restrictions on sales of poultry.

Section 1429.4(b)

Poultry shippers are required to post a manifest in the freight car, truck, or other means of transportation, showing shipping point, name and address of owner, persons to whom consigned, and the seller; also the quantities, types, grades, weight, classes of poultry bought and sold, number of head of each type and grade, and the price paid.

Section 1429.14(d)(4)

Under this section reference is made to the uniform maximum base prices which are being established according to political subdivision (such as counties) for live poultry in certain areas of the United States.

As of September 6, 1943, the principal areas established for poultry are the States of Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, most of Michigan, Western Washington, and Western Oregon. Under MPR 333 the principal areas established for eggs are adjacent to Seattle, Spokane, New Orleans, San Francisco and counties north of San Francisco, part of Nevada, and all of Arizona, except two counties north of the Colorado River.

RMPR 269 - Amendment 12 (effective August 4, 1943)  
Section 1429.24(a)

When requisitioning or purchasing any poultry items, the U. S. Government, or any agency thereof, shall not pay more than 1 cent per pound above the maximum base price and the weight shall be determined at the time and place where the requisitioning or transfer is made.

Sections 1429.25 and 1429.26

These sections of the amendment provide for resale of Government purchased or requisitioned poultry and for a service charge for processing.

RMPR 269 - Amendment 13 (effective August 31, 1943)  
Section 1429.19 (h)(1)(iv)

Turkey prices, as given in table A, MPR 269 - Amendment 8, are unchanged except the monthly adjustment price for September which now allows the addition of 3 cents instead of 2 cents to the base price.

MPR 333 - Amendment 11 (effective May 17, 1943)

This amendment provides that, Consumer Grade AA or Consumer Grade A eggs if treated with mineral oil for purposes of preservation when sold to the Government or any agency thereof, may sell at 1 cent per dozen more than the maximum for such grades of naturals.

MPR 333 - Amendment 12 (effective August 13, 1943)

The sections of the original MPR 333 and of MPR 333, Amendment 10 requiring the marking of containers and packages of shell eggs, are replaced by Amendment 12, which requires the marking of the invoice instead of the packages as follows: (1) The invoice shall set forth the name and address of the buyer and seller; (2) the date of delivery or acceptance; (3) quantities; (4) grades; (5) sizes or weights; and (6) prices charged and received.

The OPA has announced that grade labeling of eggs is not required to be shown on the package. This Amendment requires that complete information be recorded on the invoice, except that such records are not necessary when sales are made to consumers.

MPR 333 - Amendment 13 (effective August 30, 1943)  
Section 1429.63(d)

The Regional Administrator is authorized to make adjustments in egg prices, not exceeding .2 cent per dozen in areas within his region where a shortage of supply makes such price adjustments necessary.

Section 1429.65(x)

"Large and small retail route sellers" are defined as follows: Large Retail Route Seller as one who operates four or more trucks, and Small Retail Route Seller as one who operates less than four trucks.



Section 1429.65(y)

The first receiver is further defined, and now means a person located within 200 miles of the place where the eggs sold by him are to be consumed. Dealers who ship eggs beyond this 200-mile limit will not be considered first receivers but may be shippers or assemblers or other handlers, and cannot take the mark-up for these shipments.

Section 1429.67(g)(3)

Jumbo eggs are eliminated from all Consumer Grades and may not sell at more than the maximum price of Extra Large eggs of the same Consumer Grade.

Section 1429.67(G)(g)

Checks and Dirties are eliminated from this section but are still under price ceilings for wholesale grades and shall sell at 1 cent less per dozen than Current Receipt eggs.

Section 1429.67a(e)(3)

In calculating the price of any Wholesale Grade above the prescribed average net weight at 1/2 cent per dozen for each pound overweight, up to a maximum net weight of 50 pounds. There is no more premium for Extra Large eggs above 50 pounds.

Section 1429.67b

Sales of Wholesale Grade from First Receiver to Jobber, Large Retail Route seller, or Large Retailer at his warehouse or a manufacturer of egg products shall be 1.3 cents over the First Receiver's price. This is .3 cent more than was previously allowed.

Section 1429.67c

Sales of Wholesale Grades from First Receiver to Independent Retailer, Independent Route Seller, a Large Retailer at his individual store or to a Commercial, Industrial, Institutional, or Non-Federal Governmental User shall be 2.8 cents over the First Receiver's price. This is an increase of .3 cent per dozen more than was previously allowed.

Sections 1429.67d and 1429.67e

These sections allow a 3/4 cent margin to the First Receiver who sells Consumer Grades to a Large Retail Route Seller or Large Retailer at his warehouse.

Section 1429.67f

The maximum prices to an independent retail route seller shall be the same as to an independent retail store.

Section 1429.68(a)

The maximum mark-up for direct sales of Consumer Grades sold and delivered by farmers and wholesale distributors and retail route seller to ultimate consumer shall be calculated by multiplying the maximum price for Consumer Grades (table A, 1429.67) by 1.17.

Section 1429.68(b)

The maximum mark-up for uncandled, ungraded eggs sold and delivered by farmers, wholesale distributors, and retail route sellers to consumers shall be calculated by multiplying the maximum price for Consumer Grade C (table A, 1429.67) by 1.17.

PR 333 - Amendment 14 (effective September 14, 1943)

This amendment provides for slight changes in mark-ups on less than carlot quantities of frozen and liquid egg products to conform with normal practices.

NOTE: These brief explanatory statements were prepared by the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Food Distribution Administration to call attention to the important phases of the regulations as amended. For complete details, see the original regulations and amendments.

Progress Report on FDO 71, the Turkey "Set-Aside" Order, Effective August 2, Requesting 10 Million Pounds of Turkeys for Our Armed Forces Overseas.

At this writing, just before the middle of September, the Army has received commitments for approximately one-half of the total quantity of turkeys needed, or about 5 million pounds, for overseas shipment.

It is encouraging to note the progress that has been made up to this time but producers are urged to make every effort to offer all suitable stock to help complete this most worthy need of supplying our boys in foreign parts with turkey for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

All Eggs must be of the Grade Represented at the Time of Acceptance by the Purchaser.

## WHOLESALE GRADES

Extras at N.Y.C. - Week of September 13

Farmer	45.5 cents	First Receivers (Including Auctions)	plus 2.8 cents	48.3 cents	Independent Retailer
Producer			plus 1.3¢	plus 1½¢	Large Retailer at his Individual Store
or			46.8 cents	48.3 cents	Commercial User
Shipper			45.5 cents	plus 2.8¢	Industrial User
				48.3 cents	Non-Federal Gov't. User
					Institution
					Independent Retail
					Route Seller
				45.5 cents	

NOTE 1 -- Margins depend upon whether purchased from Producer or First Receiver.

Any handler of Wholesale Grade eggs may at any time candle and grade them into Consumer Grades and sell on the basis of the following chart.



Grade A Large at N. Y. C. - week of September 13

NOTE 2 - Retail mark-up varies according to class of retailers, based on volume.

NOTE 3 - Less than 200 miles from place where eggs are to be consumed.

October 15, 1943

SUPPLEMENT IV - PROCEEDINGS OF REGIONAL POULTRY AND EGG CONFERENCES

Since the release of Supplement III on September 10, 1943, certain important changes and additions have been made in Food Distribution Orders and Office of Price Administration regulations.

(A) Food Distribution Order No. 40

Food Distribution Order No. 40, on storage of shell eggs, was revoked as of October 7, 1943. This removed all storage restrictions and set-aside provisions of the Order. Shell eggs may now move in or out of storage through regular commercial channels without restriction. However, Food Distribution Order No. 40, as amended, still remains in full force with respect to violations prior to the revocation date.

(B) Food Distribution Order No. 71

Turkey purchases for our armed forces, for overseas shipment, are meeting all requirements. Verbal contracts also are being made for turkeys for camp use in the United States. In accordance with present plans, however, Food Distribution Order No. 71 will remain in effect until there is assurance of deliveries of approximately 25 million pounds of turkeys for military forces within the United States.

In accordance with Food Distribution Order No. 71-1, Amendment 1, issued September 30, 1943, Regional Food Distribution Administration offices are authorized to grant releases from the provisions of this Order upon petition for relief where persons are unable to sell to the armed services. In such cases, the Regional Food Distribution Administration offices can release lots of turkeys only on authorization of the Field Headquarters, Quartermaster Market Center, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Office of Price Administration has announced that, effective October 1, 1943, the Army will pay for dressed turkeys up to 8 cents a pound more than the price for live turkeys. This is contrasted with 8½ cents for September. The Office of Price Administration has also issued a statement assuring producers or distributors who sell turkeys to the armed services, for future delivery, that such contracts will not be affected by any subsequent orders or regulations that may be issued by the Office of Price Administration. In other words, if a dealer makes a contract with the Army to deliver a given quantity of dressed turkeys November 15, at 8 cents over the live turkey price, this contract would still hold even though the Office of Price Administration might issue a regulation, effective before November 15, changing the margin.

- (C) The following is a partial list of Turkey Grading Schools which are scheduled for various parts of the country:

SOUTHWEST REGION

<u>Date</u>	<u>Plant</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>
October 20-21	Swift & Co.	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma
October 25-26	Wilson & Co.	Lubbock	Texas
October 27-28	Fort Worth Poultry & Egg Co.	Fort Worth	Texas
October 29-30	Cudahy Packing Co.	Cuero	Texas
November 3-4	Dairy Bldg., Arkansas Univ.	Fayetteville	Arkansas

MIDWEST REGION

October 26	Swift & Co.	Detroit Lakes	Minnesota
October 29	Edward Aaron	Lamar	Missouri
November 1	Swift & Co.	Sedalia	Missouri
November 3	Stamper Co.	Heberly	Missouri
November 4	Henderson	Laclodo	Missouri
November 10	To be announced	St. Louis	Missouri

NORTHEAST REGION

October 22	Swift & Co.	Chambersburg	Pennsylvania
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SOUTHERN REGION

November 5-6	Maxumbee C. Co-on.	Madison	Mississippi
November 8-9	Swift & Co.	Jackson	Mississippi

WESTERN REGION

October 21-22	So. California Poultry Co.	Los Angeles	California
October 22	Producers Cooperative	Greeley	Colorado
October 25-26	Idaho Poultry Producers	Caldwell	Idaho
October 28	Utah Poultry Producers	Salt Lake City	Utah
October 29	Utah Poultry Producers	Richfield	Utah
November 1-2	Serviers Poultry Plant	Richfield	Utah
November 5	Producers Cooperative	Lamar	Colorado

- (D) A copy of the Summary of Specifications for U. S. Grades for Dressed Turkeys is attached and is available for distribution. This same material is available in wall chart form for use in packing plants and may be obtained from the Regional Food Distribution Administration Offices, or from the Food Distribution Administration, Washington, D. C.
- (E) Farmers Bulletin No. 1377, "Marketing Poultry," revised September 1943, is now available for distribution.
- (F) A copy of Revised Tentative U. S. Standards for Classes and Grades for Live Poultry, effective November 1, 1943 is attached.
- (G) Since the release of Supplement III, the following OPA amendments have been issued:



MPR 333, Amendment 15 (effective between  
Oct. 14 and Nov. 28)

Section 1429.69 (d) - The maximum price for each procurement grade of eggs is raised an additional  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent. The price is now arrived at by adding 2.8¢ for each week set forth in Table C of the original MPR 333 (for New York and other cities having the same base price).

Section 1429.69 (e) Table D - Prices are also increased an additional  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent for each procurement grade and the price is arrived at by adding 2.7¢ for each week set forth in Table D of the original MPR 333 (for Chicago and for use in pricing in Area I).

Section 1429.69 (f) - The maximum price for consumer grades sold and delivered to the United States or any agency thereof shall be the same as in Section 1429.67, MPR 333, for independent retailers.

NOTE: This entire amendment (15) is effective only between the dates of Oct. 14 and Nov. 28, 1943.

MPR 333, Amendment 16 (effective Oct. 27)

Section 1429.63 (f) (2) - The maximum price for "Light dirty" shell eggs of consumer "Grade A" quality or better when sold to the United States or any agency thereof shall be 1 cent less than clean eggs of the same size and grade.

Revised MPR 269, Amendment 14 (effective Oct. 12)

Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (i) Table A - Price changes in the table applying to broilers, fryers, roasters, light and heavy capons, fowl, stags and old roosters are as follows: "Dressed" poultry, 1 cent higher; drawn poultry, 1 cent lower; and quick-frozen eviscerated, 2 cents lower (except stags and old roosters which are 3 cents higher). All other poultry items unchanged. (These prices on quick-frozen eviscerated were further revised by Amendment 17 as shown on page 4).

Section 1429.19 (h) (3) - Hard-scalded poultry is no longer eligible for Grade A classification. It must be sold as Grade B or Grade C.

Section 1429.19 (h) (4) - Kosher-killed and Kosher-dressed-and-plucked poultry when sold within 50 miles of place of slaughter to a bona fide buyer may sell at Table A prices. All other sales of Kosher-killed and Kosher-dressed-and-plucked poultry shall be at 1 cent below Table A prices.

Section 1429.19 (i) (4) - Quick-frozen eviscerated poultry is redefined. The prices established for quick-frozen eviscerated poultry in Table A apply only when such quick-frozen eviscerated poultry completely meets the requirements as defined. In all other cases where the poultry does not meet the specifications of the definitions, such poultry will sell at prices not exceeding those set for the corresponding drawn poultry prices in Table A.

Section 1429.19 (k) (2) (iii) - Tentative grading specifications for dressed poultry as promulgated or revised by the U. S. Department of Agriculture apply to all sales, purchases, or deliveries of dressed, drawn, or eviscerated poultry other than turkeys.

Revised MPR 269, Amendment 15 (effective Oct. 4)

Section 1429.21 (a) (2) (i) - Items 2 and 3 of Table B have been deleted, so that all wholesalers selling less than 10,000 pounds of any poultry item will have the same margin mark-ups as follows: Non-delivered sales,  $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ ; sales within 25 miles,  $1\frac{3}{4}\%$ ; delivered beyond 25 miles,  $2\%$ . Item 4 of Table B has been amended so that the mark-up for all hotel supply houses is reduced  $\frac{3}{4}\%$ , making the new mark-ups as follows: Non-delivered sales,  $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ ; delivered sales within 25 miles,  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; delivered sales beyond 25 miles,  $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ .

Revised MPR 269, Amendment 16 (effective Oct. 6)

This amendment redefines drawn poultry. Limits sales of drawn poultry to 50 miles from point of slaughter (this limitation does not go into effect until November 1, as explained in Amendment 17 below). Drawn poultry prices may be charged only when such drawn poultry is sold either in whole carcass, split carcass or quarter carcass form.

Revised MPR 269, Amendment 17 (effective Oct. 12)

Section 1429.19 (h) (2) (b) (ii) - This paragraph, requiring that drawn poultry must be sold and delivered to retailers or ultimate consumers within 50 miles of the point of slaughter, shall become effective November 1.

Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (i) (b) temporary Table A - Increase the prices in Table A applying to quick-frozen eviscerated broilers, fryers, roasters, capons, fowl, stags and old roosters 1 cent per pound. This would make New York prices: Broilers  $53\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; roasters,  $50\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; capons,  $50\frac{1}{2}\%$  and  $52\%$ ; fowl,  $45\%$ ; stags and old roosters,  $39\%$ .

Section 1429.19 (i) (4) (vii) - Describes packaging of quick-frozen eviscerated poultry.

Section 1429.19 (i) (4) (ix) - After quick freezing, each bird must be kept hard-frozen until delivered to purchaser and must be in original package.

Section 1429.19 (i) (4) (x) - Eviscerated poultry, when sold to commercial, industrial, institutional, and governmental users, does not have to be individually weighed and wrapped. However, it must be sold at a  $\frac{3}{4}\%$  per pound discount under individually wrapped, weighed, and marked poultry.

NOTE: These brief explanatory statements were prepared by the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Food Distribution Administration to call attention to the important phases of the regulations and orders as amended. For complete details, see the original orders or regulations and amendments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
War Food Administration

SUMMARY OF SPECIFICATIONS FOR U. S. GRADES FOR DRESSED TURKEYS - 1943

These Standards for individual birds represent minimum requirements for each grade, and apply to both toms and hens with due consideration for sex characteristics

GRADE FACTOR	U. S. GRADE AA	U. S. GRADE A	U. S. GRADE B	U. S. GRADE C
AGE	Young : Old	Young : Old	Young : Old	Young : Old
GRAIN	Fine : Coarse	Fine : Coarse	Slightly : Coarse	Slightly : Coarse : Coarse
MEAT	Soft : Hard	Soft : Hard	Fairly : Hard	Fairly : Hard
STAGGY CONDITION IN YOUNG TOMS	Slightly pouchy	Slightly staggy	Moderately staggy	Staggy
FLESHING	Fully fleshed	Well fleshed	Fairly well fleshed	Poorly fleshed
BREAST SHAPE	Broad, full and long	Broad and long	May be slightly narrow	Narrow
FAT COVERING	Fully covered	Well covered	Fairly well covered	Poorly covered
FLESH OVER BONES	Thick layer	Well covered	Fairly well covered	Poorly covered
BLEEDING	Fully bled	Well bled	Fairly well bled	Poorly bled
DRESSING	Extra well dressed	Well dressed	Fairly well dressed	Poorly dressed
PIN FEATHERS	None	Practically free especially breast	Some scattered all over	Numerous all over
FEATHERS ABOVE THE HEAD WRAP	None	Fan feathers only	Fan feathers only	Fan feathers only
FLESH BRUISES	None	Very slight, breast practically free	Slight, not over 3 on breast	Not over 1/4 of carcass
SKIN BRUISES	Very slight, none on breast	Slight, breast practically free	Slight, not over 3 on breast	Numerous
ABRASIONS	Very slight, none on breast	Slight, breast practically free	Fairly numerous	Numerous
DISCOLORATIONS	Very slight, none on breast	Slight, breast practically free	Fairly numerous	Numerous
BLUE BACKS	None	Tail	Tail to hips	Any amount
OPEN TEARS	None	None	Less than 3 in. on back or wings	Numerous any place
SEWN SKIN	None	None on breast, allowed on back and wings	Permitted any place	Permitted any place
BREAST CALLUSES	None	Slight (1 inch)	Not over 3 inches, not too dark	Permitted
BROKEN BONES	None	Broken wing tip permitted	One wing or leg not through flesh	Some permitted
DISJOINTED	None	One wing or leg if only slightly bruised	Permitted	Permitted
FEED IN CROP	None	None, or properly removed	None, or properly removed	None, or properly removed
CROP REMOVED - SKIN NOT SEWN	Not removed	Through small cut in back or side of neck	Through small cut in back or side of neck	Through small cut in back or side of neck
BREAST BONE DENTS	Slight - Not over 1/8 inch	Slight - Not over 1/4 inch	Permitted	Permitted
CROOKEN BREAST	None	Slightly curved	Slightly crooked	Permitted if fairly well fleshed
HUNCHBACK AND OTHER DEFORMITIES	None	None	Slightly deformed	Allowed if fairly well fleshed
PICKING	Dry or semi-scalded	Dry or semi-scalded	Dry, semi-scalded or scalded	Dry, semi-scalded or scalded
PACKING	Dry packed	Dry or ice	Dry or ice	Dry or ice
BLISTERS OR FREEZER BURN	None	Very slight	Moderate	Permitted
HEAD WRAPPED	Required	Required, except when ice packed	Required, except when ice packed	Required, except when ice packed
DIRTY FEET	None	None	None	None
DIRTY VENT	None	None	None	None
DIRTY OR BLOODY HEAD OR BODY	None	None	None	None
EVIDENCE OF UNWHOLESOMENESS	None	None	None	None





OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 23010)

PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[Rev. MPR 269,<sup>1</sup> Amdt. 17]

POULTRY

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269 is amended in the following respects:

1. The effective date provision of Amendment 16 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation is amended to read as follows:

Amendment 16 shall become effective October 11, 1943, except that § 1429.19 (h) (2) (ii) shall become effective November 1, 1943.

2. Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (i) (b) is added to read as follows:

(b) *Temporary maximum base prices for quick-frozen eviscerated broilers, fryers, roasters, capons, fowl, stags, and old roosters.* Temporary Table A-2, listed immediately below, establishes temporary maximum base prices for quick-frozen eviscerated broilers, fryers, roasters, capons, fowl, stags, and old roosters. These prices may be revoked at any time.

TEMPORARY TABLE A-2

[Prices in cents per pound]

Quick-frozen eviscerated poultry item	Quick-frozen eviscerated weight	Eastern zone basing-point city	Western zone basing-point cities	
		Chicago	New York	Pacific coast cities <sup>1</sup>
Broilers and fryers	Under 2½	52.5	53.5	54.0
Roasters	2½ and over	49.5	50.5	51.0
Capons:				
Light	Under 4½	49.5	50.5	51.0
Heavy	4½ and over	51.0	52.0	52.5
Fowl	All weights	44.0	45.0	45.5
Stags and Old Roosters	All weights	38.0	39.0	39.5

<sup>1</sup> The Pacific coast cities are: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland.

3. Section 1429.19 (i) (4) (vii) is amended to read as follows:

(vii) The carcass and giblets of each bird, whether in whole, split, or dismembered form must be weighed before being packaged or frozen, and then must be individually packaged in water resistant paper or cartons, one bird to one package, with the weight of each bird

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 7 F.R. 10708, 10864, 11118; 8 F.R. 567, 856, 878, 2289, 3316, 3419, 3792, 6736, 9299, 10940, 11691, 13302, 13813.

marked or printed on the exterior of each package, and with a statement printed on or attached to the exterior of each package reading as follows: "Inspected and Certified by U. S. Department of Agriculture." The exterior of each package should also show either the name and address of the person processing the eviscerated bird, or the plant number assigned to the eviscerator by the United States Department of Agriculture.

4. Section 1429.19 (i) (4) (ix) is amended to read as follows:

(ix) After quick-freezing, each bird must be kept at a temperature which will preserve the bird in hard-frozen condition until it is delivered to the purchaser. Each bird must also be delivered to the purchaser in the original package in which it was packaged at the time of its evisceration.

5. Section 1429.19 (i) (4) (x) is amended to read as follows:

(x) The prices established for "quick-frozen eviscerated poultry" items in this section shall apply only when such "quick-frozen eviscerated poultry" items completely meet the requirements listed in this definition. A discount of ¾ cents per pound shall be deducted from the maximum base price for any "quick-frozen eviscerated poultry" item which is not individually weighed, packaged, and identified as provided for in subdivision (vii) of this definition, but which otherwise meets all the requirements of this definition, and is packaged in bulk for sale to institutional, industrial, commercial, or governmental users, or for sale to distributors selling such users: *Provided*, That a statement is printed on or attached to the exterior of each bulk package certifying that the eviscerated poultry contained therein was eviscerated under federal inspection, and showing the identity of the eviscerator.

In all other cases purchases and sales of "quick-frozen eviscerated poultry" items shall be made at prices not exceeding those established for the corresponding "drawn" poultry items in Table A of this section.

This amendment shall become effective October 12, 1943.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 12th day of October 1943.

CHESTER BOWLES,  
Acting Administrator.





## OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 23085)

## PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[MPR 333,<sup>1</sup> Amdt. 15]

## EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Maximum Price Regulation 333 is amended in the following respects:

1. The undesignated paragraph following Table C of § 1429.69 (d), which was added by Amendment 8 to Maximum Price Regulation 333, is amended to read as follows:

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup>8 F.R. 2488, 3002, 3070, 3735, 5342, 5839, 6182, 6476, 6626, 7457, 9027, 9300, 9879, 9300, 11381, 12095, 12478.

There is added to the maximum price for each procurement grade of eggs for each week set forth in Table C of this section as contained in the original regulation issued on February 25, 1943, the sum of 2.8 cents.

2. The undesignated paragraph following Table D of § 1429.69 (e), which was added by Amendment 8 to Maximum Price Regulation 333 is amended to read as follows:

There is added to the maximum price for each procurement grade of eggs for each week set forth in Table D of this section as contained in the original regulation issued on February 25, 1943, the sum of 2.7 cents.

3. Section 1429.69 (f) is amended to read as follows:

(f) *Maximum prices for consumer grades sold and delivered to the United States or any agency thereof.* The maximum prices for shell eggs of consumer

grades sold and delivered to the United States or any agency thereof shall be the same as provided in § 1429.67 for sale to independent retailers.

This amendment shall be effective October 14, 1943 and its provisions shall continue in effect until 12 o'clock, midnight on November 28, 1943, at which time the provisions of Amendment 8 to Maximum Price Regulation 333 shall be reinstated automatically and without further order of the Administrator, and the indicated provisions of this amendment shall cease and terminate.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 14th day of October 1943.

CHESTER BOWLES,  
Acting Administrator.

Approved: October 12, 1943.

MARVIN JONES,  
War Food Administrator.



**OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION  
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION**

Advance Release: OPA-T-1345  
For Afternoon Papers,  
Thursday, October 21, 1943.

**AMDT. 16 TO MPR 333—EGGS AND EGG  
PRODUCTS**

**PRESS RELEASE**

Government procurement agencies were authorized today by the Office of Price Administration to buy "light dirty" shell eggs of Consumer Grade A and

Consumer Grade AA at one cent a dozen less than maximum prices previously established for sales of Consumer Grade A eggs to these agencies.

This action was taken through Amendment No. 16 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 333 (Eggs and Egg Products). The amendment becomes effective October 27, 1943.

The sellers of the eggs covered by Amendment No. 16 could clean them and

then sell them at the full maximum prices for the two grades. There is, however, a labor shortage in egg packing plants. Further, cleaning causes the eggs to deteriorate more rapidly if they are held for any length of time. For these reasons, the cent-off provision seemed desirable.

Previously, there had been no pricing provision for sales of "light dirty" eggs of these grades to the government.

**REGULATION**

(Document No. 23114)

**PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS**

[MPR 333, Amdt. 16]

**EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS**

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith,

<sup>1</sup> 8 F.R. 2488, 3002, 3070, 3735, 5342, 5839, 6182, 6476, 6626, 7457, 9027, 9300, 9879, 9300, 11381, 12095, 12478, 12832.

has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Maximum Price Regulation No. 333 is amended by adding § 1429.69 (f) (2) to read as follows:

(2) The maximum prices for "light dirty" shell eggs of the quality of Consumer Grade A or better, sold to the United States or any agency thereof, shall be 1 cent per dozen less than the maximum price at which the United States or any agency thereof may purchase

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

Consumer Grade A eggs of the particular size and other identification.

This amendment shall become effective the 27th day of October 1943.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 21st day of October 1943.

**CHESTER BOWLES,**  
Acting Administrator.

Approved: October 12, 1943.

**MARVIN JONES,**  
War Food Administrator.





Effective November 1, 1943

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
Food Distribution Administration  
Washington 25, D. C.

TENTATIVE U. S. STANDARDS FOR CLASSES AND GRADES FOR LIVE POULTRY

Specifications for Tentative U.S.  
Standards for Individual Birds

U. S. NO. 1 - Must be vigorous and free from external evidence of disease. Must be well-fleshed and fairly well-feathered. Must be soft-meated, if of a class in which soft meat is a requirement. Must be fairly well covered with fat; in this connection, proper consideration should be given to age and sex. May have slight, but not serious defects or serious deformities. Serious scaly legs not permitted. Considerable abdominal fat allowed in fowl.

U. S. NO. 2 - Any edible birds below the quality of U. S. No. 1 Grade. Free from external evidence of disease or other conditions that might render the bird unwholesome for human food. May include healthy birds, of thin flesh, or lacking in fat covering, or only partially feathered. May have serious defects, or serious deformities.

REJECTS - All birds below U. S. No. 2 Grade, or showing external evidence of disease or other conditions, such as extreme emaciation or badly crippled, that might render the bird unwholesome for human food.

Specifications for Tentative U.S.  
Wholesale Grades for Live Poultry

U. S. NO. 1 - Each lot of live poultry must contain not less than 90 percent of birds of the quality of U. S. No. 1, the balance to be U. S. No. 2, provided no individual containers in the lot shall have more than 15 percent U. S. No. 2 Grade birds and shall contain no Rejects.

U. S. NO. 2 - Each lot of live poultry shall consist of U. S. No. 2 birds or better and shall contain no Rejects.

NO GRADE - Lots of poultry containing Rejects shall be classed as "No Grade."

NOTE - All poultry having excessive feed in the crops shall be considered "overcropped" and may be subject to dockage. "Excessive" feed shall be interpreted to mean not more than an average of (a) 1 ounce of feed in crops of birds weighing not more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, (b) 2 ounces of feed in crops of birds (except turkeys) weighing more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, (c) 3 ounces of feed in crops of turkeys.

TENTATIVE U. S. CLASSES FOR LIVE POULTRY

- Chickens:    Broilers - Young, soft-meated chickens of either sex with tender skin, smooth bright shanks, and flexible breastbones.
- Fryers    - Young, soft-meated chickens of either sex with tender skin, smooth bright shanks, and flexible breastbones. Maximum weight 4 pounds.
- Roasters - Young, soft-meated chickens of either sex with tender skin and smooth bright shanks. Breastbones somewhat more rigid than in broilers and fryers but with some remaining flexible cartilage over the end.
- Capons    - Young, soft-meated, unsexed male chickens, showing practically no comb development.
- Stags      - Young male chickens with somewhat toughened flesh and considerable hardening of the breastbones. Combs may be well developed and spurs may show considerable, but not full, development. Stags show, in general, an intermediate condition of flesh and sexual development between roasters and cocks.
- Fowl       - Mature female chickens with hardened breastbones. This includes all female chickens that have produced eggs or that have lost the soft flesh condition characteristic of young chickens. The fact that some fowl may be roasted by special or prolonged cooking is not sufficient grounds for classifying them as roasting chickens.
- Cocks      - Mature male chickens with toughened flesh, and (Old hardened breastbones.  
Roosters)
- Turkeys:    Young Hen Turkeys - Young, soft-meated female turkeys, with tender skin. (Usually less than 1 year old).
- Young Tom Turkeys - Young, soft-meated male turkeys, with tender skin. May show slight pouchy condition of breast. (Usually less than 1 year old).
- Old Hen Turkeys    - Mature female turkeys, with toughened flesh. May have coarse or dry skin and patchy areas of surface fat. (Usually more than 1 year old).
- Old Tom Turkeys    - Mature male turkeys, with toughened flesh. (Usually more than 1 year old).



- |          |                |  |
|----------|----------------|--|
| Ducks:   | Young Ducks    | - Young, soft-meated ducks of either sex, bills not completely hardened, easily dented windpipes, feathers may not be fully developed and so may have a somewhat downy appearance. |
|          | Old Ducks      | - Mature ducks of either sex, with toughened flesh, hardened bills, and hardened windpipes.  |
| Geese:   |                | - Young or old, either sex.  |
| Guineas: | Young Guineaes | - Young, soft-meated guineas of either sex.  |
|          | Old Guineaes   | - Mature guineas of either sex with toughened flesh.   |
| Squabs:  |                | - Extra soft-meated, immature pigeons of either sex.   |
| Pigeons: |                | - Mature pigeons of either sex with toughened flesh.   |

# EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN THE TENTATIVE U. S. STANDARDS FOR GRADES FOR LIVE POULTRY

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| VIGOROUS                     | - Birds having bright eyes and healthy appearance.  |
| WELL-FLESHED                 | - Birds which, for their class, show normal flesh covering over breast and thighs. Bones fairly well-covered.   |
| FAIRLY WELL-COVERED WITH FAT | - Birds which, for their class, show reasonable amount of fat in feather tracts, and some fat on back.  |
| FAIRLY WELL-FEATHERED        | - Feathers covering all parts of the body quite thoroughly, except, bare backs permitted if not badly sunburned or scabby. May show a moderate number of pinfeathers, that may be scattered over all parts of the body. |
| DEFORMITIES                  | - Dented, notched, or slightly crooked breastbones, slightly crooked backs or slightly misshapen wings or legs.   |
| SERIOUS DEFORMITIES          | - Hunchbacks, crooked breastbones or other definite deformities.  |
| SLIGHT DEFECTS               | - Scratches, slight bruises, slight breast blisters or calluses, excessive abdominal fat or slight scaly legs.  |

SERIOUS DEFECTS

- Large skin bruises, flesh bruises, severe breast blisters, heavy calluses, serious scaly legs, one broken wing bone without fever, or slightly crippled.

UNWHOLESOME

- Evidence of disease or other conditions that would render the bird unsuitable for human food.

These Tentative U. S. Standards for Classes and Grades for Live Poultry supersede, effective November 1, 1943, all U. S. Standards for Classes and Grades for Live Poultry previously issued.

Approved:

*C. W. Kitchen*

Deputy Director  
Food Distribution Administration

SUMMARY OF SPECIFICATIONS FOR TENTATIVE U. S. STANDARDS FOR  
CLASSES AND GRADES FOR LIVE POULTRY

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Individual Birds

GRADE FACTOR	U. S. NO. 1	U. S. NO. 2
VIGOR	Must be vigorous	May show lack of vigor but must be healthy
FREEDOM FROM DISEASE	No external evidence	No external evidence
FLESHING	Fairly well fleshed	May be poorly fleshed
CHARACTER OF FLESH	Soft-meated (if of a class where soft meat is a requirement)	May be poor quality flesh but must be edible
FAT	Fairly well covered considering age and sex	May be lacking in fat covering
FEATHERING	Fairly well feathered	May be only partially feathered
DEFECTS	Slight defects permitted	Serious defects permitted
DEFORMITIES	Slight deformities permitted	Serious deformities permitted
SCALY LEG	Slight scaly leg permitted	Serious scaly leg permitted
ABDOMINAL FAT IN FOWL	Considerable allowed	Permitted



## OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Advance Release: OPA-3229  
For Morning Papers,  
Thursday, October 7, 1943.

### AMDT. 16 TO RMPR 269—POULTRY PRESS RELEASE

Drawn poultry items must be sold and delivered to retailers in whole carcass, split carcass or quarter carcass form only if they are to command maximum base prices established for those items, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

The OPA has also ruled that drawn poultry must be sold and delivered to retailers and ultimate consumers within a 50 mile radius of the point of slaughter in order for the drawn poultry prices to be charged. In all other cases, sales of drawn poultry must be made at prices established for dressed poultry items, which average about 10 or 11 cents per pound below drawn poultry maximums.

If drawn poultry is delivered in cut-up parts, such as separate thigh, back, breast or drumstick, the aggregate prices for the cut-up parts must amount to no

more than the price established for the whole dressed bird. In effect, OPA's action today, taken in Amendment 16 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 (Poultry) will lower retail prices of cut-up parts of poultry. The changes are made after consultation with the industry.

The OPA has already amended the regulation to require that sales of cut-up parts of quick-frozen eviscerated poultry must be packaged together and sold in the original package as one unit. The regulation formerly allowed the sale of separate cut-up parts of the drawn or quick-frozen eviscerated bird at an aggregate price which would not exceed the maximum price established for the sale of the corresponding whole drawn or quick-frozen eviscerated product.

Today's amendment, to take effect October 11, 1943, defines split carcass poultry as drawn poultry which has been cut into halves by splitting the bird down the back, so that each half contains equivalent parts of the bird. Quarter carcass poultry is defined as split

carcass poultry each half of which has been divided into two parts so that one part includes the back, thigh, and drumstick, while the other part includes the breast and wing.

Two other changes have been made in RMPR No. 269 by the new amendment to specify the manner in which poultry must be processed.

1. Poultry, other than Kosher-Killed, which has been killed, but not bled and plucked, must be sold at prices not to exceed those established for live poultry items. Dressed poultry prices may not be charged for birds delivered in this condition.

2. Drawn poultry must be processed so that the head, shanks, crop, windpipe, esophagus and entrails of the bird are wholly removed without contamination of the body cavity, and the shanks of each bird must be removed at the hock joint. The gizzard of each bird must be cleaned by removing the contents and lining, and the cleaned gizzard, the heart and the liver included with the carcass.

### PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[Revised MPR 269,<sup>1</sup> Incl. Amtd. 16]

#### POULTRY

Section 1429.19 (h) (2), (i) (2) and (3) amended by Amendment 16, effective October 11, 1943 so that Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269 shall read as follows:

In the judgment of the Price Administrator, it is necessary and proper, in order to effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9250 issued by the President on October 3, 1942, that maximum prices be established for the sale of the poultry items named in this regulation.

The maximum prices established by this regulation are, in the judgment of the Price Administrator, generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purposes of the amended Act and Executive Order. So far as practicable, the Price Administrator has advised and consulted with representative members of the industries affected by this regulation. A

statement of the considerations<sup>2</sup> involved in the issuance of this regulation has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register. The following regulation supersedes Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, as amended,<sup>3</sup> and Maximum Price Regulation No. 280<sup>4</sup> with respect to the commodities specified in this regulation.

The maximum prices established herein for poultry items are not below prices which will reflect to the growers and producers of such poultry items prices for their products equal to the highest of the prices required by the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and by Executive Order No. 9250. The Price Administrator has consulted with the Secretary of Agriculture and has obtained his approval for the agricultural commodities covered herein.

<sup>2</sup> Statements of considerations are also issued simultaneously with the issuance of amendments. Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>3</sup> 7 F.R. 9292, 9620.

<sup>4</sup> 8 F.R. 5165, 6357, 7196, 7599, 7670, 8065, 8180.

Insofar as this regulation uses specifications and standards which were not, prior to such use, in general use in the trade or industry affected, or insofar as their use was not lawfully required by another Government agency, the Administrator has determined, with respect to such standardization, that no practicable alternative exists for securing effective price control with respect to the commodities subject to this regulation.

[Preamble as amended by Supplementary Order 57, 8 F.R. 12551, effective 9-11-43]

Therefore, under the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9250 and in accordance with Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1<sup>5</sup> issued by the Office of Price Administration, Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 is hereby issued.

Sec.

- 1429.1 Prohibition against selling poultry at prices above the maximum.
- 1429.2 Exempt sales.
- 1429.3 Less than maximum prices.

<sup>5</sup> 7 F.R. 8961; 8 F.R. 3313, 3533, 6173, 11806.



- Sec.
- 1429.4 Records and reports.
  - 1429.5 Evasion.
  - 1429.6 Enforcement.
  - 1429.6a Licensing.
  - 1429.7 Sales for export.
  - 1429.8 Applicability.
  - 1429.9 Applicability of certain provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, as amended.
  - 1429.10 Geographical applicability.
  - 1429.11 Transfers of business or stock in trade.
  - 1429.12 Petitions for amendment.
  - 1429.13 Adjustable pricing.
  - 1429.14 Adjustment of maximum prices for live and dressed poultry.
  - 1429.15 Federal and state taxes.
  - 1429.16 Discounts and allowances.
  - 1429.17 Definitions.
  - 1429.18 Effective date.
  - 1429.19 Maximum base prices for poultry items.
  - 1429.20 Application of maximum base prices.
  - 1429.21 Permitted increases to maximum base prices.
  - 1429.22 Maximum prices for poultry items when sold by producers or processing plants at retail.
  - 1429.23 Relief from extreme hardship in certain cases.
  - 1429.24 Maximum prices for poultry items requisitioned or purchased by the United States Government or any agency thereof.
  - 1429.25 Sale of poultry items requisitioned or purchased by the United States Government or any agency thereof.
  - 1429.26 Service charge for the processing of poultry items owned by the United States Government or any agency thereof.

AUTHORITY: §§ 1429.1 to 1429.26, inclusive, issued under 56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871 and E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681.

§ 1429.1 *Prohibition against selling poultry at prices above the maximum.* On and after December 18, 1942, regardless of any contract, agreement, or other obligation, no person shall sell or deliver or cause to be sold or delivered whether for his own account or otherwise, the poultry items specified in this regulation, and no person in the course of trade or business shall buy or receive such poultry items at a price higher than the maximum prices permitted by this regulation; and no person shall agree, offer, solicit, or attempt to do any of the foregoing. The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to sales or deliveries of poultry items to a purchaser, if, prior to December 18, 1942, such poultry items have been received by a carrier, other than a carrier owned or controlled by the seller, for shipment to such purchaser.

[§ 1429.1 as amended by Amendment 12, 8 F.R. 10940, effective 8-4-43]

[NOTE: Supplementary Order No. 7 (7 F.R. 5176) provides that War Procurement Agencies and Governments Whose Defense is Vital to the Defense of the United States shall be relieved of liability, civil or criminal, imposed by price regulations issued by the Office of Price Administration.]

[NOTE: Revised Supplementary Order No. 34 (8 F.R. 12404) permits special packing expenses to be added to maximum prices on sales to procurement agencies of the United States.]

§ 1429.2 *Exempt sales.* The following sales are exempt from the provisions of this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, in addition to those exempted by the application of certain provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, as amended,<sup>8</sup> as incorporated in this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269.

(a) All sales at retail except those specified in § 1429.22 herein. Sales at retail shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 268, entitled "Certain Perishable Food Products at Retail".<sup>7</sup>

(b) All sales and purchases of breeding poultry when sold or purchased for breeding purposes only.

(c) All sales and purchases of "baby" or "started" chicks, ducklings, goslings, and pouls when sold for purposes other than present human consumption.

(d) All sales and purchases of female poultry when sold or purchased for egg production purposes.

(e) All sales and purchases of pigeons, squabs, guineas, quail, and pheasants.

[Paragraph (e) added by Amendment 6, 8 F.R. 3316, effective 3-20-43]

§ 1429.3 *Less than maximum prices.* Lower prices than those established by this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 may be charged, demanded, paid or offered.

§ 1429.4 *Records and reports.* (a) Every seller and purchaser subject to this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 making sales or deliveries or purchases of poultry items to the value of \$200.00 or more in any one month, after December 21, 1942, shall keep for inspection by the Office of Price Administration for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 remains in effect a complete and accurate record of each sale or delivery of poultry items, showing the date of purchase or sale, the name and address of the buyer and seller, the quantities, types, grades, weight classes of poultry bought and sold, the number of head of each type, grade, and weight class of poultry bought and sold, the type of sale made (delivered or nondelivered), and the price paid or received.

[Paragraph (a) as amended by Amendment 8, 8 F.R. 5408, effective 4-22-43]

(b) Every person shipping any of the poultry items specified in this regulation by freight car, truck, or other means of transport from one place to another, shall post within such freight car, truck or other means of transport, a manifest showing the place from which such poultry items were shipped, the name and address of the owner of such poultry items while in transit, the name and address of the person or persons to whom such poultry items are being shipped,

<sup>8</sup> 8 F.R. 3096, 3849, 4347, 4486, 4724, 4978, 4848, 6047, 6962, 8511, 9025, 9991, 11955.

<sup>7</sup> Superseded by Maximum Price Regulation No. 422; 8 F.R. 9395, 10569, 12443, 12611, 13294 and Maximum Price Regulation No. 423; 8 F.R. 9407, 10570, 10988, 12443, 12611, 13294.

the name and address of the seller or sellers, the quantities, types, grades, weight classes of poultry bought and sold, the number of head of each type, grade, and weight class of poultry bought and sold, and the price paid.

[Paragraph (b) amended by Amendment 8, 8 F.R. 5408, effective 4-22-43 and Amendment 12, 8 F.R. 10940, effective 8-4-43]

(c) Every seller and purchaser subject to this regulation shall keep such other records in addition to or in place of the records required in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section and shall submit such reports to the Office of Price Administration as that Office may from time to time require or permit.

[Paragraph (c) added by Amendment 8, 8 F.R. 5408, effective 4-22-43]

§ 1429.5 *Evasion.* Price limitations set forth in this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 shall not be evaded whether by direct or indirect methods, in connection with any offer, solicitation, agreement, sale, delivery, purchase or receipt of, or relating to, the commodities prices of which are herein regulated, alone or in conjunction with any other commodity, or by way of commission, service, transportation, or other charge, or discount, premium, or other privilege or other trade understanding or otherwise.

§ 1429.6 *Enforcement.* (a) Persons violating any provision of this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, license suspension proceedings, and suits for treble damages provided for by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

(b) Persons who have any evidence of any violation of this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 or any price schedule, regulation, or order, issued by the Office of Price Administration, or any acts or practices which constitute such a violation, are urged to communicate with the nearest district, state, field or regional offices of the Office of Price Administration, or its principal office in Washington, D. C.

§ 1429.6a *Licensing.* The provisions of Licensing Order No. 1, licensing all persons who make sales under price control, are applicable to all sellers subject to this regulation or schedule. A seller's license may be suspended for violations of the license or of one or more applicable price schedules or regulations. A person whose license is suspended may not, during the period of suspension, make any sale for which his license has been suspended.

[§ 1429.6a added by Supplementary Order 72, 8 F.R. 13244, effective 10-1-43]

§ 1429.7 *Sales for export.* The maximum prices at which a person may export any commodity covered by this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Maximum Export Regulation<sup>9</sup> issued by the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>9</sup> Second Revision: 8 F.R. 4132, 7662, 9998.



§ 1429.8 *Applicability.* The provisions of this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 supersede the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, as amended, and the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 280 with respect to sales and deliveries of the poultry items for which maximum prices are established by this regulation.

§ 1429.9 *Applicability of certain provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, as amended.* (a) The following sections of General Maximum Price Regulation, and amendments thereto, and Revised Supplementary Regulation Number 4<sup>9</sup> thereof, shall be applicable to every person making sales and deliveries covered by this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269.

- (1) § 1499.4b (Special deals.)
- (2) § 1499.14 (Sales slips and receipts.)
- (3) [Revoked.]
- (4) [Revoked.]

[Paragraphs (3) and (4) revoked by Supplementary Order 72, 8 F.R. 13244, effective 10-1-43]

(5) § 1499.29 (a) (5) (Developmental contracts.)<sup>10</sup>

(6) § 1499.29 (a) (6) (Secret contracts.)<sup>11</sup>

(7) § 1499.29 (a) (7) (Emergency purchases.)<sup>12</sup>

(8) § 1499.29 (a) (15) (Sales or deliveries of the War Department or the Department of the Navy through such Departments' sales stores.)

§ 1429.10 *Geographical applicability.* The provisions of this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 shall be applicable only to the 48 states of the United States and to the District of Columbia.

§ 1429.11 *Transfers of business or stock in trade.* If the business, assets, or stock in trade of any seller are sold or otherwise transferred on or after the effective date of this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, and the transferee carries on the business, the maximum prices of the transferee shall be the same as those to which his transferor would have been subject if no transfer had taken place, and his obligation to keep records sufficient to verify those prices shall be the same. The transferor shall either preserve and make available, or turn over to the transferee, all records of transactions prior to the transfer which are necessary to enable the transferee to comply with the record provisions contained in this regulation.

§ 1429.12 *Petitions for amendment.* Persons seeking an amendment of this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 may file a petition therefor in accordance with the provisions of Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1, issued by the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>9</sup> Superseded by Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 1.

<sup>10</sup> Superseded by § 1499.26, Sec. 4.4.

<sup>11</sup> Superseded by Supplementary Order No. 42, Exception of sales to Government agencies pursuant to secret contracts or subcontracts. 8 F.R. 4968.

<sup>12</sup> Superseded by § 1499.26, Sec. 4.3 (f).

[NOTE: Procedural Regulation No. 6 (7 F.R. 5087, 5665; 8 F.R. 6173, 6174) provides for the filing of applications for adjustment of maximum prices for commodities or services under Government contracts or subcontracts. Revised Supplementary Order No. 9 (8 F.R. 6175) makes the provisions of Procedural Regulation No. 6 applicable to all price regulations, excepting those which expressly prohibit such applications, and certain specific regulations listed in Revised Supplementary Order No. 9.]

§ 1429.13 *Adjustable pricing.* Any person may offer or agree to adjust or fix prices to and at prices not in excess of the maximum prices in effect at the time of delivery. In appropriate situations, where a petition for amendment requires extended consideration, the Price Administrator may, upon application, grant permission to agree to adjust prices upon deliveries made during the pendency of the petition in accordance with the disposition of the petition.

§ 1429.14 *Adjustment of maximum prices for live and dressed poultry.* (a) The Office of Price Administration, or any duly authorized representative thereof, may adjust any maximum price established under this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 for live and dressed poultry items, in the case of any seller or group of sellers where it appears:

(1) That there exists or threatens to exist in a particular locality a shortage in the supply of such live and dressed poultry item; and

(2) That such local shortage will be substantially reduced or eliminated by adjusting the maximum prices of such seller and of like sellers for such live and dressed poultry items; and

(3) That such adjustment will not create or tend to create a shortage, or need for increase in prices, in another locality, and will effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

(b) Applications for adjustment under this § 1429.14 shall be filed in accordance with Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1.

(c) Each Regional Administrator is authorized to make adjustments or act upon applications for adjustment under this section.

[Paragraph (c) added by Amendment 3, 8 F.R. 567, effective 1-13-43]

(d) Each Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration is authorized to adjust the maximum base prices for any live poultry item, as established in § 1429.19 of this regulation, for all places within any political subdivision or other defined area in this region to one uniform maximum base price applicable to all places in such political subdivision or other defined area, *Provided, That:*

(1) Such uniform maximum base price for the live poultry item does not exceed by more than 1/10th of one cent per pound the lowest maximum base price for the live poultry item in such political subdivision or other defined area.

(2) Such uniform maximum base price for the live poultry item will not create or tend to create a shortage, or need for

increase in prices, in another locality, and will effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended

(3) The Price Executive of the Poultry, Eggs, and Dairy Products Branch of the Food Price Division of the Office of Price Administration is notified in writing of the proposed uniform maximum base price for the live poultry item, and has consented in writing to the establishment of such uniform maximum base price.

*Example:* The maximum base price for live broilers in County X ranges from a low of 28.44 cents per pound to a high of 28.53 cents per pound. The Regional Administrator decides to adjust all maximum base prices for live broilers in County X to one uniform maximum base price of 28.5 cents per pound, in the interest of simplicity and effective enforcement. He ascertains that such uniform price will not create a shortage or need for increase in prices in another locality. He also knows that the uniform maximum base price of 28.5 cents per pound does not exceed by more than 1/10th of one cent the lowest maximum base price of 28.5 cents per pound. Therefore, upon receiving the written consent of the Price Executive of the Poultry, Eggs, and Dairy Products Branch of the Food Price Division of the Office of Price Administration, he may establish 28.5 cents per pound as the uniform maximum base price for live broilers at all places in County X.

(4) The Administrator of the War Food Administration is notified in writing of every proposed uniform maximum base price for any live poultry item which reduces the maximum base price for such live poultry item at any place in the political subdivision or other defined area for which the uniform maximum base price is proposed by more than one-tenth of one cent per pound, and has consented in writing to the establishment of such uniform maximum base price.

[Paragraph (d) added by Amendment 9, 8 F.R. 6736, effective 5-26-43; paragraph (4) added by Amendment 12, 8 F.R. 10940, effective 8-4-43]

(e) *Regional adjustment of maximum base prices and permitted increases.* (1) The following powers are delegated to each Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration with respect to the purchase, sale, or delivery of any poultry item at all places or any number of places within his Region, subject to the limitations listed immediately below in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

(i) Each Regional Administrator is authorized to adjust the maximum base prices for dressed, kosher-killed, kosher-dressed and plucked, drawn, and quick-frozen eviscerated poultry items as established in this section.

*NOTE:* No adjustment may be made to the maximum base prices for live poultry items as established in this section, except as provided for in paragraph (d) immediately above.

(ii) Each Regional Administrator is authorized to adjust the permitted increases established in § 1429.21 of this regulation.

(iii) Each Regional Administrator is authorized to modify or change any of the definitions listed in § 1429.21 (b) of this regulation, where it appears that



such modified or changed definitions will aid in the enforcement of this regulation and in the proper distribution of poultry items in his region.

(2) The powers delegated to each Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration in subparagraph (1) immediately above, are subject to the following limitations:

(i) No Regional Administrator may take any action which will increase the maximum prices at which any poultry item may be sold at retail, or to ultimate consumers, including commercial, industrial, institutional, or governmental users.

(ii) No Regional Administrator may take any action which will decrease the margin of profit for retail sales of poultry items by more than one cent per pound.

(iii) No Regional Administrator may take any action which will create or tend to create a poultry shortage or need for increase in poultry prices in another locality, and which will nullify or defeat the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

(iv) No adjustment may be made to any maximum base price or to any permitted increase, and no modification or change may be made to any definition, unless such adjustment, modification, or change has first been submitted in writing to the Price Executive of the Poultry, Eggs, and Dairy Products Branch of the Food Price Division of the Office of Price Administration, and to the Division Counsel For Food of the Office of Price Administration, and has been approved in writing by such Price Executive and by such Division Counsel.

[Paragraph (e) added by Amendment 11, 8 F.R. 9299, effective 7-10-43]

**§ 1429.15 Federal and state taxes.** Any tax upon, or incident to, the sale or delivery of poultry items imposed by any statute of the United States or statute or ordinance of any state or subdivision thereof, shall be treated as follows in determining the seller's maximum price for such commodity and in preparing the records of such seller with respect thereto:

(a) *As to a tax in effect prior to the effective date of this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 for any poultry item.* (1) If the seller paid such tax, or if the tax was paid by any prior vendor, irrespective of whether the amount thereof was separately stated and collected from the seller, but the seller did not customarily state and collect separately from the purchase price prior to the effective date for such item the amount of the tax paid by him or tax reimbursement collected from him by his vendor, the seller may not collect such amount in addition to the maximum price, and in such a case shall include such amount in determining the maximum price under this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269.

(2) In all other cases, if, at the time the seller determines his maximum price, the statute or ordinance imposing such tax does not prohibit the seller from stating and collecting the tax separately from the purchase price, and the seller does

state it separately, the seller may collect, in addition to the maximum price, the amount of the tax actually paid by him or an amount equal to the amount of tax paid by any prior vendor and separately stated and collected from the seller by the vendor from whom he purchased, and in such case the seller shall not include such amount in determining the maximum price under this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269.

(b) *As to a tax or an increase in a tax which becomes effective after the effective date of this regulation for any poultry item.* If the statute or ordinance imposing such tax or increase does not prohibit the seller from stating and collecting the tax or increase separately from the purchase price, and the seller does separately state it, the seller may collect, in addition to the maximum price, the amount of the tax or increase actually paid by him or an amount equal to the amount of tax paid by any prior vendor and separately stated and collected from the seller by the vendor from whom he purchased.

[NOTE: Supplementary Order No. 31 (7 F.R. 9894; 8 F.R. 1312, 3702) provides that: "Notwithstanding the provisions of any price regulation, the tax on transportation of all property (excepting coal) imposed by section 620 of the Revenue Act of 1942 shall, for purposes of determining the applicable maximum price of any commodity or service, be treated as though it were an increase of 3% in the amount charged by every person engaged in the business of transporting property for hire. It shall not be treated under any provision of any price regulation or any interpretation thereof, as a tax for which a charge may be made in addition to the maximum price."]

**§ 1429.16 Discounts and allowances.** The maximum prices established for poultry items in this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 shall apply to all sales, whether cash or credit. However, any seller may always give discounts or allowances which result in prices lower than the maximum.

**§ 1429.17 Definitions.** (a) "Poultry items" means the live and dressed poultry items defined in § 1429.19 herein.

(b) "Customary" or "customarily" means the usual practice during the period, December 1, 1941, to December 1, 1942, of the person to whom the word "customary" or "customarily" applies. When the person was not in business during this period, "customary" or "customarily" means his usual practice for the time he was in business.

(c) Unless the context requires otherwise, the definitions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, as amended, and of section 302 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, shall apply to the terms used in this Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269.

**§ 1429.18 Effective date.** This Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 (Sections 1429.1 to 1429.22, inclusive) shall become effective December 18, 1942.

[Issued December 18, 1942]

[Effective dates of amendments are shown in notes following the parts affected]

**§ 1429.19 Maximum base prices for poultry items—**(a) Every place in the United States shall have its own maximum base price for the poultry items listed in Table A of this section.

(1) The word "place" means any city, town, village, hamlet, or any unincorporated area in the United States where the purchase and sale of any poultry item occurs.

(2) Every unincorporated area in the United States which is not a city, town, village, or hamlet shall have as its maximum base price for the poultry items listed in Table A of this section the same price as is established for the city, town, village, or hamlet nearest to such unincorporated area.

[Paragraph (a) as amended by Amendment 8, 8 F.R. 5408, effective 4-22-43]

(b) The United States shall be divided into an "Eastern zone" and a "Western zone" for the purpose of calculating maximum base prices for poultry items.

(1) The "Eastern zone" shall consist of the Counties of Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha in the State of Wisconsin, the Counties of Cook, Lake, and Du Page, in the State of Illinois, and all of the United States east of the line running south from the Canadian border along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, the Illinois-Indiana State Line, the Illinois-Kentucky State Line, and then south along the eastern bank of the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico.

(2) The "Western zone" shall consist of all of the United States west of the above line, excluding the Counties of Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha in the State of Wisconsin, and the Counties of Cook, Lake, and Du Page in the State of Illinois.

[Paragraph (b) as amended by Amendment 8, 8 F.R. 5408, effective 4-22-43]

(c) *Maximum base prices for poultry items, excluding duck items.* (1) The maximum base price for any poultry item, excluding duck items, purchased, sold, or delivered at any place in the "Eastern Zone" of the United States shall be calculated by taking the maximum base price for such poultry item in Chicago as set forth in Table A of this section, and adding thereto the "freight rate" from Chicago to such particular place.

"Freight rate" means the lowest carlot railroad freight rate for dressed poultry multiplied by 1.22.

(2) The maximum base price for any poultry item, excluding duck items, purchased, sold, or delivered at any place in the "Western Zone" of the United States shall be calculated as follows:

(i) The "freight rate" from the place to each of the five basing point cities of New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland, Oregon, shall be subtracted from the respective maximum base prices in each of these five cities for the poultry item as set forth below in Table A of this section, and the highest price so obtained shall be the maximum base price for the poultry item at such place.



**Example:** To determine the maximum base price for a Grade A dressed young turkey of less than 16 pounds in Denver, Colorado, subtract the following "freight rates" from the following maximum base prices:

	New York	San Francisco and Los Angeles	Portland and Seattle
Maximum base price.....	40.00¢	39.00¢	39.00¢
"Freight rate" from Denver to.....	2.26¢	1.38¢	1.72¢
Difference.....	37.74¢	37.62¢	37.28¢

The highest price is obtained by subtracting the Denver to New York "freight rate" from the New York maximum base price for a Grade A dressed young turkey of less than 16 pounds, and 37.74¢ per pound is the maximum base price for such turkey item in Denver, Colorado.

(d) *Maximum base prices for live duck items.* (1) The maximum base price for any live duck item purchased, sold, or delivered at any place in the United States shall be 25 cents per pound.

[Paragraph (d) as amended by Amendment 8, 8 F.R. 5408, effective 4-22-43]

(e) *Maximum base prices for "kosher-killed" and "kosher-dressed-and-plucked" duck items.* (1) The maximum base price for any "kosher-killed" duck item purchased, sold, or delivered at any place in the United States shall be 28¢ per pound.

(2) The maximum base price for any "kosher-dressed-and-plucked" duck item purchased, sold, or delivered at any place in the United States shall be 30¢ per pound.

(f) *Maximum base prices for dressed, drawn, and quick-frozen eviscerated duck items.* (1) The maximum base price for any dressed, drawn, or quick-frozen eviscerated duck item purchased, sold, or delivered at any place in the "Eastern Zone" of the United States shall be calculated by taking the maximum base price for such duck item in New York as set forth below in Table A

of this section, and adding thereto the "freight rate" from New York to such particular place.

(2) The maximum base price for any dressed, drawn, or quick-frozen eviscerated duck item purchased, sold, or delivered at any place in the "Western Zone" of the United States shall be calculated as follows:

(i) The "freight rate" from any place in the "Western Zone" of the United States to each of the six basing point cities of Chicago, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland, Oregon, shall be subtracted from the respective maximum base prices in each of these six cities for the duck item as set forth in Table A of this section, and the highest price so obtained shall be the maximum base price for the duck item at such place.

(g) The following exceptions are made to paragraphs (c), (d), (e) and (f) immediately above:

(1) The maximum base prices for each poultry item purchased, sold, or delivered in the cities of San Diego, California; Phoenix, Arizona; Tucson, Arizona; and Reno, Nevada, shall be the same as those listed below in Table A of this section for Los Angeles.

(2) The maximum base prices for each poultry item purchased, sold, or delivered at all places in the State of Oregon west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Multnomah, Clackamas, Marion, Linn, Lane, Douglas, and Jackson, shall be the same as those listed below in Table A of this section for Portland.

[Paragraphs (1) and (2) as amended by Amendment 11, 8 F.R. 9299, effective 7-10-43]

(3) The maximum base prices for each poultry item purchased, sold, or delivered at all places in the State of Washington west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Lewis, and Skamania shall be the same as those listed below in Table A of this section for Seattle.

(4) The maximum base price for any live broiler item weighing less than 2½ pounds, produced and purchased, sold, or delivered at any place in the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, and Arizona, for ultimate consumption at any place in such States shall be 30 cents per pound.

(5) The maximum base price for any dressed, drawn, or quick-frozen eviscerated broiler item weighing less than 2 pounds dressed, and less than 1½ pounds drawn or quick-frozen eviscerated, produced and processed and purchased, sold or delivered at any place in the State of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, and Arizona, for ultimate consumption at any place in such States shall be as follows:

	Cents per pound
Dressed.....	38.0
Kosher-killed.....	38.0
Kosher-dressed and plucked.....	39.5
Drawn.....	51.5
Quick-frozen eviscerated.....	59.5

[Paragraphs (4) and (5) added by Amendment 8, 8 F.R. 5408, effective 4-22-43]

(h) *Maximum base prices for poultry items in the basing point cities.* (1) The "Eastern zone" basing point city for all poultry items designated below, excluding duck items, is Chicago. The "Western zone" basing point cities for all poultry items designated below, excluding duck items, are New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland, Oregon. The "Eastern zone" basing point city for all dressed, drawn, and quick-frozen eviscerated duck items designated below is New York. The "Western zone" basing point cities for all dressed, drawn, and quick-frozen eviscerated duck items designated below are Chicago, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland, Oregon.

The following maximum base prices are for poultry items as designated below delivered to the buyer's customary receiving point at the basing point cities listed immediately below:

(i) *Grade "A" poultry items.*

TABLE A

Type	Food products			Eastern zone basing-point city						Western zone basing-point cities									
	Weight			Chicago						New York						Pacific Coast—Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland			
	Live weight	Kosher-killed, Kosher-dressed and dressed weight	Quick-frozen eviscerated and drawn weight	Live	Dressed	Kosher-killed	Kosher-dressed and plucked	Drawn	Quick-frozen eviscerated	Live	Dressed	Kosher-killed	Kosher-dressed and plucked	Drawn	Quick-frozen eviscerated	Live	Dressed	Kosher-killed	Quick-frozen eviscerated
Broilers and fryers.....	Under 4	Under 3½	Under 2½	27.5	35.0	34.0	35.5	45.5	51.5	28.5	36.0	35.0	36.5	46.5	52.5	29.0	36.5	35.5	37.0
Roasters.....	4 and over	3½ and over	2½ and over	27.5	35.0	34.0	35.5	43.5	48.5	28.5	36.0	35.0	36.5	44.5	49.5	29.0	36.5	35.5	37.0
Capons.....				27.5	35.0	34.0	35.5	43.5	48.5	28.5	36.0	35.0	36.5	44.5	49.5	29.0	36.5	35.5	37.0
Light.....	Under 6	Under 5½	Under 4½	27.5	35.0	34.0	35.5	43.5	48.5	28.5	36.0	35.0	36.5	44.5	49.5	29.0	36.5	35.5	37.0
Heavy.....	6 and over	5½ and over	4½ and over	31.0	38.0	37.0	38.5	46.0	50.0	32.0	39.0	38.0	39.5	47.0	51.0	32.5	39.5	38.5	40.0
Fowl.....	All weights	All weights	All weights	24.0	31.0	30.0	31.5	39.0	43.0	25.0	32.0	31.0	32.5	40.0	44.0	25.5	32.5	31.5	33.0
Stags and Old Roosters.....	All weights	All weights	All weights	20.0	26.5	25.5	27.0	33.0	37.0	21.0	27.5	26.5	28.0	34.0	38.0	21.5	28.5	27.5	29.0
Geese.....	All weights	All weights	All weights	25.0	29.0	29.0	30.5	42.5	45.5	26.0	30.0	30.0	31.5	43.5	46.5	26.5	30.5	30.5	32.0
Young Turkeys:																			
Light.....	Under 18	Under 16	Under 13	35.0	39.0	39.0	40.5	50.0	53.0	34.0	38.0	38.0	39.5	49.0	52.0	33.0	37.0	37.0	38.5
Medium.....	18 to 22	16 to 20	13 to 16½	33.5	37.5	37.5	39.0	47.5	50.5	34.5	38.5	38.5	40.0	48.5	51.5	33.5	37.5	37.5	39.0
Heavy.....	22 and over	20 and over	16½ and over	32.5	36.5	36.5	38.0	45.5	48.5	33.5	37.5	37.5	39.0	46.5	49.5	32.5	36.5	36.5	38.0
Old Turkeys:																			
Light.....	Under 18	Under 16	Under 13	30.0	37.0	37.0	38.5	48.0	51.0	34.0	38.0	38.0	39.5	49.0	52.0	33.0	37.0	37.0	38.5
Medium.....	18 to 22	16 to 20	13 to 16½	31.5	35.5	35.5	37.0	45.5	48.5	32.5	36.5	36.5	38.0	46.5	49.5	31.5	35.5	35.5	37.0
Heavy.....	22 and over	20 and over	16½ and over	30.5	34.5	34.5	36.0	43.5	46.5	31.5	35.5	35.5	37.0	44.5	47.5	30.5	34.5	34.5	36.0

[Table as amended by Amendment 14, 8 F.R. 13302, effective 10-12-43]



**FOOD PRODUCT: DUCKS—ALL WEIGHTS**

Basing-point cities	Live	Dressed	Kosher killed	Kosher dressed and plucked	Drawn	Quick-frozen eviscerated
Eastern Zone—New York.....	25.0	27.0	28.0	30.0	38.5	41.5
Western Zone:						
Chicago.....	25.0	28.0	28.0	30.0	39.5	42.5
New Orleans.....	25.0	28.4	28.0	30.0	39.9	42.9
Pacific Coast: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland	25.0	29.0	28.0	30.0	40.0	43.5

\* These are maximum base prices at all places in the United States.

[Paragraph (i) amended by Amendment 8, 8 F.R. 5408, effective 4-22-43]

(a) For a period of 69 days, to and including the 30th day of June, 1943, any person who on the 22d day of April 1943, owned and was in possession of any of the dressed or quick-frozen eviscerated poultry items listed immediately below in Temporary Table A-1, and who prior to the 7th day of May 1943, filed with his Regional or State O. P. A. Office, a complete inventory in triplicate showing the quantities, types, grade and weight classes of such dressed or quick-frozen eviscerated poultry items owned by him, may sell and deliver such dressed or quick-frozen eviscerated poultry items at the maximum base prices established in Temporary Table A-1 immediately below, and may, if qualified to do so by the provisions of § 1429.21 of this regulation, add to such maximum base prices the proper permitted increase established for such person in § 1429.21, Table B.

For a period of 69 days, to and including the 30th day of June, 1943, any purchaser who purchases any of the dressed

or quick-frozen eviscerated poultry items listed immediately below in Temporary Table A-1, at the maximum base prices established in such table, from any seller authorized by the provisions of this § 1429.19 (h) (1) (i) (a) to sell at such maximum base prices, may resell such dressed or quick-frozen eviscerated poultry items at the maximum base prices established in Temporary Table A-1, and may, if qualified to do so by the provisions of § 1429.21 of this regulation, add to such maximum base prices the proper permitted increase established for such purchaser in § 1429.21, Table B. *Provided:* That, such purchaser file with his Regional or State O. P. A. Office, at the time of purchase, a statement in triplicate showing the quantities, types, grades, and weight classes of dressed or quick-frozen eviscerated poultry items purchased by him, the price paid for each such poultry item, the date of the purchase, and the name and address of the seller.

**TEMPORARY TABLE A-1**

[The prices established in this table shall remain in effect for a period of 69 days, to and including the 30th day of June 1943. Thereafter, these prices shall be replaced by those established in Table A of this section. These prices do not apply to any poultry items dressed, processed, or quick-frozen eviscerated after the 22d day of April 1943]

Food products—type	Weight		Eastern zone basing-point city				Western zone basing-point cities—Pacific Coast: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland	
			Chicago		New York			
	Dressed weight	Quick-frozen eviscerated weight	Dressed	Quick-frozen eviscerated	Dressed	Quick-frozen eviscerated	Dressed	Quick-frozen eviscerated
Roasters:								
Light.....	3½ to 5.....	2½ to 3¾.....	35.5	54.5	36.5	55.5	37.0	56.0
Heavy.....	5 and over.....	3¾ and over.....	37.5	58.0	38.5	57.0	39.0	57.5
Stags:								
Light.....	Under 5.....	Under 3¾.....	30.5	47.5	31.5	48.5	32.0	49.0
Heavy.....	5 and over.....	3¾ and over.....	32.0	48.5	33.0	49.5	33.5	50.0
Capons:								
Light.....	Under 7.....	Under 5.....	39.5	61.0	40.5	62.0	41.0	62.5
Heavy.....	7 and over.....	5 and over.....	40.5	61.5	41.5	62.5	42.0	63.0
Fowl:								
Medium.....		2½ to 3¾.....		47.5		48.5		49.0
Heavy.....		3¾ and over.....		47.0		48.0		48.5
Old roosters:								
Light.....		Under 3¾.....		36.0		37.0		37.5
Heavy.....		3¾ and over.....		36.5		37.5		38.0

[Paragraph (a) added by Amendment 8, 8 F.R. 5408, effective 4-22-43]

(ii) *Grade "B" poultry items.* All Grade "B" poultry items, except Grade "B" dressed duck items, shall be 1½ cents per pound less in price than the corresponding Grade "A" poultry items listed above. All Grade "B" dressed duck items shall be the same price as Grade "A" duck items.

[Paragraph (ii) as amended by Amendment 8, 8 F.R. 5408, effective 4-22-43]

(iii) *Grade "C" poultry items.* All Grade "C" poultry items shall be 4¢ per lb. less in price than the corresponding Grade "A" poultry items listed above.

(iv) *Monthly adjustments in base prices for dressed, drawn, and quick-*

*frozen eviscerated turkey items.* The above prices for dressed, drawn, and quick-frozen eviscerated turkey items shall be in force for the months of November, December, and January. For the remaining months of the year the following additions shall be made to each of the above prices for dressed, drawn, and quick-frozen eviscerated turkey items:

	Cents per pound
February.....	½
March.....	1
April.....	1½
May.....	2
June.....	2½
July.....	3
August.....	3½
September.....	3
October.....	1

[Paragraph (iv) as amended by Amendment 13, 8 F.R. 11691, effective 8-21-43]

(2) *Application of prices for drawn poultry.* The prices established for drawn poultry items in Table A of this section shall apply only when the following requirements are complied with:

(i) Each drawn poultry item must be in "whole carcass", or "split carcass", or "quarter carcass" form when delivered to the purchaser.

(a) "Split carcass" poultry means drawn poultry which has been cut into halves by splitting the bird down the back, so that each half contains approximately equal and as far as possible, equivalent parts of the bird.

(b) "Quarter carcass" poultry means "split carcass" poultry each half of which has been divided into two parts, so that one part includes the back, thigh, and drum-stick, while the other part includes the breast and the wing.

(ii) Each drawn poultry item must be sold and delivered to retailers or ultimate consumers located within a radius of 50 miles from the point of slaughter of such drawn poultry item.

In all other cases, purchases and sales of drawn poultry items shall be made at prices not exceeding those established for the corresponding dressed poultry items in Table A of this section.

[Paragraph (2) as amended by Amendment 16, effective 10-11-43]

(3) *Prices for hard scalded poultry.* Poultry other than ducks and geese subjected to water for dressing at a temperature higher than 135 degrees Fahrenheit shall be eligible for Grade "B" and Grade "C" classification only, and shall be sold at prices no higher than those established for Grade "B" and Grade "C" dressed poultry items in Table A of this section.

(4) *Application of prices for "kosher-killed" and "kosher-dressed-and-plucked" poultry items.* The prices established for "kosher-killed" and "kosher-dressed-and-plucked" poultry items in Table A of this section shall apply



only when such "kosher-killed" and "kosher-dressed-and-plucked" poultry items are sold to a "bona fide buyer" of "kosher-killed" and "kosher-dressed-and-plucked" poultry located within a radius of 50 miles from the point of slaughter. In all other cases purchases and sales of "kosher-killed" and "kosher-dressed-and-plucked" poultry items shall be made at a discount of 1 cent per pound below the maximum base prices established for such "kosher-killed" and "kosher-dressed-and-plucked" poultry items in Table A of this section.

[Paragraphs (3) and (4) as amended by Amendment 14, 8 F.R. 13302, effective 10-12-43]

(5) *Application of prices for all poultry items in packaged form.* The maximum base prices established for dressed, drawn, and quick-frozen eviscerated poultry in Table A of this section may be charged only when such poultry is sold in box-packed or barrel-packed form: *Provided, That:* All "wholesalers" and "hotel supply houses" may sell less than wholesale quantities of dressed, drawn, and quick-frozen eviscerated poultry in loose form to retailers, hotels, restaurants, clubs, dining cars, steamship companies, or institutional users, at the maximum base prices established for such poultry in Table A of this section, plus the permitted increases established in Table B of § 1429.21 of this regulation. In all other cases all dressed, drawn, and quick-frozen eviscerated poultry sold in loose form shall be sold at a discount of one cent per pound below the maximum base prices established for such poultry in Table A of this section.

No additional charge shall be added to the prices established for all poultry items in Table A of this section for the wrapping, packaging, or boxing of such poultry items.

[Paragraph (5) as amended by Amendment 10, 8 F.R. 9061, effective 7-6-43]

(6) *Calculation of prices.* In calculating maximum prices per pound basis in this section, and in §§ 1429.20, 1429.21 and 1429.22 herein, all calculations shall be carried to the fourth decimal place. Final calculations of a maximum price resulting in a fraction of a cent per pound shall be adjusted to the nearest  $\frac{1}{16}$ ¢ per pound.

(i) *Definitions of terms used in this section.* (1) "Poultry" means all broilers, fryers, roasters, fowl, stags, capons, old roosters, turkeys, ducks and geese, including live, dressed, drawn, eviscerated, and all other forms of the foregoing when sold for human consumption: *Provided however,* That this regulation shall not apply to poultry when in the canned form, and poultry exempted in § 1429.2 above. Poultry in the canned form is covered in the General Maximum Price Regulation, as amended.

(2) "Dressed poultry" means poultry which has been killed, bled, and plucked without regard to the method of plucking or finishing. Poultry items which

have been killed, but not bled and plucked, shall be sold at prices not exceeding those established for the corresponding live poultry items in Table A of this section.

[Paragraph (2) as amended by Amendment 16, effective 10-11-43]

(3) "Drawn poultry" means dressed poultry which has been drawn in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) The head, shanks, crop, windpipe, esophagus, and entrails of each bird must be wholly removed without contamination of the body cavity. The shanks of each bird must be removed at the hock joint.

(ii) The gizzard of each bird must be cleaned by removing the contents and lining, the cleaned gizzard and heart and liver then being included with the carcass.

Dressed poultry items not drawn as herein described shall be sold at prices not exceeding those established for the corresponding dressed poultry items in Table A of this section.

[Paragraph (3) amended by Amendment 8, 8 F.R. 5408, effective 4-22-43 and Amendment 16, effective 10-11-43]

(4) "Quick-frozen eviscerated poultry" means "dressed poultry" which is eviscerated and quick-frozen in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) Each poultry item must be fresh-dressed at the time of its evisceration. No "dressed poultry" item shall be considered fresh-dressed if it has been held in storage for more than sixty days after the date of its slaughter, or if it has developed any appearance of cold storage stock, or if it shows evidence of deterioration from freezing.

(ii) Each poultry item must be eviscerated under the supervision of a federal inspector present at all stages of evisceration.

(iii) The exterior of each bird must be singed.

(iv) The head, shanks, crop, windpipe, esophagus, entrails, gall bladder, lungs, kidneys, and oil sac of each bird must be wholly removed. The shanks of each bird must be removed at the hock joint.

(v) The giblets of each bird must be removed, cleaned, wrapped in water resistant paper, and replaced.

(vi) The carcass and giblets of each bird must be subjected to a cleansing process which makes such bird ready to cook.

(vii) The carcass and giblets of each bird, whether in whole, split, or dismembered form must be weighed before being packaged or frozen, and then must be individually packaged in water resistant paper or cartons, one bird to one package, with the weight of each bird marked or printed on the exterior of each package, and with the following legend printed or attached to the exterior of each package:

#### UNITED STATES INSPECTED QUICK-FROZEN EVisCERATED POULTRY

Inspected and certified by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Plant No. — (Food Distribution Administration Registry No.).

(viii) Each bird must be placed into a quick-freezing chamber carrying a temperature below zero degrees Fahrenheit within six hours after the evisceration of such bird, and must be kept in such quick-freezing chamber until quick-frozen solid. No bird shall be considered quick-frozen if it is not frozen solid within eighteen hours after being placed into a quick-freezing chamber.

(ix) After quick-freezing, each bird must be kept at a temperature which will preserve the bird in hard-frozen condition until it is delivered to the purchaser. Each bird must also be delivered to the purchaser in the unopened package in which it was originally packaged at the time of its evisceration.

(x) The prices established for "quick-frozen eviscerated poultry" items in Table A of this section shall apply only when such "quick-frozen eviscerated poultry" items completely meet the requirements listed in this definition. In all other cases purchases and sales of "quick-frozen eviscerated poultry" items shall be made at prices not exceeding those established for the corresponding "drawn" poultry items in Table A of this section.

[Paragraph (4) amended by Amendment 8, 8 F.R. 5408, effective 4-22-43 and Amendment 14, 8 F.R. 13302, effective 10-12-43]

(5) "Kosher-killed poultry" means poultry which:

(i) Has been killed and bled in accordance with the requirements of the Hebraic dietary laws; and

(ii) Is identified as kosher-killed by a stamp or tag on each bird.

(6) "Kosher - dressed - and - plucked poultry" means poultry which:

(i) Has been killed, bled and dry-plucked in accordance with the requirements of the Hebraic dietary laws; and

(ii) Is identified as kosher-killed by a stamp or tag on each bird.

(7) "Bona fide buyer of kosher-killed and kosher-dressed-and-plucked poultry" means a person who maintains a selling establishment at or through which he regularly and generally sells kosher poultry as such, or a person who is a purveyor of kosher meals.

(8) "Split poultry" means drawn poultry which has been cut into halves, each half containing approximately equal and as far as possible, equivalent parts of the bird.

(9) "Cut-up poultry" means drawn poultry, the carcass of which has been dismembered or cut into portions.

(j) *Species, age, and sex specifications for items listed in Table A.* Species, age, and sex specifications promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture in the publications listed immediately below shall be used as the species, age, and sex specifications for all poultry items listed in Table A of this section.



Tentative U. S. Standards for Classes and Grades for Dressed Turkeys.

Classification and Tentative Specifications for U. S. Standards and Grades for Dressed Chickens.

Tentative Specifications for U. S. Standards and Grades for Dressed Ducks, Geese, Guineas, and Squabs.

Tentative U. S. Standards for Grades for Live Poultry.

(k) *Application of grade specifications for items listed in Table A—(1) Dressed turkeys.* The Tentative U. S. Standards for Classes and Grades for Dressed Turkeys now in effect shall apply to all sales, purchases, or deliveries of dressed turkeys covered herein. Revisions promulgated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture shall become concurrently effective for the purposes of this regulation for stock packed after the issuance of such revisions.

(2) *Dressed poultry other than turkeys.* (i) Until June 30, 1943, commercial standards now commonly accepted by the trade for classes and grades of dressed poultry, other than turkeys, shall apply to all sales, purchases, or deliveries of dressed, drawn, and eviscerated poultry, other than turkeys, processed and packed before February 28, 1943, as follows:

(a) All dressed, drawn, and eviscerated poultry, whether dry or ice-packed, commonly accepted by the trade as top and premium packs shall be sold, purchased, or delivered at prices not to exceed those specified for Grade "A" poultry in Table A of this section.

(b) All dressed, drawn, and eviscerated poultry, whether dry or ice-packed, commonly accepted by the trade as second grade or choice poultry shall be sold, purchased, or delivered at prices not to exceed those specified for Grade "B" poultry in Table A of this section.

(c) All dressed, drawn, and eviscerated poultry, whether dry or ice-packed, commonly accepted by the trade as bottom or third grade poultry, shall be sold, purchased, or delivered at prices not to exceed those specified for Grade "C" poultry in Table A of this section.

(ii) The Tentative Grade Specifications for Dressed Poultry as promulgated or revised by the United States Department of Agriculture shall apply to all sales, purchases, or deliveries of all dressed, drawn, and eviscerated poultry, other than turkeys, processed and packed after February 28, 1943.

(iii) After June 30, 1943, the Tentative Grade Specifications For Dressed Poultry as promulgated or revised by the United States Department of Agriculture shall apply to all sales, purchases, or deliveries of all dressed, drawn and eviscerated poultry, other than turkeys, regardless of the date when such poultry was processed and packed.

[Paragraph (iii) as amended by Amendment 14, 8 F.R. 13302, effective 10-12-43]

[§ 1429.19 amended by Amendment 6, 8 F.R. 3316, effective 3-20-43]

§ 1429.20 *Application of maximum base prices.* The maximum base prices for poultry items established in § 1429.19 of this regulation apply to all persons purchasing or selling or delivering such poultry items as follows:

(a) The maximum base price for live poultry items shall be the maximum base price at the place where the seller parts with physical possession of such live poultry items. The weight of such live poultry items shall be determined at the time when the seller parts with physical possession.

EXAMPLE: A trucker purchases 100 live broilers from a producer; the trucker takes physical possession of the broilers at the producer's place of business which is in an unincorporated area, and loads the live broilers onto his truck. The maximum base price which the producer may charge and which the trucker may pay is the maximum base price established for the producer's place of business, which is the same as that established for the city, town, village, or hamlet nearest such unincorporated area.

The same trucker hauls the live broilers to the county seat for sale at the local market. Here he has his broilers auctioned off to buyers from Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Detroit. These buyers load the broilers onto their trucks immediately after the auction. The trucker's maximum base price is the maximum base price established for the local market.

A trucker, or farmer, or shipper receives a telephone call from a New York wholesaler ordering 10,000 pounds of fryers. The live fryers are loaded onto the seller's trucks and hauled to the nearest railroad station, where the birds are then loaded onto a freight car. The maximum base price for such a sale is the maximum base price established for the city, town, village, or hamlet in which the railroad freight station is located.

(b) The maximum base price for dressed poultry items shall be the maximum base price at the seller's shipping point in the following instances:

(1) All sales by "wholesalers" as hereinafter defined in § 1429.21, in quantities of less than 10,000 pounds to any type of buyer.

(2) All sales to the United States Government or any agency thereof by any type of seller.

(3) All sales by a producer or processing plant at retail to an ultimate consumer other than a commercial, institutional, industrial, or governmental user.

(c) In all other cases, the maximum base price for dressed poultry items shall be the maximum base price at the buyer's customary receiving point. All sales of dressed poultry, other than those specified in paragraph (b) immediately above, shall be made on the basis of delivery to the buyer's customary receiving point, and the maximum base prices established for those places where the seller's shipping points are located shall not be applicable in such sales.

(1) Where any person purchases any dressed poultry item at one place for shipment or reshipment to another place, his customary receiving point shall be

the place where shipment ends and not the place where shipment begins.

(2) All f. o. b. prices for dressed poultry sales, other than those specified in paragraph (b) immediately above, shall be calculated in relationship to the maximum base prices at the buyer's customary receiving point. Where any person purchases or sells any dressed poultry item at one place for shipment to another place at a price f. o. b. the seller's shipping point, he shall calculate his maximum f. o. b. price as follows:

(i) He shall first determine the maximum base price for such poultry item at the place to which it will be shipped; and

(ii) He shall then subtract from such base price his "freight rate" from the place where shipment begins to the place where shipment ends, and the difference so obtained shall be his maximum selling f. o. b. price for such poultry item.

(3) Except as provided for in paragraph (b) of this section, where any person purchases any dressed poultry item at one place for shipment or reshipment to another place, and at the time of purchase does not know the exact location of the place to which shipment shall be made, he shall purchase on an open price basis until such time as he ascertains the location of the place to which shipment shall be made, and thereafter shall calculate his maximum purchase price as follows:

(i) He shall first determine the maximum base price for such poultry item at the place to which it will be shipped; and

(ii) He shall then subtract from such base price his "freight rate" from the place where shipment begins to the place where shipment ends, and the difference so obtained shall be his maximum purchase price for such poultry item.

Provided, That nothing in this subparagraph (3) shall prevent any purchaser from making part payment for such poultry item in an amount not to exceed 85 percent of the maximum base price for such poultry item at the seller's shipping point at any time before such purchaser ascertains the location of the place to which shipment shall be made.

(d) The following exceptions are provided to paragraph (c) of this section:

(1) [Revoked]

[Paragraph (1) revoked by Amendment 11, 8 F.R. 9299, effective 7-10-43]

(2) For a period of 69 days, to and including the 30th day of June, 1943, any person in the State of Utah may sell and deliver any poultry item produced in the State of Utah to any "wholesaler", individual retail store, or ultimate consumer including commercial, industrial, institutional, or governmental users, located at any place in the States of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, at the seller's maximum base price f. o. b. his shipping point without subtracting



his "freight rate" from the place where shipment begins to the place where shipment ends:

*Provided, That:*

(i) The poultry items sold must be destined exclusively for ultimate consumption at any place in the States of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

(e) The maximum base prices for poultry items established in § 1429.19 of this regulation are the maximum base prices to which the specified permitted increase listed in § 1429.21 below may be added.

[§ 1429.20 amended by Amendment 8, 8 F.R. 5408, effective 4-22-43]

§ 1429.21 *Permitted increases to maximum base prices*—(a) *Permitted increases which may be added to maximum base prices*—(1) *Permitted increase for transporting live poultry.*

(i) Any person who transports live poultry items for a distance of more than 30 miles to any city, town, or village where such poultry items are destined for ultimate consumption, may sell or deliver such live poultry items to any "wholesaler", individual retail store, or any ultimate consumer, including commercial, industrial, institutional, or governmental users, located in such city, town or village, at the maximum base price established for such city, town, or village in § 1429.19 (h) (1) Table A, of this Regulation, plus the following permitted increases in cents per pound:

Shortest distance in road miles or railroad miles from the place where transport of live poultry begins to place where such transport ends:	Maximum permitted increase in cents per pound.
Less than 30 miles.....	No increase.
30 to 50 miles.....	¾ cent.
50 to 100 miles.....	1 cent.
100 to 150 miles.....	1¼ cents.
150 to 200 miles.....	1½ cents.
200 to 250 miles.....	1¾ cents.
250 to 300 miles.....	2 cents.
300 miles and over.....	2 cents.

(ii) Only one permitted increase for transporting live poultry items may be added to the maximum base price for such live poultry items at any city, town, or village where such live poultry items are destined for ultimate consumption. Permitted increases for transporting live poultry items may not be added cumulatively.

(iii) *Examples.* (a) A Delaware producer hauls a truckload of live broilers 35 miles to Wilmington, where he sells the entire load to a trucker who will haul them alive to New York. Question: May the producer add the permitted increase of ¾ cent per pound to the maximum base price for live broilers in Wilmington?

Answer: No, because Wilmington is not the city where the broilers are destined for ultimate consumption. Furthermore, the trucker does not fall within the class of buyers who may be charged with the permitted increase.

(b) A trucker hauls a truckload of live poultry 60 miles to a country dressing plant. He offers this truckload of live poultry for sale at the maximum base price at the country dressing plant plus 1 cent per pound for hauling. Question: May the trucker charge the 1 cent permitted increase?

Answer: No, because the country dressing plant is not the place where the poultry is destined for ultimate consumption. Furthermore, the country dressing plant does not fall within the class of buyers who may be charged with the permitted increase.

(c) A trucker hauls a truckload of live poultry 500 miles to New York City. He sells this truckload to a New York City "wholesaler" who resells such live poultry to New York City retailers.

Question: May the trucker add the 2 cent permitted increase to his maximum base price for the live poultry in New York City?

Answer: Yes, because he is selling the live poultry in the city where the poultry is destined for ultimate consumption, and because he is selling to a "wholesaler".

(d) A trucker hauls a truckload of live poultry 500 miles to Chicago, Illinois. He sells this truckload to a Chicago processing plant which does not qualify as a "wholesaler" under the definition of § 1429.21 (b) (5) of this regulation. This processing plant will convert the live poultry into dressed birds, some of which it will sell for ultimate consumption in Chicago, and most of which it will export out of the city. Question: May the trucker add the 2 cent permitted increase to his maximum base price for the live poultry in Chicago?

Answer: No, because he is selling to a processing plant which does not fall within the class of buyers who may be charged with the permitted increase, and

because Chicago is not the city where most of the live poultry will be ultimately consumed.

(e) A trucker hauls a truckload of live poultry 500 miles to Chicago, Illinois. He sells this truckload to a Chicago "wholesaler" who will convert the live poultry into dressed birds, most of which he will sell for ultimate consumption in Chicago, and some of which he will export out of the city. Question: May the trucker add the 2 cent permitted increase to his maximum base price for the live poultry in Chicago?

Answer: Yes, because he is selling to a "wholesaler" who is processing most of the live poultry for ultimate consumption in Chicago. When any live poultry items are purchased by a processing plant which also qualifies as a "wholesaler" it will be assumed that such live poultry items are being purchased for ultimate consumption in the city where the "wholesaler" is located.

(f) A trucker hauls a truckload of live poultry 500 miles to Chicago, Illinois. He sells this truckload to a Chicago "wholesaler" who will convert all the live poultry into dressed birds to be sold for ultimate consumption in Chicago. The Chicago "wholesaler" pays the trucker the maximum base price for the live poultry in Chicago plus the 2 cent permitted increase for hauling. Question: May the Chicago "wholesaler" add the 2 cent permitted increase paid out by him to the trucker, to the maximum base price for dressed poultry items in Chicago, when he sells such dressed poultry items?

Answer: No. The permitted increase for transporting live poultry items may never be added to the maximum base price for dressed poultry items, notwithstanding the fact that the person selling such dressed poultry items may have originally paid such permitted increase to a transporter of live poultry.

(2) *Other permitted increases to maximum base prices.* (i) Any person who makes any one of the following described sales of poultry items may add the increase indicated below for such sale to the maximum base price indicated below for such sale in order to determine his maximum selling price. No person may add more than one permitted increase to any maximum base price.

[Paragraph (a) as amended by Amendment 8, 8 F.R. 5408, effective 4-22-43]





October 27, 1943

SUPPLEMENT V - PROCEEDINGS OF REGIONAL POULTRY AND EGG CONFERENCES  
(Important changes, since the release of Supplement IV as  
of October 15, in FDO and OFA regulations)

A. Food Distribution Order No. 41 Terminated

Food Distribution Order No. 41, restricting the distribution and production of liquid, dried, and frozen eggs, and egg products, was terminated as of October 22, 1943. This eliminates all restrictions concerning the processing and sale of egg products except with respect to violations prior to the effective termination date.

B. Food Distribution Order No. 71 Terminated

Food Distribution Order No. 71, restricting the sale, delivery, purchase, and acceptance of delivery of turkeys, was terminated as of October 25, 1943. This removes all restrictions under the Order except with respect to violations prior to the effective time of the termination. Turkeys may now move freely through channels of trade for civilians.

The Army is now assured of a sufficient quantity of turkeys to complete all overseas shipments and also feels reasonably certain of obtaining adequate commitments for domestic requirements for the armed forces for the coming holidays.

C. Revised IPR 117, Used Egg Cases and  
Used Component Parts (effective Oct. 11)

1377.11, Article I, Section 4. Definitions: (f) The term "dealer," as now defined, means any person engaged principally in buying and selling used containers, who purchases used egg cases, maintains enclosed warehousing space, has facilities for reconditioning, and has received a certificate of registration from OFA. (The dealer price may be charged only by a person who meets these requirements).

Restrictions - A bulk emptier may not charge more than the bulk emptier's price unless he assembles cases from more than one plant or more than one source, in which case he would become an accumulator and could therefore charge the accumulator's price. A bulk emptier who becomes an accumulator would not, however, qualify as a dealer, because the handling of empty egg cases is not his principal business. A large egg retailer who has several stores and accumulates at one point may not charge more than the accumulator's price.

Territorial Changes

Present Zones: Zone 1 - All States East of Mississippi River  
Zone 2 - All States West of Mississippi River

Zone 2 now includes the Mountain and West Coast States which were not previously under price control.

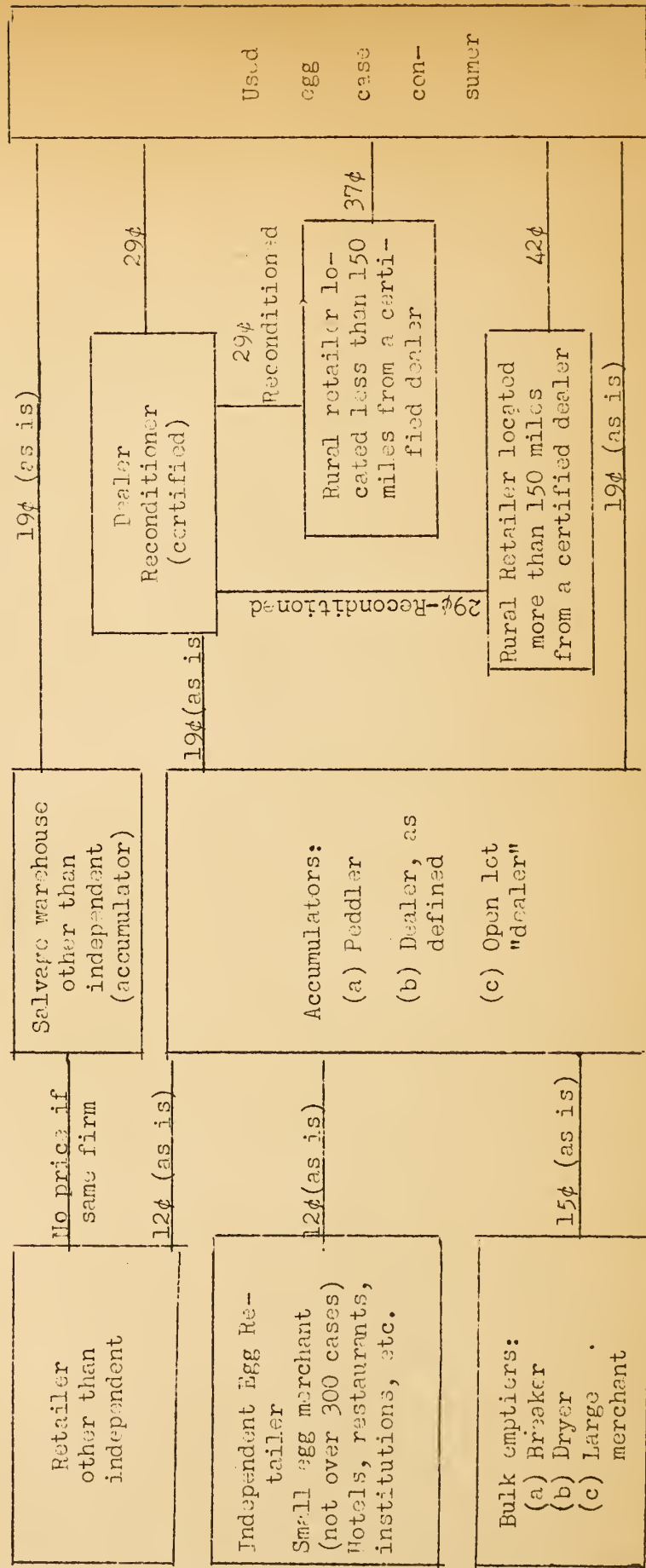
Present ceiling prices that may be charged by dealers for reconditioned cases: Zone 1, 29 cents; Zone 2, 32 cents. (See Table I) Prices at which the certified dealer reconditioner may now sell have been increased, as follows: For the old Eastern Zone, from 22 to 29 cents; for the old Central Zone, from 27 to 29 cents; and for the old Western Zone, from 30 to 32 cents. (See Table I) These price increases extend back to the accumulator who now has a 2-cent wider spread than was provided under the old price schedule.

Thirty-dozen fibre cases are now included on the same basis as 30-dozen wood cases, and 15-dozen fibre cases are included at about one-half the price of the 30-dozen cases. (See Table I)

As given in Table II, Army and Navy camps and bases have a separate set of prices which apply on all quantities in all zones.

# FLOW CHART SHOWING MOVEMENT OF USED, EMPTY, EGG CASES THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF TRADE AT PRICES ALLOWED IN REVISED PER 117 (Zone I, Complete 30-dozen case (wood or fibre))

-- For Zone II, add 3 cents --



NOTE: These brief explanatory statements were prepared by the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Food Distribution Administration to call attention to the important phases of the regulations and orders as amended. For complete details, see the original orders or regulations and amendments.



## OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Advance release:  
For Morning Papers,  
Wednesday, October 6, 1943.

### RMPR 117—USED EGG CASES AND USED COMPONENT PARTS

#### PRESS RELEASE

An upward adjustment in ceiling prices for used egg cases—designed to stimulate collection and reconditioning and thus assure enough containers to keep the nation's eggs rolling to market—was announced today by the Office of Price Administration.

The new ceilings will give the men who collect the used cases for reconditioning a spread of 7 cents rather than 5 cents between the maximum prices they may pay emptiers and the top prices at which they may sell the cases to reconditioners.

The extra 2 cents per case for collectors—known in the trade as peddlers or accumulators—is expected to give a lift to the gathering of cases, particularly from small emptiers such as retail grocery stores, dairy stores, and neighborhood bakeries.

As an added incentive to collection of cases for re-use in the East, the ceiling price that may be paid the small emptier is increased to 12 cents per case, compared with 7 cents previously, the same as has been paid in the past in the Central States. In addition, ceiling prices at all levels of collection in the East have been raised to Central State levels.

The new dealer ceiling price for a reconditioned case is 29 cents in the East, compared with a former 22 cents, 29 cents in the Central States compared with 27 cents previously, and 32 cents in the Western States, compared with 30 cents previously. These new ceilings give all dealers a spread of 10 cents per case for reconditioning cases over the ceilings for unreconditioned cases.

A record crop of 60,000,000 eggs is forecast for this year, and the nation's supplies of 30,000,000 egg cases, plus 20,000,000 new ones to be manufactured, must handle the movement.

Millions of cases will become immobile, filled with eggs, in the nation's warehouses as storage supplies are built up. Millions of other cases will move on supply ships to the Armed Forces in Europe, Africa and the Pacific, and they will never return.

The remaining millions of cases, shuttling back and forth between farms, markets, warehouses, stores, shops and

Army training camps, must be used over and over again.

And unless used cases are kept in service—collected and reconditioned and returned to trade when they need repair—the nation's egg distribution system will be slowed down.

Along with the adjustment in prices, OPA today announced that dealers—persons who buy used cases and resell them after reconditioning them—are to be registered as an aid in enforcement of the ceilings.

Within 30 days after September 30, 1943, all dealers must register with the Lumber Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C. Certificates of registration will be granted qualified dealers by letter. Later registration of all sellers of used egg cases may be required.

"Strict compliance with ceilings is necessary," OPA said "Because a drain on cases by black market operators siphoning off supplies for undercover sales at over-ceiling prices would gravely disrupt egg distribution."

The new prices and registration of dealers are authorized in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 117 (Used Egg Cases and Used Component Parts), and become effective October 11, 1943.

The newly issued regulation in its revised form, makes the following other changes in pricing provisions:

1. The price coverage is extended to include used standard fibre egg cases as well as wooden cases. The same ceiling prices as are established for wooden cases are authorized for sales of fibre cases. In addition, dollars-and-cents ceilings are established for 15-dozen used fiber cases as well as the standard 30-dozen used cases. The 15-dozen case ceilings are

exactly 50 per cent of the 30-dozen case ceilings.

2—The territorial coverage of the regulation is expanded to cover the entire continental United States. Previously the regulation did not cover the Pacific Coast States.

3—Previously the regulation had three pricing zones, the Eastern, Central and Western Zones. The newly-revised regulation now combines the Eastern and Central pricing areas into Zone I, and adds the Pacific States to the old Western Zone. As now revised, all States East of the Mississippi River are in Zone I, and all States West of the Mississippi in Zone II.

Under the old zoning, Eastern area maximum prices were lower than Central zone prices, principally to encourage shipment of used cases from the East to the Central area during slack seasons in the East. The war and larger egg unloading in the East, however, have changed the old pattern. Because most effective re-distribution of cases for users now may be attained by stimulating and encouraging prompt collections in Eastern territory, the Eastern prices are established at the same level as the Central State prices, wiping out the old differential.

The differential between the higher Western zone prices and the new East-Central zone, however, is maintained.

4—Specific dollars-and-cents prices are established for sales by the Army and Navy.

#### Maximum Prices

The new ceiling prices for the 30-dozen size used complete egg cases, f. o. b. emptying point or conveyance, together with the old, are as follows:

	New Zone I (East-Central)	Old East	Old Central	New Zone II (Western)	Old Western
Small Emptier	\$0.12	\$0.07	\$0.12	\$0.15	\$0.15
Bulk Emptier	.15	.10	.15	.18	.18
Accumulator	.19	.12	.17	.22	.20
Dealer—As Is Cases	.19	.12	.17	.22	.20
Dealer—Reconditioned	.29	.22	.27	.32	.30
Retailers—Reconditioned	.37	.30	.35	.40	.38

The accumulator prices in the foregoing table are established as ceiling for sales by the Army and Navy. Dollars-and-cents ceilings for 15-dozen size used cases are 50 percent of the 30-dozen size ceilings. New dollars-and-cents ceilings appear in the regulation for all component parts of cases—the new parts

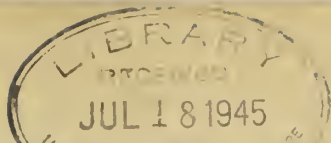
ceilings reflect increases in proportion to those established for complete cases.

"It should be noted that the revised regulation provides prices for reconditioned cases only at dealers' and retailers' levels," OPA said. "This will prevent sellers who do not recondition cases from charging prices for fully reconditioned cases."





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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
Food Distribution Administration  
Washington 25, D. C.

November 6, 1943

SUPPLEMENT VI - PROCEEDINGS OF REGIONAL POULTRY AND EGG CONFERENCES  
(Important changes in OPA regulations, since the release  
of Supplement V as of October 27)

MPR 333, Amendment 17 (effective Nov. 1)

Section 1429.67a, Tables I and II - Wholesale and current receipt egg prices are now established for five classifications, as follows:

No. 1 and No. 2 Specials	No. 1 and No. 2 Extras
No. 3 and No. 4 Specials	No. 3 and No. 4 Extras
No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Standards and Current Receipts	

These prices will cover the period from November 1 through December 27, 1943.

Section 1429.67 (b) (2) - The multipliers to be used in calculating the transportation factor for consumer and procurement grades of eggs now cover the periods of December 5 through June 3 and June 4 through December 4 (instead of December through May and June through November.)

Section 1429.67a (h) - (1) One-half cent per dozen may be added for each pound over the average net weight per case of all Wholesale Specials and No. 1 and No. 2 Extras except that no increase is permitted above 50 pounds net weight. No increases in prices are permitted for additional weights above the maximum weight prescribed for No. 3 and No. 4 Extras or any grade of Standards.

(2) The maximum price of any wholesale grade shall be reduced 3/4 cent for each pound or fraction of a pound below the prescribed average net weight per case.

(3) The prescribed average net weights applying to (1) and (2) for all wholesale grades are as follows: Specials, 46 lbs.; Extras, 45 lbs.; and Standards, 44 lbs.

(4) Wholesale grades when shell treated may sell at 1 cent more than "Naturals."

(5) Current receipt eggs must have a net weight of not less than 43 pounds and no additional price may be added for heavier weights.

(6) Checks and Dirties shall sell at 1 cent less per dozen than current receipt eggs.

Revised MPR 269, Amendment 18 (effective Nov. 3)

In Sections 1429.14, 1429.19, 1429.21, and 1429.23, the word "quick" is hereby deleted from the poultry regulations so that "quick-frozen eviscerated poultry" will now be called "frozen eviscerated poultry."

Section 1429.19 (i) (4) (viii) - Each eviscerated bird must be placed into a freezer within 6 hours after evisceration, and kept at freezing temperature until frozen solid. (The former 18-hour freezing requirement has been dropped.)

Revised MPR 269, Amendment 19 (effective Oct. 30)

Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (i) Table A - Turkey prices per pound at the processor's level have been increased on "dressed," "kosher-killed," "kosher-killed and plucked," "drawn," and "frozen eviscerated."

Section 1429.22 (2) - When processors (including producers who process) sell direct to consumers they may add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents to their base price for the processed turkey item and multiply the result by 1.17. (The previously permitted multiplier was 1.20; The live multiplier still remains at 1.20.

Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (iv) - The prices for processed turkey items shall be in force from July to December, and the following additional cents per pound shall be added for the remaining months of the year: January,  $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; February,  $1\phi$ ; March,  $1.4\phi$ ; April,  $1.8\phi$ ; May,  $2.2\phi$ ; and June,  $1\phi$ .

Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (i) Table A - Live poultry prices are unchanged as follows:  
(Taken from RMPR 269, Amendment 16)

Item	Chicago	New York	Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland
Young turkeys			
Light	35.0	36.0	35.0
Medium	33.5	34.5	33.5
Heavy	32.5	33.5	32.5
Old turkeys			
Light	33.0	34.0	33.0
Medium	31.5	32.5	31.5
Heavy	30.5	31.5	30.5

(Additional details of RMPR 269, Amendment 19, are pointed out in the flow chart below.)

MPR 422, Amendment 7 and MPR 423, Amendment 8

Margins in these amendments are unchanged except for processed turkeys in which case the new margins are as follows: Group 1, 2, and 3 retail stores may now add 17 percent to the purchase price and Group 4 retail stores may now add 15 percent to the purchase price, in order to arrive at the price that may be charged to ultimate consumers.

Revised MPR 269, Amendment 20

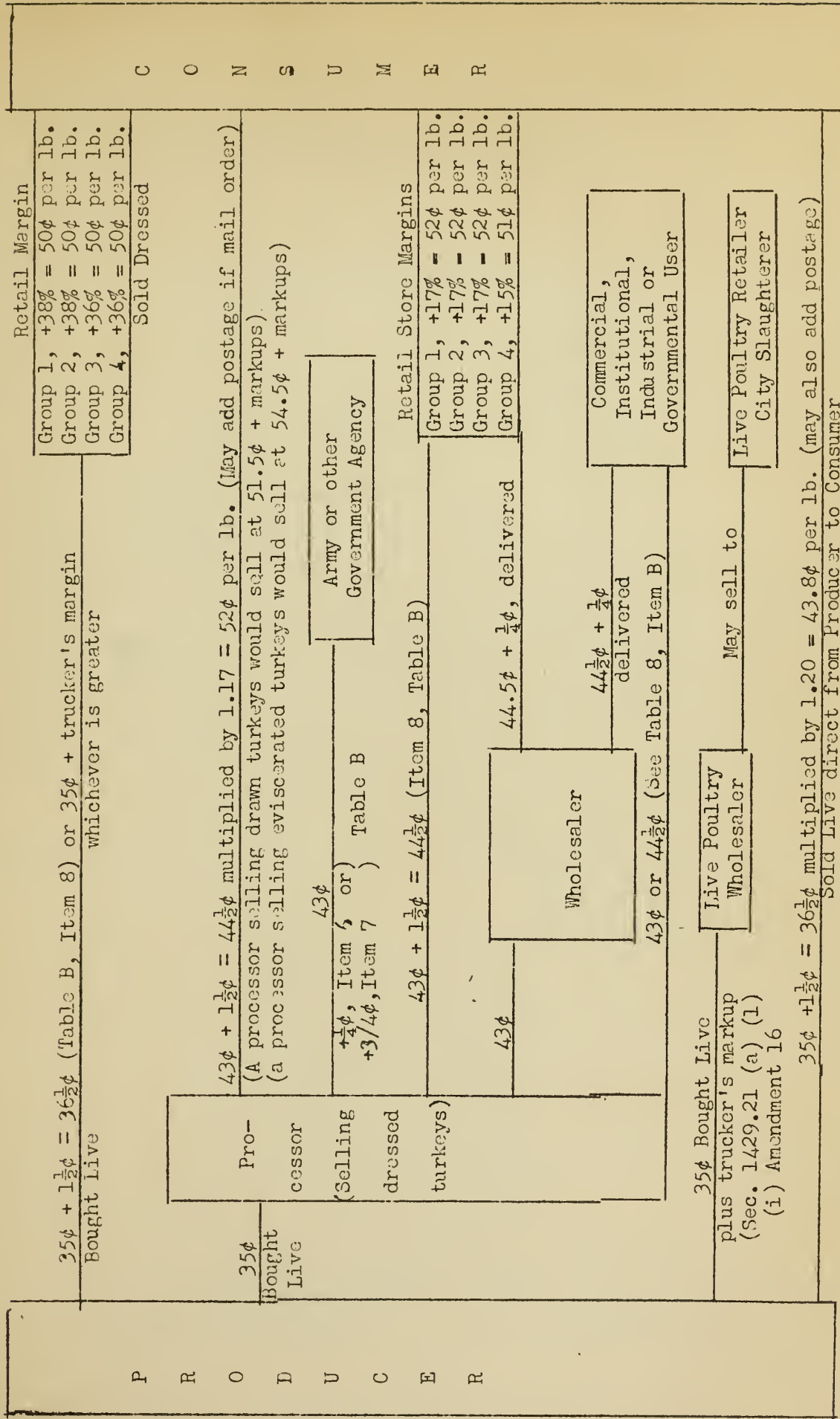
This amendment extends the effective date of the 50-mile radius for drawn poultry (1429.19 (h) (2) (ii) Amendment 16) to January 1, 1944.

NOTE: These brief explanatory statements were prepared by the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Food Distribution Administration to call attention to the important phases of the regulations and orders, as amended. For complete details, see the original orders or regulations and amendments.



FLOW CHART SHOWING MOVEMENT OF TURKEYS FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER, BASED ON PRICES ESTABLISHED FOR CHICAGO, LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, AND PORTLAND (NEW YORK, 1¢ HIGHER)

Prices used in this chart are based on young light turkeys (under 16#, dressed weight) and apply until January 1, after which date monthly adjustments may be added (Sec. 1429.19(h)). Prices taken from RMPR 269, Amendments 16 and 19, also IPR 422, Amendment 7, and MPR 423, Amendment 8





## OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 23702)

## PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[MPR 333,<sup>1</sup> Amdt. 17]

## EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

1. The first sentence of § 1429.65 (s) (1) is amended to read as follows:

The grades, sizes, weight classes, and standards promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture in the publication entitled "Tentative U. S. Standards and Weight Classes for Consumer Grades for Shell Eggs," or from the effective date of this amendment to December 27, 1943, inclusive, the standards and grades promulgated by the Department of Agriculture in the publication entitled "Tentative U. S. Standards and Weights for Wholesale Grades for Shell Eggs" shall be the respective grades, sizes, weight classes and standards for all shell eggs sold to any purchaser other than the United States or any agency thereof and for which maximum prices are established by this regulation.

2. Section 1429.67 (b) (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) The "multiplier" to be used in calculating the "transportation factor" for each consumer grade of shell eggs is as follows:

Grades of shell eggs	Multiplier	
	December 5 through June 3	June 4 through December 4
Consumer grades:		
AA and A.....	1.9	4.0
B.....	1.9	3.0
C.....	1.9	1.9

3. The headnote of § 1429.67a is amended to read as follows:

§ 1429.67a *Maximum prices for wholesale grades of shell eggs and "current receipt eggs" sold to a "first receiver" or to any purchaser other than the United States or any agency thereof, a jobber,*

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 8 F.R. 2488, 3002, 3070, 3735, 5342, 5839, 6182, 6476, 6626, 7457, 9027, 9879, 11381, 12095, 12478, 12632, 14093.

*a large retailer, an independent retailer, retail route seller, or user, or an ultimate consumer from the effective date of this amendment to December 27, 1943, inclusive. ("First receivers" and prior purchasers.)*

4. Section 1429.67a (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) *Maximum prices in basing point cities and Chicago, Illinois.* The maximum prices for shell eggs of wholesale grades and current receipt eggs sold and delivered from the effective date of this amendment to December 27, 1943, inclusive, to a "first receiver" or to any purchaser other than the United States or any agency thereof, a jobber, a large retailer, an independent retailer, retail route seller, a commercial, industrial, institutional or non-federal governmental user, or an ultimate consumer in a basing point city named in the headnote immediately preceding Table I of this section for each week shall be the price per dozen for eggs of the particular wholesale grade, size, prescribed average net weight, and other identification and for current receipt eggs set forth in such Table I of this section and for the week in which delivered. Such maximum prices in Chicago, Illinois, shall be the maximum prices per dozen for eggs of the particular wholesale grade, size, prescribed average net weight, and other identification and for current receipt eggs and for the week of delivery set forth in Table II of this section.

5. Section 1429.67a (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Maximum prices in "Area 1" except for New York City.* In all places other than New York City within "Area 1" the maximum prices for shell eggs of wholesale grades and for current receipt eggs sold and delivered from the effective date of this amendment to December 27, 1943, inclusive, to a first receiver or to any purchaser other than the United States or any agency thereof, a jobber, a large retailer, an independent retailer, retail route seller, a commercial, industrial, institutional, or non-federal governmental user or an ultimate consumer for the week in which delivered shall be the maximum price per dozen for eggs of the particular wholesale grade, size, prescribed average net weight, and other identification and for current receipt eggs set forth in Table II of this section for Chicago, Illinois, plus the "transportation factor."

6. Section 1429.67a (b) (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) The "multiplier" to be used in calculating the "transportation factor" for each wholesale grade of shell eggs and for current receipt eggs shall be 1.9 for standards and current receipts and 2.5 for specials and extras for all weeks from the effective date of this amendment through December 4, 1943, inclusive. The "multiplier" to be used for calculating the transportation factor for all wholesale grades of shell eggs and for current receipt eggs shall be 1.9 for all weeks from December 6, 1943 through December 27, 1943.

7. Section 1429.67a (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) *Maximum prices for wholesale grades and current receipt eggs in "Area 2", except basing point cities.* In "Area 2", except basing point cities, the maximum prices for shell eggs of wholesale grades and for current receipt eggs sold and delivered from the effective date of this amendment to December 27, 1943, inclusive, to a first receiver or to any purchaser other than the United States or any agency thereof, a jobber, a large retailer, an independent retailer, a retail route seller, a commercial, industrial, institutional, or nonfederal government user, or an ultimate consumer at any place shall be determined as follows.

8. Section 1429.67a (e) is amended to read as follows:

(e) *Maximum prices in cents per dozen by weeks for wholesale grades of shell eggs and current receipt eggs for civilian purchasers in the basing point cities of New York, Seattle, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix and Tucson.*

TABLE I—WHOLESALE GRADES AND CURRENT RECEIPT EGGS FOR PERIOD THROUGH DECEMBER 27

Week beginning	Specials Nos. 1 and 2	Specials Nos. 3 and 4	Extras Nos. 1 and 2	Extras Nos. 3 and 4	Standards Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 and current receipts
Oct. 25	55	53	50	47	45
Nov. 1	54	53	50	47	45
8	53	52	49	47	45
15	52	51	49	46	44
22	51	50	49	45.5	44
29	50	49	48	45	44
Dec. 6	48	47	46	44.5	43.5
13	48	47	46	44.5	43.5
20	47	46	45	44	43
27	47	46	45	44	43

9. Section 1429.67a (f) is amended to read as follows:

(f) *Maximum prices in cents per dozen by weeks for wholesale grades of shell eggs and current receipt eggs for civilian purchasers in Chicago, Illinois.*



TABLE II.—WHOLESALE GRADES AND CURRENT RECEIPT EGGS FOR PERIOD THROUGH DECEMBER 27

Week beginning	Specials Nos. 1 and 2	Specials Nos. 3 and 4	Extras Nos. 1 and 2	Extras Nos. 3 and 4	Standards Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 and current receipts
Oct. 25	53	51	48	45	43.4
Nov. 1	52	51	48	45	43.4
8	51	50	47	45	43.4
15	50	49	47	44	42.4
22	49	48	47	43.5	42.4
29	48	47	46	43	42.4
Dec. 6	46.4	45.4	44.4	42.9	41.9
13	46.4	45.4	44.4	42.9	41.9
20	45.4	44.4	43.4	42.4	41.4
27	45.4	44.4	43.4	42.4	41.4

10. A new § 1429.67a (g) is added to read as follows:

(g) *Maximum prices for San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, and Miami, Florida.* (1) The maximum prices in the basing point cities San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, are  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent lower than those in the above Table I.

(2) The maximum prices in the basing point city, Miami, Florida, are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents higher than those in the above Table I.

11. A new § 1429.67a (h) is added to read as follows:

(h) *Maximum prices for other egg sizes "Checks and dirties".* (1) For each pound of average net weight above the average net weight prescribed for all wholesale grades of "Specials" and wholesale grades of "Extras" Nos. 1 and

2, there may be added to the maximum price for the particular grade and prescribed average net weight  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per dozen, provided that no increase in maximum price is permitted for any average net weight in excess of 50 pounds. No increase in maximum price is permitted for wholesale grades of "Extras" Nos. 3 and 4 or for any wholesale grade of "Standards" having an average net weight greater than the average net weight prescribed herein.

(2) For each pound or fraction of a pound less in average net weight than the average net weight prescribed for the particular wholesale grade there shall be subtracted from the maximum price for the particular wholesale grade and prescribed average net weight the sum of  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent per dozen, and the reduced amount shall be the maximum price for the wholesale grade of eggs sold having such reduced weight.

(3) For the purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this section, the prescribed average net weight of all wholesale grades of "Specials" shall be 46 pounds, and all "Extras" 45 pounds and all "Standards" 44 pounds.

(4) Shell eggs of wholesale grades when treated with a mineral oil for purposes of preservation may sell at 1 cent per dozen above the price for the particular grade, size, average net weight, and other identification determined as provided herein.

(5) Current receipt eggs must have a net weight of not less than 43 pounds

per case or equivalent quantity of eggs and no increase in price is permitted for current receipt eggs having a net weight of more than 43 pounds per case or equivalent quantity of eggs.

(6) "Checks and dirties" shall sell at 1 cent less per dozen than current receipt eggs.

12. Section 1429.69 (b) (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) The "multiplier" to be used in calculating the "transportation factor" for each procurement grade of shell eggs is as follows:

Grades of shell eggs	Multiplier	
	Dec. 5 through June 3	June 4 through Dec. 4
Procurement grades:		
I and II	1.9	4.0
III and IV	1.9	3.0

This amendment shall be effective November 1, 1943.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 30th day of October 1943.

GEORGE J. BURKE,  
Acting Administrator.

Approved:

MARVIN JONES,  
War Food Administrator.

## OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Advance Release: OPA-T-1403  
For Morning Papers,  
Thursday, November 4, 1943.

### AMDT. 18 TO RMPR 269—POULTRY PRESS RELEASE

Meeting what the majority of the industry said were its normal standards, the Office of Price Administration today revised its definition—and labeling provisions—for frozen eviscerated poultry.

This action came at a time when OPA already had under consideration possible changes in the pricing of quick-frozen eviscerated poultry. (Prices on poultry processed in this manner, the most expensive marketed, had first been reduced three and one-half cents a pound, on September 29, 1943, and then, more recently, there had been a restoration of one cent of this reduction after sharp industry protests.)

Originally, the "frozen eviscerated" provision of the regulation controlling poultry prices read as follows:

"Each bird must be placed in a quick-freezing chamber carrying a temperature below zero degrees Fahrenheit within six hours after the evisceration of such bird, and must be kept in such quick-freezing chamber until quick-frozen solid. No bird shall be considered quick-frozen if it is not frozen solid within 18 hours after being placed into the quick-freezing chamber."

It now will read:

"Each bird must be placed into a freezer within six hours after the evisceration of such bird, and thereafter must be kept at freezing temperatures until frozen solid."

Because of the change in the requirement, OPA also changed the right of the freezer as to labeling. Birds which have been processed under the new provision can be called only "frozen eviscerated," but not "quick-frozen eviscerated."

The State of Ohio's standard of quick-freezing calls for freezing at a rate which will reduce every portion of the

bird to a temperature of 10 degrees Fahrenheit or less in five hours. The standard for quick-frozen eviscerated poultry promulgated by the Quartermaster General of the United States Army says the bird must be "frozen solid not later than 12 hours from the time of drawing." One of the biggest firms in the industry said its standards were approximately those of the State of Ohio.

Nevertheless, a majority of the industry has protested the quick-freezing provision, explaining at the same time that it has been able to market as "quick-frozen" poultry treated in line with the standards contained in the new OPA provision. Because this was so, OPA relaxed the standards, but, at the same time, insisted that the frozen poultry be marked only as "frozen" and not as "quick-frozen".

(Today's action was taken through Amendment No. 18 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269—Poultry. The amendment becomes effective November 3, 1943.)

### REGULATION

(Document No. 23663)

### PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[Rev. MPR 269, 1<sup>st</sup> Amdt. 18]

### POULTRY

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith,

<sup>1</sup> 7 F.R. 10708, 10864, 11118; 8 F.R. 567, 856, 878, 2289, 3316, 3419, 3792, 6736, 9299, 10940, 11691, 13302, 13303, 13813, 14016.

has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

\* Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269 is amended in the following respects:

1. In §§ 1429.14, 1429.19, 1429.21, and 1429.23 all references to "quick-frozen eviscerated poultry" items are amended to read: "frozen eviscerated poultry" items.

2. Section 1429.19 (i) (4) (viii) is amended to read as follows:

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

(viii) Each bird must be placed into a freezer within six hours after the evisceration of such bird, and thereafter must be kept at freezing temperatures until frozen solid.

This amendment shall become effective November 3, 1943.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 3d day of November 1943.

CHESTER BOWLES,  
Administrator.





OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 23756)

PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[Rev. MPR 269, 1 Amdt. 19]

POULTRY

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amend-

ment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269 is amended in the following respects:

1. The maximum base prices established in § 1429.19 (h) (1) (i) Table A, in the columns titled, "Dressed",

"Kosher-killed", "Kosher-dressed and plucked", "Drawn", and "Frozen eviscerated", are amended to read as follows for the following poultry types:

Young turkeys:      Old turkeys:  
Light                      Light  
Medium                    Medium  
Heavy                      Heavy

TABLE A

Food products				Eastern zone basing-point city						Western zone basing-point cities											
Type	Weight			Chicago						New York					Pacific-Coast—Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland						
		Kosher-killed, Kosher-dressed, and dressed weight	Frozen eviscerated and drawn weight		Dressed	Kosher killed	Kosher dressed and plucked	Drawn	Frozen eviscerated		Dressed	Kosher killed	Kosher dressed and plucked	Drawn	Frozen eviscerated		Dressed	Kosher killed	Kosher dressed and plucked	Drawn	Frozen eviscerated
Young turkeys:																					
Light		Under 16	Under 13		43.0	42.0	43.5	51.5	54.5		44.0	43.0	44.5	52.5	55.5		43.0	42.0	43.5	51.5	54.5
Medium		16 to 20	13 to 16½		41.0	40.0	41.5	48.0	51.0		42.0	41.0	42.5	49.0	52.0		41.0	40.0	41.5	48.0	51.0
Heavy		20 and over	16½ and over		39.5	38.5	40.0	46.0	49.0		40.5	39.5	41.0	47.0	50.0		39.5	38.5	40.0	46.0	49.0
Old turkeys:																					
Light		Under 16	Under 13		41.0	40.0	41.5	49.0	52.0		42.0	41.0	42.5	50.0	53.0		41.0	40.0	41.5	49.0	52.0
Medium		16 to 20	13 to 16½		39.0	38.0	39.5	46.0	49.0		40.0	39.0	40.5	47.0	50.0		39.0	38.0	39.5	46.0	49.0
Heavy		20 and over	16½ and over		37.5	36.5	38.0	43.5	46.5		38.5	37.5	39.0	44.5	47.5		37.5	36.5	38.0	43.5	46.5

2. Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (iv) is amended to read as follows:

(iv) *Monthly adjustments in base prices for processed turkey items.* The above prices for dressed, kosher-killed, kosher-dressed and plucked, drawn, and frozen eviscerated turkey items shall be in force for the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December. For the remaining months of the year the following additions shall be made to each of the above prices for dressed, kosher-killed, kosher-dressed and plucked, drawn, and frozen eviscerated turkey items:

Month	Cents per pound
January	0.5
February	1.0
March	1.4
April	1.8
May	2.2
June	1.0

3. The example in § 1429.19 (c) (2) (i) is amended to read as follows:

17 F.R. 10708, 10864, 11118; 8 F.R. 847, 858, 878, 2289, 3316, 3419, 3792, 6736, 9299, 10940, 11691, 13302, 13303, 13813, 14016.

(i) \* \* \*

*Example:* To determine the maximum base price for a Grade A dressed young turkey of less than 16 pounds in Denver, Colorado, subtract the following "freight rates" from the following maximum base prices:

	New York	San Francisco and Los Angeles	Portland and Seattle
Maximum base price	Cents 44.00	Cents 43.00	Cents 43.90
"Freight rate" from Denver to	2.26	1.38	1.72
Difference	41.74	41.62	41.28

The highest price is obtained by subtracting the Denver to New York "freight rate" from the New York maximum base price for a Grade A dressed young turkey of less than 16 pounds, and 41.74¢ per pound is the maximum base price for such turkey item in Denver, Colorado.

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

4. Section 1429.22 is amended to read as follows:

§ 1429.22 *Maximum prices for poultry items when sold by producers or processing plants at retail.* (a) The maximum prices for the sales and deliveries of poultry items when sold by producers or processing plants at retail, that is, to an ultimate consumer other than a commercial, institutional, industrial, or governmental user, shall be calculated as follows:

(1) The seller shall add 1½¢ per pound to the maximum base price at his shipping point for any poultry item, other than a processed turkey item, and shall multiply the sum so obtained by 1.20, and the product of such multiplication shall be his maximum selling price for such poultry item: *Provided,* That in cases of mail order sales the seller may add to such maximum selling price his actual express or mailing expense to the buyer's receiving point.

(2) The seller shall add 1½¢ per pound to the maximum base price at his shipping point for any processed turkey item, and shall multiply the sum so ob-

tained by 1.17, and the product of such multiplication shall be his maximum selling price for such processed turkey item: *Provided*, That in cases of mail order sales the seller may add to such maximum selling price his actual express or mailing expense to the buyer's receiving point.

5. Section 1429.27 is added to read as follows:

§ 1429 27 *Emergency purchases of processed turkeys by the United States*

*Government or any agency thereof.* Any person who during the period, September 1, 1943, to October 25th, 1943, contracted in writing to sell and deliver a quantity of processed turkeys to the United States Government or any agency thereof at prices authorized pursuant to the emergency purchase provisions of this Regulation, may sell and deliver such quantity of processed turkeys to the United States Government or any agency thereof, in accordance with the provisions of such written contract, for a pe-

riod of time not extending beyond June 1, 1944.

This amendment shall become effective October 30, 1943.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 30th day of October 1943.

GEORGE J. BURKE,  
*Acting Administrator.*

## OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 23747)

## PART 1351—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

[MPR 422,<sup>1</sup> Amdt. 7]CEILING PRICES OF CERTAIN FOODS SOLD AT  
RETAIL IN GROUP 3 AND GROUP 4 STORES

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amend-

ment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Maximum Price Regulation 422 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 39 (a) (3) is amended to read as follows:

TABLE B.—MARK-UPS OVER "NET COST" ALLOWED TO GROUP 3 AND GROUP 4 RETAILERS FOR PERISHABLES COVERED BY THIS REGULATION BY COMMODITIES

Food commodities	Allowed mark-ups over net cost		Selling unit in which ceiling price must be calculated
	Group 3. Retailer other than independent with annual volume under \$250,000	Group 4. Any retailer with annual volume of \$250,000 or more	
	Percent	Percent	
(3) Poultry:			
Poultry (except turkey) sold as purchased: Bought live and sold live, bought dressed and sold dressed, bought drawn and sold drawn, bought frozen and sold frozen, bought kosher-killed and sold kosher-killed, bought kosher dressed and plucked and sold kosher dressed and plucked, bought split or cut-up and sold split or cut-up (boxed and other pack).	20	20	1 pound.
Poultry (including turkey) bought live and sold dressed weight basis. (Multiply live cost per pound by applicable figure in table. This establishes selling price per pound, dressed weight.) (No additional mark-ups are allowed for drawing or cutting-up.)	36	36	1 pound.
Turkey bought live and sold live	20	20	1 pound.
Turkey bought dressed and sold dressed, bought kosher-killed and sold kosher-killed, bought kosher dressed and plucked and sold kosher dressed and plucked, bought drawn and sold drawn, bought frozen and sold frozen, bought split and sold split, bought cut-up and sold cut-up (boxed and other pack).	17	15	1 pound.

2. Section 39 (b) (3) is amended to read as follows:

(3) *Poultry*. "Poultry" means all chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys in any form excluding "started" poultry, sold for breeding purposes, canned poultry and cooked or smoked poultry. When poultry is bought live, dressed or drawn and is sold split or cut-up, the total price received through the sale of the cut-up parts of any bird shall not exceed the amount which could be received through the sale of the whole bird on a live weight basis if bought live, or on a dressed weight basis if bought dressed, or on a drawn basis if bought drawn. No poultry may be offered for sale on a drawn or eviscerated basis except where poultry is purchased by the retailer drawn or eviscerated. A retailer may draw or eviscerate poultry only after the sale has been made, and no charge may be made

for such drawing or eviscerating. A sale of poultry which is drawn or eviscerated by the retailer after the sale, must be made on the basis of the dressed weight at the time of sale. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in §§ 1429.17, 1429.19, 1429.20 and 1429.21 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 269<sup>2</sup> shall apply to terms used herein wherever applicable.

This amendment shall become effective November 4, 1943.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 30th day of October 1943.

GEORGE J. BURKE,  
Acting Administrator.

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>2</sup> 7 F.R. 10708, 10864, 11118; 8 F.R. 567, 856, 878, 2289, 3316, 3419, 3792, 6736, 9061, 9299, 10940, 11691, 13302, 13303, 13813, 14016.

<sup>1</sup> 8 F.R. 9395, 10569, 10987, 12443, 12611, 13294.





**OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION**

(Document No. 23838)

**PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS**

[Rev. MPR 269, Amdt. 20]

**POULTRY**

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

The effective date provision of Amendment 16 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269 is amended to read as follows:

Amendment 16 shall become effective October 11, 1943, except that § 1429.19 (h) (2) shall become effective January 1, 1944.

This amendment shall become effective as of October 11, 1943.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 2d day of November 1943.

**CHESTER BOWLES,**  
*Acting Administrator.*

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\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 7 F.R. 10708, 10864, 11118; 8 F.R. 567, 856, 878, 2289, 3316, 3419, 3792, 6736, 9299, 10940, 11691, 13302, 13813.





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March 14, 1944

SUPPLEMENT VIII - PROCEEDINGS OF REGIONAL POULTRY AND EGG CONFERENCES

(The following are brief reviews of important changes in Food Distribution Orders and OPA regulations since the release of Supplement VII, January 11, 1944. For complete details, please see original Orders or Regulations and Amendments)

MPR 333, Amendment 21 (effective February 16, 1944)

This amendment provides for the paying of higher prices than those established in Table H, Sec. 1429.74 (d) for solids in dried whole egg powder of 96 percent or above and for palatability scores of 7 or above where the lot of dried whole eggs is sold to the United States Government or any agency thereof under contract.

These price increases for palatability or solids are not permitted on sales to civilians, or to the U. S. Government or agency thereof when the manufacturer is not under contract to the Government.

MPR 333, Amendment 22 (effective March 1, 1944)

This amendment supplements Table E, Sec. 1429.70 (e) and Table F, Sec. 1429.70 (g) and sets forth the prices on frozen eggs for the month of March only. The same set of prices is shown in the complete tables included in MPR 333, Amendment 24.

MPR 333, Amendment 23 (effective February 28, 1944)

This amendment is a new section added to MPR 333, Sec. 1429.52 (f) and provides for sale to procurement agencies of the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps of dried egg products which meet each requirement of the special experimental specifications of the Army. The prices of such egg powder are to be free from price control until further order of the OPA Administrator. (Certain manufacturers have been selected by the Army to produce this "experimental" powder.) If the dried eggs sold do not meet all the requirements of these specifications, the Army cannot pay more than the price stated in the regulations.

MPR 333, Amendment 24 (effective March 4, 1944)

This amendment sets forth a complete price schedule for frozen and dried eggs for 1944 and for the first 2 months of 1945.

In calculating prices for dried whole-eggs based on Table F of this amendment, please see also MPR 333, Amendment 21 for premiums on solids and palatability. This amendment eliminates Sec. 1429.74 (d) (3) permitting a 1 cent premium for holding the powder at not more than 50° F. but this cost has been included in calculating the maximum prices in Table H. It eliminates 1429.74 (f) and places sales of dried eggs to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof on the basis of the month of delivery rather than the date the dried eggs are contracted for delivery.

MPR 333, Amendment 25 (effective March 6, 1944)

Sec. 1429.65 (s) (1) - This amendment establishes maximum prices for all whole-sale grades of shell eggs from March 6 through May 27, 1944, inclusive. It

establishes prices for No. 1 and No. 2 Extras, No. 1 and No. 2 Standards, and current receipts, as shown in Tables I and II of the amendment. A regrouping of the grades is made by putting No. 1 and No. 2 Standards with No. 3 and No. 4 Extras, and No. 3 and No. 4 Standards with current receipts. The changes and prices are summarized in Tables I and II below.

Table I. Maximum prices in cents per dozen by weeks for wholesale grades of shell eggs and current receipt eggs for civilian purchasers in the basing point cities of New York, Seattle, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix and Tucson

	Specials Nos.	Specials Nos.	Extras Nos.	Extras Nos.	Standards Nos.	Standards Nos.	Current Re- ceipts
All weeks	1 & 2	3 & 4	1 & 2	3 & 4	1 & 2	3 & 4	
March 6 to May 27, incl.	40.5	39.5	38.5	36.7	36.7	34.9	34.9

Table II. Maximum prices in cents per dozen by weeks for wholesale grades of shell eggs and current receipt eggs for civilian purchasers in Chicago, Ill.

March 6 to May 27, incl.	38.9	37.9	36.9	35.1	35.1	33.3	33.3
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RMFR 269, Amendment 24 (effective for 60  
days beginning January 26, 1944)

Sec. 1429.19 (h) (1) (i) (c) - For a period of 60 days beginning January 26, 1944, a person transporting live poultry 5 or more miles to and for ultimate consumption in the New York metropolitan area may make charges for such transportation according to the following tabulation. (Copy of Amendment 24 not attached)

Shortest distance in road miles or railroad miles from the place where transport of live poultry begins to the place where such transportation ends	Maximum permitted increase in cents per pound
Less than 5 miles	No increase
5 to 25 miles	1 cent
25 to 50 miles	1-3/4 cents
50 to 100 miles	2 cents
100 to 150 miles	2 1/4 cents
150 to 200 miles	2 1/2 cents
200 to 250 miles	2-3/4 cents
250 or more miles	3 cents

RMFR 269, Amendment 25 (effective February 15, 1944)

This amendment defines and establishes prices for cut-up poultry and for raw and rendered poultry fat. Separate prices are given for Government-inspected fat, but not for the cut-up parts. It also calls attention to the fact that, for a 60-day period from January 26, 1944, the maximum base price for kosher-killed poultry items sold in the New York metropolitan area shall be 1 cent higher than that previously permitted by this regulation.



## OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Advance Release: OPA T-1745  
For Morning Papers,  
Thursday, February 17, 1944.

AMDT. 21 TO MPR 333—EGGS AND EGG  
PRODUCTS

PRESS RELEASE

Cleared and issued through facilities of  
the Office of War Information

Maximum prices for dried eggs pur-  
chased by government agencies during

March were established by the Office of  
Price Administration today. They will  
differ from prices fixed for other con-  
sumers because the products will be  
manufactured according to new specifi-  
cations set up by the War Food Admin-  
istration.

The OPA announced that after suffi-  
cient experience with the higher prices  
fixed for government purchases, the  
schedules will be studied and revisions  
made if necessary.

The amendment is issued at the re-  
quest of the War Food Administration,  
and will not increase the cost of living.

The increase over prices to industrial  
buyers will be up to 1½ cents per pound  
for palatability score, and in addition an  
increase up to 3 cents per pound for  
higher solid content.

(Amendment No. 21 to Maximum  
Price Regulation No. 333—Eggs and Egg  
Products, effective March 1, 1944.)

REGULATION

(Document No. 27982)

PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[MPR 333,¹ Amdt. 21]

EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

A statement of the considerations in-  
volved in the issuance of this amend-  
ment, issued simultaneously herewith,  
has been filed with the Division of the  
Federal Register.\*

Maximum Price Regulation 333 is  
amended in the following respects:

1. A new § 1429.65 (z) is added to read  
as follows:

(z) *Solids and palatability in dried  
whole eggs.* "Percent of solids" or "per-  
centage in solids", when used in connec-  
tion with dried whole eggs means the  
percentage in total egg solids of a lot of  
dried whole eggs as determined by the  
method prescribed in "Official and Ten-  
tative Methods of Analysis of the Asso-  
ciation of Official Agricultural Chemists",  
Fourth Edition, 1935, pages 297 and 298,  
under "Total Solids".

(1) "Palatability", when used in con-  
nection with dried whole eggs means the

degree to which a representative sample  
of a lot of dried whole eggs is pleasing  
to human taste when reconstituted and  
coagulated as provided in the order of the  
War Food Administrator promulgated  
and published in Title 7, Volume 9, Num-  
ber 27 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of Febru-  
ary 8, 1944, page 1499. Such "palata-  
bility" shall be determined in accordance  
with tests prescribed by the War Food  
Administrator and shall be evidenced by  
"palatability scores" as provided in such  
order of the War Food Administrator.

2. There is added to Table H in  
§ 1429.74 (d) the following provisions:

The above maximum prices for dried  
whole eggs are the maximum base prices  
for all sales and deliveries of such product  
in the cities named without regard to  
"percentage in solids" or "palatability  
score" except those sales and deliveries  
to the United States or any agency  
thereof under contract in which the lot  
sold or delivered has 96 percent or more  
in solids and a palatability score of 7 or  
more.

3. A new § 1429.74 (f) (1) is added to  
read as follows:

(1) Where the lot of dried whole eggs  
sold to the United States or any agency  
thereof under contract has a percentage  
in solids within a range of percentages  
in solids indicated below there may be  
charged in the particular sale the in-  
crease in cents per pound above the

maximum price determined for less than  
96 percent solids, shown opposite the  
particular range below:

Percentages in solids:	Permitted increase in cents per pound
96 to 96.49 inclusive.....	\$0.0075
96.50 to 96.99 inclusive.....	.0150
97 to 97.49 inclusive.....	.0225
97.50 and up.....	.03

4. A new § 1429.74 (f) (2) is added to  
read as follows:

(2) Where the lot of dried whole eggs  
sold to the United States or any agency  
thereof under contract has a palatabil-  
ity score within a range of palatabil-  
ity scores indicated below there may be  
charged in the particular sale the in-  
crease in cents per pound above the max-  
imum price determined for palatabil-  
ity scores less than 7, shown opposite the  
particular range below:

Palatability score:	Permitted increase in cents per pound
7 or more but less than 7.5.....	\$0.005
7.5 or more but less than 8.....	.01
8 or more.....	.015

This amendment shall become effec-  
tive March 1, 1944.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O.  
9250, 7 F.R. 7871, E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 16th day of February 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,  
Administrator.

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office  
of Price Administration.

¹ 8 F.R. 2488, 3002, 3070, 3735, 5342, 5839,  
6182, 6476, 6626, 7457, 9027, 9879, 11381, 12095,  
12478, 12636, 14093, 1400, 14855, 15459, 16199,  
16999, 17485.





## OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Advance Release: OPA T-1746  
For Morning Papers,  
Thursday, February 17, 1944.

AMDT. 22 TO MPR 333—EGGS AND EGG  
PRODUCTS

## PRESS RELEASE

Cleared and issued through facilities of  
the Office of War Information

Manufacturers of frozen egg products  
today were allowed an increase of seven-  
tenths of a cent per pound on their  
processed items (whole mixed eggs, egg  
whites and egg yolks) for the month of  
March, 1944, by the Office of Price Ad-  
ministration.

This measure was taken to adjust more

equitably the relation of ceiling prices  
between dried egg products and frozen  
egg products during that month.

The new prices for frozen egg prod-  
ucts at all basing points except Kansas  
City, are as follows:

	<i>Cents per pound delivered price</i>
Frozen:	
Whole mixed eggs.....	32
Whites.....	24
Yolks, 45 per cent solids.....	45.5
Sugared yolks.....	40.2
Salted yolks.....	40.2

At Kansas City, the price is 1.4 cents  
per pound less in each case.

The new March frozen egg products  
ceilings will not increase the cost of  
living, for they apply only to products  
used in the manufacture of other items

the maximum prices of which are not  
increased.

Previously, lower maximum prices  
were placed on frozen egg products in  
order to encourage the manufacture of  
dried egg products for military and lend-  
lease needs. With a stabilization of  
these needs, the differential is no longer  
necessary.

Although the new amendment is not  
effective until March 1, 1944, OPA issued  
it at this time in order to assist frozen  
egg processors in determining their pro-  
gram, because of the freezing period re-  
quired before frozen egg products can  
be marketed.

(Amendment No. 22 to Maximum Price  
Regulation No. 333—Eggs and Egg Prod-  
ucts, effective March 1, 1944.)

## REGULATION

(Document No. 27984)

## PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[MPR 333, 1<sup>st</sup> Amdt. 22]

## EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

A statement of the considerations in-  
volved in the issuance of this amend-  
ment, issued simultaneously herewith,  
has been filed with the Division of the  
Federal Register.\*

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office  
of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 8 F.R. 2488, 3002, 3070, 3735, 5342, 5839,  
6182, 6476, 6182, 6476, 6626, 7457, 9027, 9879,  
11381, 12095, 12478, 12632, 14093, 14400, 14855,  
15459, 16199, 16999, 17485.

Maximum Price Regulation 333 is  
is amended in the following respects:

1. Table E of § 1429.70 (e) is amended  
insofar as it relates to maximum base  
prices for the egg products therein  
named for the month of March 1944 in  
basing point cities, to read as follows:

	<i>Cents per pound delivered price</i>
MARCH	
Whole frozen and reconstituted eggs....	32
Frozen whites.....	24
45% yolks.....	45.5
Sugared and salted yolks (10% sugar or salt).....	40.2

2. Table F of § 1429.70 (g) is amended  
insofar as it relates to maximum base  
prices for the egg products therein

named for the month of March 1944 in  
Kansas City, Missouri, to read as follows:

## MARCH

Whole frozen and reconstituted eggs..	30.6
Frozen whites.....	22.6
45% yolks.....	44.1
Sugared and salted yolks (10% sugar or salt).....	38.8

This amendment shall become effec-  
tive March 1, 1944.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O.  
9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 16th day of February 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,  
Administrator.

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## OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 28726)

## PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[MPR 333,<sup>1</sup> Amdt. 24]

## EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Maximum Price Regulation 333 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1429.70 (e) is amended to read as follows:

(e) *Maximum base prices in cents per pound for frozen whole eggs, frozen whites, frozen 45% yolks, frozen sugared or salted yolks and frozen reconstituted eggs in the Cities of New York, Seattle, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Phoenix, Tucson, and Portland, Oregon.*

TABLE E

Month	1945		1944									
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Whole frozen eggs and reconstituted eggs.....	35.4	35.3	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	33.0	33.4	33.8	34.2	34.6	35.0
Frozen whites.....	27.4	27.3	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.4	25.8	26.2	26.6	27.0
45% yolks.....	48.9	48.8	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	46.5	46.9	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.5
Sugared and salted yolks (10% sugar or salt).....	43.6	43.5	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	41.2	41.6	42.0	42.4	42.8	43.2

2. Section 1429.70 (g) is amended to read as follows:

(g) *Maximum base prices in cents per pound for frozen whole eggs, frozen whites, frozen 45% yolks, frozen sugared or salted yolks, and frozen reconstituted eggs in Kansas City, Missouri and for use in pricing in "Eastern Area" (but not to be used as a "basing point city" for calculating prices in "Area 2").*

TABLE F

Month	1945		1944									
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Whole frozen eggs and reconstituted eggs.....	34.0	33.9	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	31.6	32.0	32.4	32.8	33.2	33.6
Frozen whites.....	26.0	25.9	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	23.6	24.0	24.4	24.8	25.2	25.6
45% Yolks.....	47.5	47.4	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	45.1	45.5	45.9	46.3	46.7	47.1
Sugared and salted yolks (10% sugar or salt).....	42.2	42.1	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	39.8	40.2	40.6	41.0	41.4	41.8

3. Section 1429.74 (d) is amended to read as follows:

(d) *Maximum prices in cents per pound for dried whole eggs, dried egg yolks, and flaked dried albumen and spray dried or powdered albumen in the Cities of New York and Seattle.*

TABLE H

Month	1945		1944									
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Dried yolks.....	1.19	1.12	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.09	1.11	1.13	1.15	1.17
Flaked, dried albumen.....	1.94	1.87	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.82	1.84	1.86	1.88	1.90	1.92
Spray dried or powdered albumen.....	1.99	1.92	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.87	1.89	1.91	1.93	1.95	1.97
Dried whole eggs.....	1.285	1.185	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.275

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 8 F.R. 2488, 3002, 3070, 3735, 5342, 5839, 6182, 6476, 6626, 7457, 9027, 9300, 9879, 11381, 12095, 12478, 12632, 14093, 14400, 14855, 15459, 16199, 16999, 17485.

The above maximum prices for dried whole eggs are the maximum base prices for all sales and deliveries of such product in the cities named without regard to "percentage in solids" or "palatability score" except those sales and deliveries to the United States or any agency thereof under contract in which the lot

sold or delivered has 96 percent or more in solids and a palatability score of 7 or more.

4. Section 1429.74 (d) (3) is hereby revoked.

5. Section 1429.74 (f) as provided by Amendment 3 is hereby revoked.

This amendment shall become effective March 4, 1944.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871, E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 4th day of March 1944.

JAMES F. BROWNLEE,  
*Acting Administrator.*

#### STATEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT NO. 24 TO MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION NO. 333

The accompanying amendment to Maximum Price Regulation No. 333 establishes maximum base prices for frozen and dried egg products for the remainder of the year 1944 and months of January and February 1945. During recent conferences of the Shell Egg Industry Advisory Committee, it was recommended that adjustments be made in maximum prices for shell eggs in some areas during the latter part of the year 1944. However, as manufacturers of egg products obtain most of their supplies of raw material during the spring months, it is desirable in view of conditions presently existing in the industry to provide maximum base prices immediately for frozen and dried egg products for the remainder of the year 1944 and January and February 1945. Therefore, this amendment is being issued prior to the issuance of a revised maximum price regulation concerning these commodities.

The proposed schedule of prices for dried whole eggs will increase the maximum base price for this product by 1¢

per pound. This increase arises from the fact that discussion with the Frozen and Dried Egg Industry Advisory Committee disclosed that the cost of "breaking labor" is now .3 of a cent higher than has been included hitherto in the calculation of maximum prices for dried egg products. The conversion of this increase in cost into terms of increase in the maximum price for dried whole eggs increases such maximum price by 1¢ per pound. The corresponding increases in the maximum prices for dried egg yolks and dried albumin is 2¢ per pound. These dried egg products are not consumed in their manufactured state by the consuming public but are used as a minor ingredient in the manufacture of bakery and confectionery products. The maximum prices for these latter products are not increased and hence the cost of living will not be increased by the above mentioned increases in the prices for dried egg products.

This amendment will reduce the seasonal increase per month in the maxi-

mum prices for dried egg products. Under the present schedule the highest maximum base price for dried whole eggs is \$1.36 for the month of January. In the schedule provided in the accompanying amendment the maximum base price for dried whole eggs in the month of January is \$1.285. Corresponding reductions are made for other dried egg products. It is therefore indicated that the total cost of dried egg products to the Government and other users of such commodities in the period of a year will be reduced substantially.

In view of the foregoing considerations it is the judgment of the Price Administrator that the accompanying amendment No. 24 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 333 is necessary and proper for the temporary period and will effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

Issued this 4th day of March 1944.

JAMES F. BROWNLEE,  
*Acting Administrator.*



## OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 28768)

## PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[MPR 333,<sup>1</sup> Amdt. 25]

## EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Maximum Price Regulation 333 is amended in the following respects:

1. The first sentence of § 1429.65 (s) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) The grades, sizes, weight classes, and standards promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture in the publication entitled "Tentative U. S. Standards and Weight Classes for Consumer Grades for Shell Eggs" or from March 6, 1944, to May 27, 1944, inclusive, the standards and grades promulgated by the Department of Agriculture in the publication entitled "Tentative U. S. Standards and Weights for Wholesale Grades for Shell Eggs" shall be the respective grades, sizes, weight classes and standards for all shell eggs sold to any purchaser other than the United States or agency thereof.

2. The fourth sentence of § 1429.65 (s) (1) is amended to read as follows:

The grades and standards promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture in the publication entitled "Tentative U. S. Procurement Grades", or the grades, sizes, weight classes, and standards promulgated by the Department of Agriculture in the publication entitled "Tentative U. S. Standards and Weight Classes for Consumer Grades for Shell Eggs", or from March 6, 1944, to May 27, 1944, inclusive, the grades and standards promulgated by the Department of Agriculture in the publication entitled "Tentative U. S. Standards and Weights for Wholesale Grades for Shell Eggs" shall be used as the grades, sizes, weight classes and standards for all shell eggs sold to the United States or any agency thereof.

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 8 F.R. 2488, 3002, 3070, 3735, 5342, 5839, 6182, 6476, 6626, 7457, 9227, 9300, 9879, 11381, 12095, 12478, 12632, 14093, 14400, 14855, 15459, 16199, 16999, 17485.

3. The headnote of § 1429.67a is amended to read as follows:

§ 1429.67a *Maximum prices for wholesale grades of shell eggs and "current receipt eggs" sold to a "first receiver" or to any purchaser other than the United States or any agency thereof, a jobber, a large retailer, an independent retailer, retail route seller, or user, or an ultimate consumer from March 6, 1944, to May 27, 1944 inclusive. ("First receivers" and prior purchasers.)*

4. Section 1429.67a (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) *Maximum prices in basing point cities and Chicago, Illinois.* The maximum prices for shell eggs of wholesale grades and current receipt eggs sold and delivered from March 6, 1944, to May 27, 1944, inclusive, to a "first receiver" or to any purchaser other than the United States or any agency thereof, a jobber, a large retailer, an independent retailer, retail route seller, a commercial, industrial, institutional or non-federal government user, or an ultimate consumer in a basing point city named in the headnote immediately preceding Table I of this section for each week shall be the price per dozen for eggs of the particular wholesale grade, size, prescribed average net weight, and other identification and for current receipt eggs set forth in such Table I of this section and for the week in which delivered. Such maximum prices in Chicago, Illinois, shall be the maximum prices per dozen for eggs of the particular wholesale grade, size, prescribed average net weight, and other identification and for current receipt eggs and for the week of delivery set forth in Table II of this section.

5. Section 1429.67a (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Maximum prices in "Area 1" except for New York City.* In all places other than New York City within "Area 1" the maximum prices for shell eggs of wholesale grades and for current receipt eggs sold and delivered from March 6, 1944, to May 27, 1944, inclusive, to a first receiver or to any purchaser other than the United States or any agency thereof, a jobber, a large retailer, an independent retailer, retail route seller, a commercial, industrial, institutional, or non-federal governmental user or an ultimate con-

sumer for the week in which delivered shall be the maximum price per dozen for eggs of the particular wholesale grade, size, prescribed average net weight, and other identification and for current receipt eggs set forth in Table II of this section for Chicago, Illinois, plus the "transportation factor".

6. Section 1429.67a (b) (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) The "multiplier" to be used for calculating the transportation factor for all wholesale grades of shell eggs and for current receipt eggs shall be 1.9 for all weeks from March 6, 1944 through May 27, 1944.

7. Section 1429.67a (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) *Maximum prices for wholesale grades and current receipt eggs in "Area 2" except Chicago and basing point cities.* In "Area 2", except Chicago and basing point cities, the maximum prices for shell eggs of wholesale grades and for current receipt eggs sold and delivered from March 6, 1944, to May 27, 1944, inclusive, to a first receiver or to any purchaser other than the United States or any agency thereof, a jobber, a large retailer, an independent retailer, a retail route seller, a commercial, industrial, institutional, or non-federal government user, or an ultimate consumer at any place shall be determined as follows:

8. Section 1429.67a (e) is amended to read as follows:

(e) *Maximum prices in cents per dozen by weeks for wholesale grades of shell eggs and current receipt eggs for civilian purchasers in the basing point cities of New York, Seattle, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix and Tucson.*

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE GRADES AND CURRENT RECEIPT EGGS FOR PERIOD THROUGH MAY 27, 1944

All weeks from—	Extras No. 1 and 2	Standards No. 1 and 2	Current Receipt
Mar. 6 to May 27, inclusive.....	38.5	36.7	34.9

9. Section 1429.67a (f) is amended to read as follows:

(f) *Maximum prices in cents per dozen by weeks for wholesale grades of shell*



eggs and current receipt eggs for civilian purchasers in Chicago, Illinois.

TABLE II.—WHOLESALE GRADES AND CURRENT RECEIPT EGGS FOR PERIOD THROUGH MAY 27, 1944

All weeks from—	Extras No. 1 and 2	Standards No. 1 and 2	Current receipt
Mar. 6 to May 27, inclusive.....	36.9	35.1	33.3

10. A new § 1429.67a (g) (3) is added to read as follows:

(3) The maximum prices for wholesale grades of "Specials" 1 and 2 in basing point cities are 2¢ more than the maximum prices for "Extras" 1 and 2 in such cities.

The maximum prices for wholesale grades of "Specials" 1 and 2 in Chicago, Illinois, are 2¢ more than the maximum prices for "Extras" 1 and 2 in such city.

The maximum prices for wholesale grades of "Specials" 3 and 4 in basing point cities are 1¢ more than the maximum prices for "Extras" 1 and 2 in such cities.

The maximum prices for wholesale grades of "Specials" 3 and 4 in Chicago, Illinois, are 1¢ more than the maximum prices for "Extras" 1 and 2 in such city.

11. A new § 1429.67a (g) (4) is added to read as follows:

(4) The maximum prices for wholesale grades of "Extras" 3 and 4 in basing point cities shall be the same as the maximum prices for wholesale grades of "Standards" 1 and 2 in such cities.

The maximum prices for wholesale grades of "Extras" 3 and 4 in Chicago, Illinois, shall be the same as the maximum prices for wholesale grades of "Standards" 1 and 2 in such city.

12. A new § 1429.67a (g) (5) is added to read as follows:

(5) The maximum prices for wholesale grades of "Standards" 3 and 4 in basing point cities shall be the same as the maximum prices for current receipt eggs in such cities.

The maximum prices for wholesale grades of "Standards" 3 and 4 in Chicago, Illinois, shall be the same as the maximum prices for current receipt eggs in such city.

This amendment shall become effective March 6, 1944.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 6th day of March 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,  
Administrator.

Approved: March 4, 1944.

MARVIN JONES,  
War Food Administrator.

# STATEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT NO. 25 TO MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION NO. 333

The accompanying amendment No. 25 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 333 establishes maximum prices for wholesale grades of shell eggs for a period which has been extended through May 27, 1944. During recent conferences of the Shell Egg Industry Advisory Committee, it was recommended that adjustments be made in maximum prices for eggs in some areas during the period following the schedule provided in this amendment. The purpose of the present extension of these wholesale grade prices is to provide maximum prices for sales and deliveries of wholesale grades of eggs during the period in which these

questions are under consideration. It is not expected that the entire period provided by this schedule will be required for the determination of these matters. However, since the maximum prices remain the same for the entire period of the schedule, they are included in the present amendment.

The maximum prices provided in this amendment conform to the corresponding maximum prices for consumer grades of eggs during the same period in 1943. Therefore, the prices provided in this amendment do not represent any increase in maximum prices. The considerations set forth in the statement of considerations which accompanied the

issuance of Amendment No. 17 to this regulation apply to the provisions of this amendment and are incorporated in this statement by reference to the same extent as though set forth at length herein.

In view of the foregoing considerations it is the judgment of the Price Administrator that the accompanying amendment No. 25 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 333 is necessary and proper for the temporary period and will effectuate the purpose of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

Issued this 6th day of March 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,  
Administrator.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 28026)

PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[RMPR 269,<sup>1</sup> Amdt. 25]

POULTRY

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (i) (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) *Temporary maximum base prices for poultry fat and for specific portions of "cut-up poultry" in the basing point cities.* The following Temporary Table A-1 establishes temporary maximum base prices for raw and rendered poultry fat and for specific portions of "cut-up poultry". The maximum base prices established are for the poultry fat and the designated "cut-up poultry" items delivered to the buyer's customary receiving point at the basing point cities listed below. These prices may be revoked at any time.

TEMPORARY TABLE A-1  
(Prices in cents per pound)

Portions of "cut-up poultry"	Eastern Zone basing-point city	Western Zone basing-point cities	
	Chicago	New York	Pacific Coast—Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Portland
Wings.....	28.9	29.9	30.4
Legs.....	60.6	61.6	62.1
Breast.....	60.6	61.6	62.1
Back, neck or skin.....	13.1	14.1	14.6
Liver.....	68.1	69.1	69.6
Gizzard or heart.....	28.9	29.9	30.4
Raw poultry fat.....	53.0	54.0	54.5
Government inspected raw poultry fat.....	58.0	59.0	59.5
Rendered poultry fat.....	72.5	73.5	74.0
Government inspected rendered poultry fat.....	77.5	78.5	79.0

<sup>1</sup> If the gizzard is not cleaned by removing the contents and lining the maximum base price shall be  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the maximum base price for gizzards as established by this Temporary Table A-1.

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 7 F.R. 10708, 10864, 11118; 8 F.R. 567, 856, 878, 2289, 3316, 3419, 3792, 6736, 9299, 10940, 11691, 13302, 13303, 13813, 14016, 15258, 14845, 15190, 16793.

2. Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (i) (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) For a period of 60 days from January 26, 1944, the maximum base price for kosher-killed poultry items sold in the "New York metropolitan area"<sup>2</sup> shall be the maximum base price, as established by the other applicable provisions of this regulation, plus 1 cent per pound.

3. Section 1429.19 (h) (2) (ii) is amended to read as follows:

(ii) The neck and giblets may be included with and sold as part of either half of a "split carcass" poultry item or any quarter of a "quarter carcass" poultry item, or may be divided in any way among these portions.

4. Section 1429.19 (h) (2) (iii) is added to read as follows:

(iii) *Provided, however,* That "cut-up poultry" may be sold, at the prices established for, and in the portions designated in Temporary Table A-1 of this section.

5. Section 1429.19 (h) (2) (iv) is added to read as follows:

(iv) In all other cases, purchases and sales of drawn poultry items shall be made at prices not exceeding those established for the corresponding dressed poultry items in Table A of this section.

6. Section 1429.19 (i) (9) is amended to read as follows:

(9) "Cut-up poultry" means drawn Grade "A" broilers and fryers, not exceeding  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds in drawn weight, from which the oil sac, kidneys and lungs have been removed before weighing for sale and the carcass of which has been dismembered or cut into portions in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) The wings of each poultry item must be disjointed and removed at the socket joint adjoining the breast and must contain all the wing meat;

(ii) The legs must be disjointed and removed at the hock joint and at the hip joint and must contain the complete thigh, all thigh meat, and the oyster, but shall not contain the ilium or the ischium bones, or any part thereof;

(iii) The breast must be removed from the back by cutting alongside the exterior of the oyster socket (ilium) and

<sup>2</sup> "New York metropolitan area" means the city of New York, New York, and the counties of Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester in the State of New York and the counties of Essex, Hudson, and Union in the State of New Jersey.

through the ribs at the point the ribs connect with the spinal vertebrae. No part of the wings, legs, back and neck bones, skin or meat or the gizzard, heart, or any other portion not breast may be sold as breast;

(iv) The back must contain the neck, vertebrae, backbone, oyster socket (ilium), the ischium, and the meat, skin and bones of these parts.

7. Section 1429.19 (i) (10) is added to read as follows:

(10) The gizzard means the stomach of the bird.

8. Section 1429.19 (i) (11) is added to read as follows:

(11) "Raw poultry fat" means edible fat which is obtained from cleaned poultry fat tissues and which is free from all flesh and viscera.

9. Section 1429.19 (i) (12) is added to read as follows:

(12) "Rendered poultry fat" means fat obtained from pure poultry fat tissues which are free from other tissues and all foreign matter and which have been cleaned, deodorized or purified by settling, straining, filtering, treating with chemicals, or other such means, and which at the conclusion of the refining process do not contain any added substance. The "rendered poultry fat" must be pure, sweet, clean and free from adulteration, taint, sourness, rancidity, or foreign matter and must not have a moisture content in excess of 1%.

10. Section 1429.19 (i) (13) is added to read as follows:

(13) "Government inspected raw poultry fat" means "raw poultry fat" taken from "frozen eviscerated poultry" as defined in paragraph (i) (4) of this section.

11. Section 1429.19 (i) (14) is added to read as follows:

(14) "Government inspected rendered poultry fat" means "government inspected raw poultry fat" which satisfies the standards of "rendered poultry fat" as defined in paragraph (i) (12) of this section.

This amendment shall become effective February 15, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 15th day of February 1944.

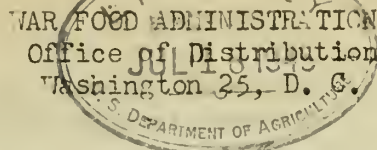
CHESTER BOWLES,  
Administrator.







1.14.44  
13474  
Suppl.



April 29, 1944

Suppl. 2  
SUPPLEMENT IX - PROCEEDINGS OF REGIONAL POULTRY AND EGG CONFERENCES  
(The following are brief reviews of important changes in Food Distribution Orders, now designated as War Food Orders, and OPA regulations since the release of Supplement VIII, March 14, 1944. For complete details, please see original Orders or Regulations and Amendments)

FDO 91, Poultry Freeze Order, Terminated.—Food Distribution Order No. 91 was terminated as of 12:01 a.m., e.w.t., April 3, 1944. However, with respect to violations prior to the effective time of the termination, the order shall be deemed to be in full force and effect.

WFO 97, Hen Turkeys and Processed Turkeys, (effective April 21, 1944).— War Food Order No. 97 provides for the set-aside, for government use, of 100 percent of the hen turkeys processed in Rockingham County, Virginia and also in each of the following States: Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and Utah. The order was issued as a means of assuring the availability of turkeys for our armed forces overseas. Any person who desires to serve as an authorized processor in the above mentioned area to process hen turkeys for delivery to the U.S. Army Quartermaster Market Center may file with the Order Administrator an application by letter or by telegram followed by letter of confirmation. For details of operation under the order, please communicate with the local office of the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration or the nearest U. S. Army Quartermaster Market Center. Copies of the order are also available from these same sources.

FDO 70, Amendment 2, Refrigerated Food Storage Facilities (effective March 22, 1944)  
Space in a refrigerated storage facility (warehouse) cannot be reserved for a period in excess of 72 hours from the time the reservation is made, unless the person operating the warehouse is furnished with car numbers or copies of the bills of lading covering commodities which are being shipped to such warehouse by common carrier, or when means of transportation other than common carrier are used, other adequate evidence that the commodities to be stored have been shipped or are otherwise en route to such warehouse.

FDO 70, Amendment 2, and FDO 70-1, Amendment 2,—No person unless specifically authorized to do so by the Director, may store any commodity in any refrigerated storage facility (warehouse) for a period or periods in excess of a total of 10 months

FDO 90, Amendment 1, and FDO 90-1, Amendment 1, Restrictions on the Use of Freezer Space, (effective March 22, 1944).— No person—unless he is specifically authorized by the Director—may retain in any cold storage warehouse more than 80 percent of the total stocks of frozen poultry which he had in that warehouse on the effective date of the Amendments, March 22, 1944. This 20 percent reduction applies to the total stocks of each owner in each warehouse, and the reduction is to be maintained until June 1, 1944. (Copies of storage orders are not attached but may be obtained from Washington or the regional Office of Distribution offices.)

RJPR 269, Amendment 26 (effective March 29, 1944).—This Amendment authorizes the Regional Administrators (subject to pre-audit by the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.) to establish local maximum base price for any special form of processed poultry prepared in a manner separate and distinct from any of the following forms—dressed, Kosher-killed, Kosher-dressed and plucked, drawn, and frozen-eviscerated. The establishment of such prices, however, shall be subject to the restrictions set forth in the Amendment.

RMPR 269, Amendment 27.--This Amendment expired April 26, 1944 under its own provisions, and the trucker's mark-ups in RMPR 269, (Amendment 16) Section 1429.21 (a) (1) (i) are back in effect.

RMPR 269, Amendment 28 (effective April 21, 1944) This Amendment provides for a monthly price increase to the maximum base prices for all live and processed poultry items, as follows:

January - - - Add to the base price 0.5 cents per pound  
 February - - - Add to the base price 1.0 cents per pound  
 March - - - - Add to the base price 1.4 cents per pound  
 April - - - - Add to the base price 1.8 cents per pound  
 May - - - - - Add to the base price 2.2 cents per pound  
 June - - - - - Add to the base price 1.0 cents per pound

For all other months, the maximum basing point prices are unchanged, as listed in Tables A, A-1, and A-2.

MPR 422, Amendment 12 and MPR 423, Amendment 13.-- These Amendments carry through to the retailers the provisions defining and establishing prices for "cut-up poultry" as set forth in Amendment 25 of RMPR 269. "Cut-up poultry" means Grade A drawn broilers and fryers  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds or less, drawn weight, and cut in the portions described in Section 1429.19 (i) (9) of RMPR 269, Amendment 25. A copy of this Amendment was included with Supplement VIII.

The following table shows an example of prices, wholesale and retail, for "Cut-up poultry" (transportation not included) where the poultry is bought by the retailer at wholesale ceiling prices.

Kind of poultry	Wholesale price per pound* at New York	Retail prices at New York (bought cut-up and sold cut-up)	
		No.1 and No.2 stores	No.3 and No.4 stores
	cents	cents	cents
Breasts or legs	61.6	74.0	74.0
Wings, gizzards, and hearts	29.9	36.0	36.0
Backs, necks, and skin	14.1	17.0	17.0
Livers	69.1	83.0	83.0
Raw poultry fat	54.0	(Poultry fat at retail is not priced under these mark-up regula- tions but is priced under the General Maximum Price Regulation based on the highest price charged during March 1942.)	
Government inspected raw poultry fat	59.0		
Rendered poultry fat	73.5		
Government inspected rendered poultry fat	78.5		

RMPR 269, Amendment 25, Base prices Chicago 1 cent less, Pacific Coast  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent more.

\* In calculating the retail price, the wholesale base price is rounded to the nearest half cent.



## WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

[FDO 91, Termination]

## PART 1414—POULTRY

## RESTRICTIONS ON POULTRY IN STORAGE

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 9280, dated December 5, 1942, and Executive Order No. 9322, dated March 26, 1943, as amended by Executive Order No. 9334, dated April 19, 1943, and Executive Order No. 9392, dated October 28, 1943, it is hereby ordered, as follows:

That Food Distribution Order No. 91, issued by the War Food Administrator on December 29, 1943 (8 F.R. 17502), placing restrictions on poultry in storage, be, and the same is, hereby terminated at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t. April 3, 1944.

With respect to violations of said Food Distribution Order No. 91, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under said order, prior to the effective time of the termination thereof, said Food Distribution Order No. 91 shall be

deemed to be in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, or liability.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783)

Issued this 1st day of April 1944.

ASHLEY SELLERS,  
Assistant War Food Administrator.

War Food Administration  
Summary to FDO 91

Termination of the poultry freeze order (FDO 91) under which the United States Army Quartermaster Corp has obtained about 88 million pounds of chicken and fowl for American armed forces and war services was announced today by the War Food Administration.

The freeze order was made effective December 30, 1943. It applied to dealers, restaurant and hotel operators, producers, processors, wholesalers, retailers and all other owners of frozen chickens in storage, except owners of less than 3 thousand pounds, and owners of chickens held in individual "family" locker spaces. Termination is effective April 3, 1944.

Results of the order, WFA officials said, indicate excellent cooperation on the part of the industry at large in carrying out provisions of the order so that requirements for the armed forces could be met. Procurement of chickens and fowl, he explained, was permitted to continue beyond the original requirement of 70 million pounds to build up supplies in keeping with the increased strength of the armed services. The supply obtained includes approximately 10 million pounds for the War Shipping Administration. A large portion of the chickens and fowl offered to the QMC by holders under the order was released for civilian use in those instances where it did not meet army specifications. The freeze order did not affect current marketing of poultry or that which has

moved into storage after the effective date. Since current storage holdings of all poultry are greater by 79 million pounds than average holdings for this season for the past 10 years, the supply available to civilians will be about the same as for this season a year ago.

Termination, officials said, does not relieve from responsibility under the order, those holders of poultry who have failed to report their holdings to the QMC.

Officials also pointed out that a priority directive has been issued to persons who have not completed the sale of poultry offered to the Army under FDO 91. This directive prohibits the disposition (use or sale) of this set-aside poultry except to the office of the Quartermaster General.





OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 29145)  
PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS  
[RMPR 269,<sup>1</sup> Amdt. 26]

POULTRY

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Section 1429.14 (f) is added to read as follows:

(f) *Regional establishment of local maximum base prices for special forms of processed poultry.* (1) Each Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration is authorized to establish a maximum base price for any special form of processed poultry prepared in a manner separate and distinct from any of the following forms—dressed, Kosher-killed, Kosher-dressed and plucked, drawn, and frozen-eviscerated—where it appears that:

(i) Such special form of processed poultry has customarily been marketed in any locality in his region in substantial quantities for a period of twelve months prior to December 18, 1942; and

(ii) Such special form of processed poultry is prepared to meet the racial, religious, or traditional eating habits of

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 7 F.R. 10708, 10864, 11118; 8 F.R. 567, 856, 878, 2289, 3316, 3419, 3792, 6736, 9299, 10940, 11691, 13302, 13303, 13813, 14016, 14845, 15258, 15190, 16793.

the populace in that locality where it is marketed; and

(iii) By reason of marked preference of a substantial segment of the local consuming public, no other form of processed poultry can adequately be substituted for such special form; and

(iv) Those persons who have customarily prepared and marketed such special form of processed poultry will sustain undue hardship unless a maximum base price is established for such special form of processed poultry.

(2) The powers delegated to each Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration in subparagraph (1) immediately above, are subject to the following limitations:

(i) Any action taken by the Regional Administrator shall restrict the applicability of the maximum base price adopted for any special form of processed poultry to those persons who engaged, as a usual practice during the December 1, 1941, to December 1, 1942, period, in processing and selling poultry in the special form designated by the Regional Administrator.

(ii) No Regional Administrator may take any action which will create or tend to create a poultry shortage or need for increase in poultry prices in another locality, and which will nullify or defeat the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

(iii) No Regional Administrator may establish a maximum base price for any special form of processed poultry which will exceed the actual cost involved in

the processing and marketing of such form of poultry plus a generally fair and equitable margin of profit.

(iv) No Regional Administrator may establish a maximum base price for any special form of processed poultry which is so far out of relationship with the maximum base prices already established in this regulation for dressed, Kosher-killed, Kosher-dressed and plucked, drawn, and frozen-eviscerated poultry, as to disrupt or tend to disrupt the normal movement of such processed poultry in his region or in any other region in the United States of America.

(v) No maximum base price for any special form of processed poultry may be established by any Regional Administrator unless such proposed maximum base price has first been submitted in writing to the Price Executive of the Poultry, Eggs and Dairy Products Branch of the Food Price Division of the Office of Price Administration, and to the Division Counsel for Food of the Office of Price Administration, and has been approved in writing by such Price Executive and by such Division Counsel.

This amendment shall become effective March 29, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 23d day of March 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES.  
Administrator.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT NO. 26 TO REVISED MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION NO. 269

The accompanying Amendment No. 26 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269 delegates to each Regional Administrator power to establish for his region a maximum base price for any special form of processed poultry prepared in a manner separate and distinct from any of the types (dressed, kosher-killed, kosher-dressed and plucked, drawn, and frozen-eviscerated) recognized by the regulation. The authority of the Regional Administrator is, however, subject to a number of qualifying conditions, one of which requires approval of any action by the Price Executive of the Poul-

try, Eggs and Dairy Products Branch of the Food Price Division of the National Office and by the Division Counsel for Food of the National Office.

Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269 takes cognizance of, and provides a maximum base price for, the nationally recognized customary methods of processing poultry. It did not, however, prior to this amendment contain any provision for extending recognition to local variations of these national methods, no matter how well established in custom or how necessary to satisfy the racial, religious or traditional eating habits of the

local or regional populace. The accompanying amendment grants the Regional Administrator authority to provide a maximum base price for local customary methods of processing where it appears, among other things, that the price established for the special form of processed poultry is fair and equitable and that the action taken will not create or tend to create a poultry shortage or need for increase in prices in another locality and also will not disrupt or tend to disrupt the normal movement of processed poultry in any region of the United States. The Regional Administrator must also find

that those persons who have customarily prepared and processed poultry in the manner being recognized would sustain undue hardship if the action contemplated were not to be taken.

The amendment also restricts the applicability of any order issued by the Regional Administrator under the provisions of the amendment to those poultry dealers who, as a usual practice during the December 1, 1941, to December 1, 1942, period, processed and sold poultry in the special form designated by the Regional Administrator. This provision is necessary to prevent disruption in normal poultry movements and to protect consumers of the nationally recognized processed poultry items. The amendment is intended only to permit a continuation of the racial, religious or traditional eating habits of a substantial seg-

ment of the populace of a locality and is not intended to provide an incentive for changes in customary methods of operation or for substantial increases in the amounts of poultry processed in the special manner. The Price Administrator finds that the restrictive provisions are necessary to prevent disruption in the normal and customary methods of processing poultry and doing business and are necessary also to prevent evasion and circumvention of the regulation.

Previous failure of this Office to recognize local customary methods of processing poultry based essentially upon religious, racial or traditional eating habits of the local area, has resulted in hardship not only for those dealers who normally engaged in that type of processing but also for elements of the local public, who because of racial, religious or traditional

reasons had come to rely upon the availability of poultry processed in that manner. In some cases, hospitals and other institutions catering primarily to religious or racial groups have been handicapped in their efforts to serve poultry to patients by the disappearance of poultry processed in conformity with racial, religious or traditional requirements.

In the light of the foregoing considerations, it is the opinion of the Price Administrator that Amendment No. 26 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269 is generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Orders 9250 and 9328.

Issued this 23d day of March 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,  
*Administrator.*



**OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION**

(Document No. 29461)

**PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS**

[RMPR 269,<sup>1</sup> Amdt. 27]

**POULTRY**

A statement of the considerations involved in this issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (i) (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) For a period of 30 days from March 26, 1944, the maximum base price for kosher-killed poultry items sold in the "New York metropolitan area"<sup>2</sup> shall be the maximum base price, as established by the other applicable provisions of this regulation, plus 1 cent per pound.

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 7 F.R. 10708, 10864, 11118; 8 F.R. 567, 856, 878, 2289, 3316, 3419, 3792, 6736, 9299, 10940, 11691, 13302, 13303, 13813, 14016, 15258, 14845, 15190, 16793.

<sup>2</sup> "New York metropolitan area" means the city of New York, New York, and the counties of Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester in the State of New York and the counties of Essex, Hudson, and Union in the State of New Jersey.

2. Section 1429.21 (a) (1) (i) (a) is added to read as follows:

(a) For a period of 30 days from March 26, 1944, any person who transports live poultry for a distance of 5 or more miles, to, and for ultimate consumption in, the "New York metropolitan area" may sell or deliver such live poultry items to any "wholesaler", individual retail store, or any ultimate consumer, including commercial, institutional or governmental users, located in the "New York metropolitan area" at the maximum base price established for such place in § 1429.19 (h) (1) Table A of this regulation plus, in lieu of the permitted increases provided by paragraph (a) (1) (i) of this section, the following permitted increases in cents per pound:

Shortest distance in road miles or railroad miles from place where transport of live poultry begins to place where such transport ends:	Maximum permitted increase in cents per pound
Less than 5 miles.....	No increase
5 to 25 miles.....	1 cent
25 to 50 miles.....	1½ cents
50 to 100 miles.....	2 cents
100 to 150 miles.....	2¼ cents
150 to 200 miles.....	2½ cents
200 to 250 miles.....	2¾ cents
250 or more miles.....	3 cents

3. The text of Item (1a) under the column entitled "Base price to which increase is added" of Table B in § 1429.21

(a) (2) (i) is amended to read as follows:

**TABLE B—MAXIMUM PERMITTED INCREASES FOR SALES OF POULTRY ITEMS**

	Base price to which increase is added
(1a)	Maximum base price at seller's shipping point, plus permitted increase established for actual distance live poultry was transported to seller's place of business, in a sum not to exceed 2¢ per lb., or, if the live poultry was transported into the N. Y. metropolitan area, <sup>1</sup> in a sum not to exceed 3¢ per lb. for a period of 30 days from March 26, 1944.

<sup>1</sup> "New York metropolitan area" means the city of New York, New York, and the counties of Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester in the State of New York and the counties of Essex, Hudson, and Union in the State of New Jersey.

This amendment shall become effective March 25, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 25th day of March 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,  
Administrator.

Approved: March 24, 1944.

MARVIN JONES,  
War Food Administrator.

**STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT NO. 27 TO REVISED MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION NO. 269**

The accompanying amendment No. 27 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, merely continues in effect the provisions of Amendment No. 24 for an additional period of 30 days. These provisions were to expire on March 26, 1944, but by reason of the accompanying amendment remain effective until 30 days from March 26, 1944.

Reference is made to the statement of considerations involved in the issuance of Amendment No. 24 concerning the need and the reasons for the issuance of this amendment. The limitation of 60 days on the existence of Amendment No. 24 was believed to allow a sufficient length of time in which to alleviate an emergency situation in the New York market and to afford the Office of Price

Administration an opportunity to consult with the poultry industry regarding the entire question of trucking allowances on live poultry. However, this Office now finds that the period of time allowed has not been sufficient adequately to present the problem to the industry and to obtain the industry's considered recommendations. For this reason the provisions of Amendment No. 14 are being continued for another 30 days by the accompanying amendment to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269. The additional 30 days should enable the Office of Price Administration to analyze the effects of these provisions upon the entire country, and to enable this Office to determine finally whether the permitted increase should be extended to all or part of the country.

The action taken by this amendment was authorized by the Economic Stabilization Director prior to the time of issuance of, and for the reasons set forth in, the Statement of Considerations to Amendment No. 24.

In light of the foregoing considerations it is the judgment of the Price Administrator that the accompanying Amendment No. 27 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, is generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Orders 9250 and 9328.

Issued this 25th day of March 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,  
Administrator.





OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 30492)

PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[MPR 269, Amdt. 28]

POULTRY

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (iv) is amended to read as follows:

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

17 F.R. 10708, 10864, 11118; 8 F.R. 567, 856, 878, 2289, 3316, 3419, 3792, 6736, 9299, 10940, 11691, 13302, 13303, 13813, 14016.

(iv) *Monthly adjustments in base prices for live and processed poultry items.* The above prices for live and processed poultry items shall be in force for the months of July, August, September, October, November and December. For from April 21, 1944 to the end of June 1944, and for the months of January through June of succeeding years, the following additions shall be made to each of the above prices for live and processed poultry items:

Month.	Cents per pound
January.....	0.5
February.....	1.0
March.....	1.4
April.....	1.8
May.....	2.2
June.....	1.0

These additions shall not be added cumulatively, but, rather, each addition establishes the total amount which may be added for sales and deliveries during the month indicated.

This amendment shall become effective April 21, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 21st day of April 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,  
Administrator.

Approved: April 18, 1944,

GROVER B. HILL,  
Assistant War Food Administrator.

STATEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT NO. 28 TO REVISED MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION NO. 269

The accompanying Amendment No. 28 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269 amends Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (iv) to provide that the monthly adjustments established therein be made applicable to the base prices for all the live and processed poultry items listed in Table A of the Section. Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (iv) formerly applied only to processed turkey items.

As a result of this Amendment No. 28 the following additions shall be made to each of the maximum base prices for all the live and processed poultry items listed in Table A of Section 1429.19:

Month:	Cents per pound
January.....	0.5
February.....	1.0
March.....	1.4
April.....	1.8
May.....	2.2
June.....	1.0

No additions shall be made to the maximum base prices for live and processed poultry items during the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December.

It is estimated that the above additions to the maximum base prices for live and processed poultry items will cost the American consumer approximately two-thirds of one cent per pound for the entire year's consumption. In the aggregate this increase will total approximately \$5,000,000 for 1944.

Such increase in the cost of living to the American consumer has been authorized by the Economic Stabilization Director in order to encourage the storage of processed poultry for distribution during the months of short supply, and in order to encourage the production of live poultry for sale during such months. The Director has authorized the action at this stage of the present season on the basis of advice from the War Food Ad-

ministration that it will encourage marketing during the months of May and June and that this is desirable from the point of view of food supply.

The history of price regulation of poultry during 1942 and 1943 has clearly demonstrated the fact that reserve stocks of poultry will not be held in storage for distribution during the months of short supply unless some definite provision is made for reimbursing the owner of such poultry for his actual storage costs.

It is the opinion of the Administrator that it is necessary to provide for the orderly distribution of poultry stocks during the months of short supply, and that the schedule of monthly additions to maximum base prices as established in Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (iv), represents the most practicable and effective method available.

Insofar as these monthly additions apply to prices for processed poultry items, they tend to facilitate the storage of poultry from the surplus month of December through the critical months of January, February, March, April, and May.

Insofar as these monthly additions apply to prices for live poultry items, they tend to encourage the production of live poultry during the short supply months of January through May, and reestablish the historical seasonal relationship in live poultry prices, with a premium placed upon late winter and early spring production.

The following alternatives to the establishment of a schedule of monthly additions to the maximum base prices for live and dressed poultry items, were considered by the Office of Price Administration and rejected:

The first alternative consisted of the proposal that the poultry industry voluntarily adopt certain economies in production and distribution so as to make

the establishment of a schedule of monthly additions unnecessary. This alternative was rejected because study of cost data submitted to the Office of Price Administration has demonstrated the fact that the maximum base prices now established for live and the various types of processed poultry items represent a necessary minimum.

The second alternative consisted of the proposal that prices for live and processed poultry items be reduced during the flush production months of September, October, November, and December, so as to enable the purchasers of poultry during such months to carry their stocks through to May. This alternative was rejected by the Office of Price Administration and by the Economic Stabilization Director on the grounds that any reduction in the maximum base prices for live and processed poultry items would impede necessary poultry production in the United States.

The third alternative consisted of the proposal that a subsidy be established in an amount sufficient to indemnify the owners of stocks of processed poultry items for the costs sustained by them in holding such processed poultry in storage for distribution during the months of short supply. This alternative was rejected because of the administrative and practical difficulties involved.

In the light of the foregoing considerations, it is the judgment of the Price Administrator that the accompanying Amendment No. 28 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269 is fair and equitable and will effectuate the purpose of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Orders No. 9250 and No. 9328.

Issued this 21st day of April 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,  
Administrator.





## OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 29440)

PART 1351—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS  
[MPR 422, Amdt. 12]CEILING PRICES OF CERTAIN FOODS SOLD AT  
RETAIL IN GROUP 3 AND GROUP 4 STORES

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Maximum Price Regulation No. 422 is amended in the following respects:

1. A new paragraph (j) is added to section 20 to read as follows:

(j) *Poultry bought live, dressed or drawn and sold in parts*—(1) *"Cut-up poultry"*. If you buy poultry live, dressed or drawn, and you sell such poultry in parts which are "cut-up poultry" as defined in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269,<sup>7</sup> you shall figure your ceiling price for each item of such "cut-up poultry" as though you had bought it "cut-up", using as your "net cost" per pound the lowest ceiling price per pound fixed by Revised Maximum

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>7</sup> 8 F.R. 9395, 10569, 10987, 12443, 12611, 13294, 15251, 14853, 15586, 15607, 17369, 17370; 9 F.R. 95.

<sup>8</sup> 8 F.R. 13813, 14016, 15258, 14854, 15190, 16793; 9 F.R. 95, 612, 902, 96, 1036, 1941.

Price Regulation No. 269, which would apply to sales to you by your customary type of supplier delivered to your usual receiving point, of such "cut-up poultry" items during the week in which you are figuring your ceiling price for the item. To that "net cost", you shall apply the mark-up applicable to that kind of poultry bought cut-up and sold cut-up. The resulting figure will be your ceiling price per pound for that item of "cut-up poultry".

(2) *Poultry other than "cut-up poultry"*. If you buy poultry live, dressed or drawn and you sell such poultry in parts (other than split, or in quarters) which are not "cut-up poultry" as defined in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, you shall figure a separate ceiling price for each of such parts. You must use as your "net cost" per pound for each of such parts the lowest ceiling price per pound fixed by Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 which would apply to sales to you by your customary type of supplier delivered to your usual receiving point, of such part, during the week in which you are figuring your ceiling price for the item. To that "net cost", you shall apply the mark-up applicable to that kind of poultry bought cut-up and sold cut-up. The resulting figure will be your ceiling price per pound for such parts.

2. Section 39 (b) (3) is amended to read as follows:

(3) *Poultry*. "Poultry" means all chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys in any form, excluding "started" poultry sold for breeding purposes, canned poultry and cooked or smoked poultry. Poultry which is drawn by a retailer shall be priced in accordance with the provisions of section 20 (i). Poultry which is bought live, dressed or drawn and is sold by the retailer "cut-up" or in parts, shall be priced in accordance with the provisions of section 20 (j). "Frozen poultry" is as defined in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, except that the first sentence of § 1429.19 (i) (4) (ix) shall not apply. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in §§ 1429.17, 1429.19, 1429.20 and 1429.21 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 shall apply to terms used herein wherever applicable.

This amendment shall become effective April 6, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4631)

Issued this 31st day of March 1944.

JAMES F. BROWNLEE,  
Acting Administrator.

STATEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT NO. 12 TO MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION NO. 422 AND  
AMENDMENT NO. 13 TO MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION NO. 423

The accompanying amendments to Maximum Price Regulations Nos. 422 and 423 provide new pricing methods for retailers who buy poultry live, dressed or drawn, and who sell such poultry "cut-up" or in parts (other than split or in quarters). Prior to this time, the only pricing restriction for sales of cut-up parts in such cases was that the total price received was not to exceed the amount which could be received through the sale of the whole bird on a live weight basis if bought live, on a dressed weight basis if bought dressed, or on a drawn basis if bought drawn. This method has proved unsatisfactory because of the difficulty of enforcing the provision and because certain parts of cut-up poultry were legally sold at excessive prices.

Because of the restricted meaning of "cut-up poultry" in the wholesaler regu-

lation, Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, it has been necessary in the accompanying amendments to distinguish between "cut-up poultry" and poultry sold in parts (other than "cut-up poultry"). One pricing method has been provided for retailers who purchase Grade "A" broilers and fryers not exceeding 2½ pounds in drawn weight, and who cut them into portions as described in Section 1429.19 (i) (9) of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269. A different pricing method is to be used in all other cases where retailers cut up poultry.

For "cut-up poultry" (as defined in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269) prepared by the retailer, the accompanying amendments provide that the retailer shall use as his net cost the lowest ceiling price for such parts estab-

lished by a recent amendment to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269. To that net cost is applied the mark-up which would be applicable if the poultry had been bought cut-up and sold cut-up. By using the applicable figures in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 as a cost basis for cut-up poultry, the retailer will be compensated for cutting up the poultry.

With respect to poultry sold in parts and which does not conform to the definition of "cut-up poultry" in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, the accompanying amendments place the retailer upon the same basis as if he had purchased the bird in such parts from a wholesaler. Parts of poultry other than those defined as "cut-up poultry" are required to be sold under Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 on a

dressed weight basis. Accordingly, the retailer who purchases live, dressed or drawn poultry and sells it in parts is required to use as his net cost for such parts the lowest ceiling price fixed by Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 for those parts. To this net cost is applied the mark-up which would be applicable to poultry bought cut-up and sold cut-up.

The prices established by the accompanying amendments are generally fair and equitable. They will reflect to the sellers of "cut-up poultry" a return equivalent to that which can be realized on the sale of drawn poultry. The Statement of Considerations accompanying Amendment 25 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 sets forth the need for such action. To the extent that they may be material, such parts of that Statement of Considerations are incorporated herein and made part hereof.

The accompanying amendments also effect a change in the definition of "frozen poultry" to permit retailers to sell frozen eviscerated poultry as frozen poultry in cases where the item has not been maintained in the hard-frozen condition until delivered to the purchaser. Heretofore, the retail regulations incorporated by reference the definition of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, which requires the hard-frozen condition to be maintained until delivery to the purchaser. Although this requirement is necessary with respect to processors and wholesalers, reasons exist for lifting this restriction on sales by retailers. Because many retailers have no facilities for keeping poultry in the hard-frozen condition, it has been impossible for them to handle the item in compliance with the regulations. Under the amendments, therefore, retailers pur-

chasing frozen eviscerated poultry are permitted to sell such poultry as frozen poultry, although it is not in the hard-frozen state at the time of sale, provided the item is delivered to the customer in the original package in which it was packaged at the time of its evisceration. With this limitation, it will not be possible for retailers to evade the regulations by selling other poultry as frozen poultry.

In the opinion of the Price Administrator, the action taken by the accompanying amendments is generally fair and equitable, and will effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, Executive Order No. 9250 and Executive Order No. 9328.

Issued this 31st day of March 1944.

JAMES F. BROWNLEE,  
*Acting Administrator.*



## OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 29441)

## PART 1351—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

[MPR 423, Amdt. 13]

CEILING PRICES OF CERTAIN FOODS SOLD AT  
RETAIL IN INDEPENDENT STORES DOING AN  
ANNUAL BUSINESS OF LESS THAN \$250,000  
(GROUP 1 AND GROUP 2 STORES)

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Maximum Price Regulation No. 423 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 18 (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) Section 20. *How you figure your "net cost" in certain cases.* (Applies to

\* Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 8 F.R. 9407, 10570, 10988, 12443, 12611, 13294, 14854, 15587, 15608, 15031, 17371.

you if you purchase fresh bananas from importers f. o. b. port of entry or at auction; if you package and print butter; if you candle and grade eggs; if you sell "ungraded eggs"; if you purchase white potatoes or dry onions ungraded and unsacked; if you purchase ungraded, unsized and unpacked citrus fruits and you grade, size and pack such citrus fruits; if you buy poultry live or dressed, and you sell it drawn; or if you buy poultry live, dressed or drawn and sell it cut-up or in parts.)

2. Section 28 (b) (3) is amended to read as follows:

(3) *Poultry.* "Poultry" means all chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys in any form, excluding "started" poultry sold for breeding purposes, canned poultry and cooked or smoked poultry. Poultry which is drawn by a retailer and poultry which is bought live, dressed or drawn and is sold by the retailer "cut-up" or

in parts, shall be priced in accordance with the provisions of section 18 (c). "Frozen poultry" is as defined in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, except that the first sentence of § 1429.19 (i) (4) (ix) shall not apply. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in §§ 1429.17, 1429.19, 1429.20, and 1429.21 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269<sup>2</sup> shall apply to terms used herein wherever applicable.

This amendment shall become effective April 6, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 31st day of March 1944.

JAMES F. BROWNLEE,  
Acting Administrator.

<sup>2</sup> 8 F.R. 13813, 14016, 15258, 14854, 15190, 16793. 9 F.R. 95, 612, 902, 96, 1036, 1941.

STATEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT NO. 12 TO MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION NO. 422 AND  
AMENDMENT NO. 13 TO MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION NO. 423

The accompanying amendments to Maximum Price Regulations Nos. 422 and 423 provide new pricing methods for retailers who buy poultry live, dressed or drawn, and who sell such poultry "cut-up" or in parts (other than split or in quarters). Prior to this time, the only pricing restriction for sales of cut-up parts in such cases was that the total price received was not to exceed the amount which could be received through the sale of the whole bird on a live weight basis if bought live, on a dressed weight basis if bought dressed, or on a drawn basis if bought drawn. This method has proved unsatisfactory because of the difficulty of enforcing the provision and because certain parts of cut-up poultry were legally sold at excessive prices.

Because of the restricted meaning of "cut-up poultry" in the wholesaler regulation, Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, it has been necessary in the accompanying amendments to distinguish between "cut-up poultry" and poultry sold in parts (other than "cut-up poultry"). One pricing method has been provided for retailers who purchase Grade "A" broilers and fryers not exceeding 2½ pounds in drawn weight, and who cut them into portions as described in Section 1429.19 (i) (9) of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269. A different pricing method is to be used in all other cases where retailers cut up poultry.

For "cut-up poultry" (as defined in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269) prepared by the retailer, the accompanying amendments provide that the retailer shall use as his net cost the lowest ceiling price for such parts established by a recent amendment to Revised Maxi-

mum Price Regulation No. 269. To that net cost is applied the mark-up which would be applicable if the poultry had been bought cut-up and sold cut-up. By using the applicable figures in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 as a cost basis for cut-up poultry, the retailer will be compensated for cutting up the poultry.

With respect to poultry sold in parts and which does not conform to the definition of "cut-up poultry" in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, the accompanying amendments place the retailer upon the same basis as if he had purchased the bird in such parts from a wholesaler. Parts of poultry other than those defined as "cut-up poultry" are required to be sold under Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 on a dressed weight basis. Accordingly, the retailer who purchases live, dressed or drawn poultry and sells it in parts is required to use as his net cost for such parts the lowest ceiling price fixed by Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 for those parts. To this net cost is applied the mark-up which would be applicable to poultry bought cut-up and sold cut-up.

The prices established by the accompanying amendments are generally fair and equitable. They will reflect to the sellers of "cut-up poultry" a return equivalent to that which can be realized on the sale of drawn poultry. The Statement of Considerations accompanying Amendment 25 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 sets forth the need for such action. To the extent that they may be material, such parts of that Statement of Considerations are incorporated herein and made part hereof.

The accompanying amendments also effect a change in the definition of "frozen poultry" to permit retailers to sell frozen eviscerated poultry as frozen poultry in cases where the item has not been maintained in the hard-frozen condition until delivered to the purchaser. Heretofore, the retail regulations incorporated by reference the definition of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, which requires the hard-frozen condition to be maintained until delivery to the purchaser. Although this requirement is necessary with respect to processors and wholesalers, reasons exist for lifting this restriction on sales by retailers. Because many retailers have no facilities for keeping poultry in the hard-frozen condition, it has been impossible for them to handle the item in compliance with the regulations. Under the amendments, therefore, retailers purchasing frozen eviscerated poultry are permitted to sell such poultry as frozen poultry, although it is not in the hard-frozen state at the time of sale, provided the item is delivered to the customer in the original package in which it was packaged at the time of its evisceration. With this limitation, it will not be possible for retailers to evade the regulations by selling other poultry as frozen poultry.

In the opinion of the Price Administrator, the action taken by the accompanying amendments is generally fair and equitable, and will effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, Executive Order No. 9250 and Executive Order No. 9328.

Issued this 31st day of March 1944.

JAMES F. BROWNLEE,  
Acting Administrator.

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July 27, 1944

SUPPLEMENT X - PROCEEDINGS OF REGIONAL POULTRY AND EGG CONFERENCES  
(The following are brief reviews of important changes in Food Distribution Orders, now designated as War Food Orders, and OPA regulations since the release of Supplement IX, April 29, 1944. For complete details, please see original Orders or Regulations and Amendments.)  
(Copies of newly promulgated grades are also included.)

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Tentative U. S. Standards for Classes and Grades  
for Live Poultry (effective July 15, 1944)

These revised specifications define the various classes of live poultry and set up two separate grades for trading. The first set, described under "Specifications for Tentative U. S. Standards for Individual Birds and Buying Grades for Live Poultry," gives a complete description of the type and quality of birds that may be included in U. S. No. 1 and U. S. No. 2 birds. (Rejects are also defined.)

The Specifications for Tentative U. S. Wholesale Grades for Live Poultry use the same individual bird specifications as stated above, for the corresponding grades of No. 1 and No. 2 birds, but permit a 10 percent tolerance of No. 2 birds in the No. 1 grade.

It is expected that the buying grades will be used by country buyers and payment will be on a basis of the actual quantity of No. 1 and No. 2 grades, and that the wholesale grades will be used for trading between dealers. The attached summary shows the details in simple form.

Tentative U. S. Standards for Classes and Grades  
for Eviscerated, Federally Inspected Chickens

These specifications define the various classes of chickens and set up three separate grades for individual birds, designated as U. S. Grade A, U. S. Grade B, and U. S. Grade C. Tentative U. S. Wholesale Grades for Eviscerated, Federally Inspected Chickens are also established for U. S. Grade A, U. S. Grade B, and U. S. Grade C chickens.

A summary of the specifications is attached to the tentative standards.

WFO 106 (effective July 17, 1944)

Turkey embargo order covers the designated areas of Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Utah, Wisconsin, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Arkansas, and Delaware; also the following groups of counties: Rockingham, Shenandoah, Augusta, Northampton, and Accomac counties in Virginia; Hardy, Pendleton, and Grant counties in West Virginia; and Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Talbot, Worcester, and Somerset counties in Maryland.

The order is intended to encourage the sale of early turkeys to meet holiday requirements for our armed forces. Turkey growers in the above areas are required to sell to authorized processors or to turkey buyers who sell to authorized processors. Processors in these areas are authorized by the Deputy Order Administrator of WFO 106, 2114 Mallers Building, 5 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 3, Ill.

Copies of the order may be obtained from Dairy and Poultry Branch field representatives in the Regional Offices.

Prices for turkeys handled under this order are established by RMPR 269, Amendment 31, effective July 20, 1944.

RMPR 269, Amendment 29 (effective May 30, 1944)

This amendment supplements Amendment 25 to establish maximum prices for cut-up poultry and chicken fat. Amendment 29 requires that when a bird is sold drawn, or eviscerated, the gizzard, heart, and liver must be sold separately or the giblets must all be included with the carcass. To state this in another way, a part of the giblets may not be included with the drawn or eviscerated carcass and the other part of the giblets sold separately.

RMPR 269, Amendment 30 (effective July 8, 1944)

This amendment establishes maximum prices for purchase and sale of processed poultry by licensed ship suppliers when dealing with or for the War Shipping Administration.

Supply Order 81, Amendment 1 (effective July 8, 1944)

This amendment exempts from price control the sale of food by any Government agency to the following list of purchasers:

- (a) Any other Government agency
- (b) Any foreign government, or agency of a foreign government
- (c) Any relief organization for donation or export sale, or
- (d) Any licensed ship supplier, or other approved supplier, purchasing food for the express purpose of ultimate resale and delivery to vessels operated under the direction of the War Shipping Administration

RMPR 269, Amendment 31 (effective July 20, 1944)

This amendment establishes weighted average prices for all young and old live, dressed, kosher killed, and kosher killed and plucked turkeys. The breakdown, however, for light, medium, and heavy turkeys has been retained for the drawn and the frozen eviscerated turkeys. These new average prices have been adjusted to the new dressed prices.

The amendment also establishes permitted seasonal increases to maximum base prices listed in Table A for live and processed Turkey items during July, August, September, and October, 1944, as follows:

1. Increases all live turkey prices 1 cent per pound for the months of July, August, and September, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound for the month of October.
2. Increases prices of all processed turkey items, 2 cents per pound for the months of July, August, and September, and 1 cent per pound for the month of October.

The maximum dressed price increases are subject to the conditions outlined immediately below:

- (a) Turkeys must be hard frozen and dry packed in standard veneer poultry boxes, wirebound, or sawed lumber boxes, wirebound, except that standard fibre poultry boxes, wirebound, may be used for frozen eviscerated turkeys.
- (b) If turkeys are dry packed in standard poultry boxes, wirebound, but not hard frozen, deduct  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per pound.



- (c) If turkeys are dry packed hard frozen in containers, other than standard poultry boxes, wirebound, deduct  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound.
- (d) If turkeys are dry packed not hard frozen in containers, other than standard poultry boxes, deduct  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent per pound.
- (e) If turkeys are iced or wet packed, deduct 1 cent per pound.
- (f) If turkeys are sold and delivered in loose form, deduct  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

The additional price increases permitted by this amendment shall be in effect only during the months mentioned above and shall terminate the last day of October 1944, or upon the revocation of WFO 106.

RMPR 269, Amendment 32 (effective July 24, 1944)

This amendment establishes maximum ceiling prices for U. S. No. 1 and U. S. No. 2 live poultry as defined in the Tentative U. S. Standards for Classes and Grades for Live Poultry, as promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, effective July 15, 1944. No. 1 live poultry will sell at the same price as was previously listed for live Grade A poultry, and No. 2 live poultry will sell at the same price as was previously listed for live Grade C poultry.

MPR 333, Amendment 27 (effective July 29, 1944)

This amendment extends the prices of wholesale grades from the week beginning July 31 through the week of September 25. The maximum price schedule used in this amendment applies to the same grades as those which were included in MPR 333, Amendments 25 and 26 (A copy of Amendment 26 is included with this Supplement.)

For ease of interpretation, we have set up the following table which also includes Specials:

Table 1. Maximum prices in cents per dozen, by weeks, for wholesale grades of shell eggs and current receipt eggs for civilian purchasers in the basing point cities of New York, Seattle, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix, and Tucson.

(Please see Note below)

	: Specials	: Specials	: Extras	: Extras	: Standards	: Standards, Nos. 3
Week	: Nos. 1	: Nos. 3	: Nos.	: Nos.	: Nos. 1	: and 4 and
Beginning	: and 2	: and 4	: 1 and 2	: 3 and 4	: and 2	: Current Receipts
July 31	: 46.5	: 45.5	: 44.5	: 42.0	: 39.5	: 37.5
Aug. 7	: 47.5	: 46.5	: 45.5	: 43.0	: 40.5	: 38.5
Aug. 14	: 48.5	: 47.5	: 46.5	: 43.7	: 41.0	: 38.5
Aug. 21	: 48.5	: 47.5	: 46.5	: 43.7	: 41.0	: 39.0
Aug. 28	: 49.0	: 48.0	: 47.0	: 44.0	: 41.0	: 40.0
Sept. 4	: 49.5	: 48.5	: 47.5	: 44.7	: 42.0	: 40.5
Sept. 11	: 50.5	: 49.5	: 48.5	: 45.2	: 42.0	: 41.0
Sept. 18	: 51.5	: 50.5	: 49.5	: 46.0	: 42.5	: 42.0
Sept. 25	: 52.5	: 51.5	: 50.5	: 46.7	: 43.0	: 43.0

NOTE: The differentials in prices for Specials over Extras apply only if the eggs have been inspected and passed as Specials by an authorized inspector of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



Table 2. Maximum prices in cents per dozen, by weeks,  
for wholesale grades of shell eggs and current  
receipt eggs for civilian purchasers  
in Chicago, Ill.

NOTE: The differentials in prices for Specials over Extras apply only  
if the eggs have been inspected and passed as Specials by an  
authorized inspector of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Week	: Specials : Nos. 1 : and 2	: Specials : Nos. 3 : and 4	: Extras : Nos. : 1 and 2	: Extras : Nos. : 3 and 4	: Standards : Nos. 1 : and 2	: Standards, Nos. 3 : and 4 and : Current Receipts
Beginning	:	:	:	:	:	:
July 31	: 44.5	: 43.5	: 42.5	: 40.2	: 37.9	: 35.9
Aug. 7	: 45.5	: 44.5	: 43.5	: 41.2	: 38.9	: 36.9
Aug. 14	: 46.5	: 45.5	: 44.5	: 41.9	: 39.4	: 36.9
Aug. 21	: 46.5	: 45.5	: 44.5	: 41.9	: 39.4	: 37.4
Aug. 28	: 47.0	: 46.0	: 45.0	: 42.2	: 39.4	: 38.4
Sept. 4	: 47.5	: 46.5	: 45.5	: 42.9	: 40.4	: 38.9
Sept. 11	: 48.5	: 47.5	: 46.5	: 43.4	: 40.4	: 39.4
Sept. 18	: 49.5	: 48.5	: 47.5	: 44.2	: 40.9	: 40.4
Sept. 25	: 50.5	: 49.5	: 48.5	: 44.9	: 41.4	: 41.4

The amendment also provides that the "multiplier" to be used shall be 1.9  
for Standards and Current Receipts, and 2.5 for Specials and Extras, from July 31,  
1944, through September 30, 1944.

It further provides that "light dirty" eggs of Grade A quality or better  
when so certified on the carton by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and pack-  
aged in sealed cartons, shall sell at a price no higher than 1 cent below the  
Grade A prices for large or medium size eggs, provided the sale of light dirty  
eggs in that region is found by the Regional Director to have been customary in the  
past and that the sale of these light dirty eggs within the region at that price  
has been specifically authorized by the Regional Director.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

Table 3. Cold storage space occupancy by months from 1941 to 1944, expressed in percent of total space. Data taken from U.S.D.A. Cold Storage Report

Month	Freezer				Cooler			
	: 1941	: 1942	: 1943	: 1944	: 1941	: 1942	: 1943	: 1944
January	:	:	76	: 75	:	60	: 60	: 68
February	:	:	76	: 69	:	55	: 59	: 68
March	:	:	72	: 64	:	52	: 57	: 74
April	:	:	67	: 61	:	55	: 61	: 80
May	:	:	62	: 62	:	58	: 64	: 82
June	:	:	64	: 67	:	66	: 68	: 84
July	:	:	69	: 77	:	68	: 76	: 85
August	:	:	74	: 83	:	69	: 77	:
September	:	73	: 77	: 87	:	65	: 70	: 77
October	:	73	: 79	: 90	:	65	: 74	: 75
November	:	72	: 79	: 89	:	68	: 74	: 77
December	:	75	: 76	: 89	:	64	: 66	: 73

It is evident from the above that there is a definite shortage of both freezer and cooler space. The normal seasonal flow of products is moving into storage with difficulty. Only those products which must be refrigerated should move into storage and the out movement should be accelerated wherever and whenever possible. When the national average reaches 85 percent to 87 percent, all major terminal warehouses are practically full.

Prospective Egg Case Supply for 1945

It is estimated that 70 percent of the new cases will of necessity be made of corrugated fibre board.

Fibre board production is far short of the volume needed for approved demands. Dealers and users are urged to order now and accept delivery at the earliest possible date in order to obtain at least 50 percent of their needs before January 1.

Survey of Housewives' Reactions to the Use of Dried Eggs

In view of the greatly expanded production of dried eggs, a survey was made to determine the interest of housewives in the use of dried eggs as a guide to developing wider domestic markets. A comprehensive survey to explore consumer acceptance was conducted in Chicago during April and May of this year. A copy of the results of the survey is attached.

Program Surveys Division  
August 1, 1944

United States Department of Agriculture  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

### Housewives Experiment with Dehydrated Eggs

#### Two Surveys in Chicago, Illinois

---

Two surveys on dehydrated foods were recently conducted among housewives in Chicago, Illinois. The full report of the surveys, "Prospects for Housewives' Use of Dehydrated Foods," was released by the Division of Program Surveys on July 12, 1944. This memorandum deals specifically with reactions to the use of dehydrated eggs.

Representatives of the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, the Transportation and Marketing Research Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Poultry and Egg National Board, and the National Egg Products Association cooperated in these surveys in developing plans, including recipes, in supplying the dried eggs and cartons, and in conducting demonstrations.

In one survey, 431 women, a cross-section of Chicago housewives, were visited at their homes, given various dehydrated foods and appropriate recipes, and interviewed two weeks later on their experiences with the foods. One hundred and forty-seven of these women received dehydrated eggs as well as other foods.

In the other survey 153 women of different socio-economic levels participated in an experiment designed to find out whether different kinds of promotion might affect reaction to dehydrated foods. The women were assembled in groups (1) to receive a thorough explanation of reconstitution of dried eggs and their preparation in recommended recipes and (2) to observe a demonstration of the preparation of foods according to the recommended recipes and to taste these foods after preparation. In this survey women were also given dehydrated eggs and other foods to prepare at home.

#### THE CROSS-SECTION SURVEY

Had housewives heard about  
dehydrated eggs before the survey?

- 18% of all 431 women in the survey (including some who were not given dehydrated eggs) said they had heard of this product.
- 1% said they had used dehydrated eggs.

Many had also heard of other kinds of dehydrated foods.



How many of the housewives who were given dehydrated eggs tried them?

About two-thirds of the 147 women who were given dehydrated eggs used them in preparing food for their families.

Few women expressed prejudices against trying dehydrated eggs. Most who did not use them in the survey simply said that they had been too busy to prepare them.

Nevertheless, none of the women who failed to use dehydrated eggs in the survey said they would be willing to buy them. Some women who did not try other dehydrated foods given to them said they would be willing to buy those foods.

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The experiences of the 102 women who used dehydrated eggs during this survey are summarized below. The attitudes of these housewives cannot be considered a reflection of those of the general consumer, since these women were stimulated to try dehydrated eggs by the request to cooperate in the survey. As already explained, even among those asked to cooperate, many did not use the dehydrated eggs. The attitudes of those women can only reflect to some extent the possible reaction of women to this product after they have become acquainted with it and have had a chance to taste foods prepared from it.

Were the women who used dehydrated eggs willing to buy them?

74% said they were willing to buy dehydrated eggs.

This proportion who were willing to buy dehydrated eggs after they had tried them was higher than for most of the other foods used in this survey.+ Willingness to buy dehydrated eggs seems to depend particularly on having some initial experience with the product. Once they have used dehydrated eggs, many seem willing to buy them.

On the other hand, it cannot be assumed that housewives who said they would be willing to buy dehydrated eggs meant that they would buy them frequently. Most of them probably meant that if they happened to see dehydrated eggs on the market they would be willing to buy them for occasional use.

A good many of these women would buy dehydrated eggs only if they cost less than fresh eggs.

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+ The other dehydrated foods used in the survey were diced white potatoes, riced white potatoes, sweet potatoes, beets, carrots, cranberries, and milk.

26% said they would be willing to buy dehydrated eggs only if they cost less than fresh eggs.

48% said they would buy dehydrated eggs even if they did not cost less than fresh eggs.

What did housewives think  
of the dehydrated eggs?

In deciding whether to buy dehydrated foods, housewives would consider two questions most important: Do they taste good, and are they easy to prepare? What did housewives think about the taste and the preparation problems of dehydrated eggs?

Most women liked the taste of the dehydrated eggs .....

75% liked their taste  
16% disliked their taste  
5% were undecided  
4% expressed no opinion

But many thought they were not as good as fresh eggs.

Dehydrated eggs taste better than fresh eggs	9%
There is no difference	42%
They are not as good as fresh eggs	46%
Don't know how they compare	3%

Few people thought the dehydrated eggs were difficult to prepare, or that the preparation time was too long.

Dehydrated eggs take longer to prepare than fresh	25%
There is no difference	40%
They take a shorter time to prepare than fresh	34%
Don't know about comparative preparation time	1%

The women who said that dehydrated eggs take longer to prepare than fresh eggs were asked if the preparation time would keep them from using dehydrated eggs. About half said they would be willing to buy them; the others said they would not buy them or gave some qualifications about their use of dehydrated foods.

Most women thought dehydrated foods are healthful.

When asked to give their opinion of the nutritive value of dehydrated foods, most women said there is no difference between them and fresh foods, or that they didn't know if there is any difference. About a fifth thought that fresh foods are more nutritious than dehydrated foods, and a small number thought that dehydrated foods are better.

What did the women think of the  
specific recipes for dehydrated eggs?

Three recipes calling for the use of dehydrated eggs were given to the housewives: Scrambled eggs, cake, and custard. More women prepared scrambled eggs than prepared the other recipes.

Most liked the taste of the specific recipes.

	<u>Housewives' opinion of these recipes</u>		
	Scrambled eggs	Cake	Custard+
Liked their taste	74%	81%	80%
Disliked their taste	21	16	13
Not ascertained	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
	100%	100%	100%
Number who used these recipes	73	31	15

While the majority of women liked the scrambled eggs, it is significant that 21 percent disliked them. The common ways of serving eggs probably need special attention in improving recipes for this products, since most women will form their judgments of the taste of dehydrated eggs from the ordinary recipes.

Few found the recipes hard to prepare.

	<u>Housewives' opinion of these recipes</u>		
	Scrambled eggs	Cake	Custard+
Easy to prepare	37%	42%	20%
Same as fresh	29	38	60
Hard to prepare	5	10	7
Not ascertained	<u>29</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>
	100%	100%	100%
Number who used these recipes	73	31	15

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+ Since only 15 respondents had used the eggs to make custard, these percentages are only suggestive.



## THE EXPERIMENTAL SURVEY

In this study women from higher and lower socio-economic neighborhood participated in an experiment after being invited by letter to do so. The main objective of this survey was to find out if different promotional techniques would make them react differently to using dehydrated foods.

All of the housewives were given dehydrated foods to prepare at home. Some first went to a demonstration where they tasted prepared dehydrated foods; others went to a demonstration but did not taste the foods; others simply went to a meeting to receive the foods.

### The results

Housewives' reactions to the foods they prepared at home were similar regardless of the event they had attended. Moreover, women of higher socio-economic level were not significantly different from women of lower socio-economic level in their reactions to the promotional techniques.

In general, all groups were favorably disposed to using dehydrated foods. The results of this study reflected attitudes similar to those in the cross-section survey with respect to the taste, ease of preparation, nutritional value, and price of dehydrated foods.

Eighty-eight percent of those who used the eggs said they would be willing to buy them. While this figure is higher than the 74 percent in the cross-section survey who would be willing to buy dehydrated eggs, the two studies are not comparable. In the experimental survey, the women represented a selected group both in income levels and in the cooperation they displayed in attending a meeting or demonstration. Moreover, their attitudes to dehydrated foods were probably favorably influenced by the letters of invitation they received and by the knowledge they were participating in a government survey.



Effective July 1, 1944

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
Office of Distribution  
Washington 25, D. C.

TENTATIVE U. S. STANDARDS FOR CLASSES AND GRADES FOR  
EVisCERATED, FEDERALLY INSPECTED CHICKENS

Tentative U. S. Classes for Eviscerated Chickens  
According to Age, Sex, and Weight

Young Birds:

Broilers - Young chickens, of either sex, but not over 1-3/4 pounds eviscerated weight, and sufficiently soft-meated to be cooked tender by broiling.

Fryers - Young chickens, of either sex, over 1-3/4 pounds, but not over 2 1/2 pounds eviscerated weight, and sufficiently soft-meated to be cooked tender by frying.

Roasters - Young chickens, generally of male sex, over 2 1/2 pounds eviscerated weight and sufficiently soft-meated to be cooked tender by roasting.

Stags - Young male birds of any weight, with flesh slightly darkened and toughened and with development showing the bird to be in a state of maturity between roasting chickens and cocks.

Capons - Unsexed male birds, over 4 pounds eviscerated weight, usually 7 to 10 months old, and with soft and tender flesh.

Old Birds:

Fowl or Stewing Chickens - Mature female birds of any age or weight, with hardened breast bone. This includes all female chickens that have lost the soft flesh condition characteristic of young chickens. The fact that some fowl may be roasted by special or prolonged cooking is not sufficient grounds for classifying them as roasting chickens.

Cocks - Mature male birds of any age or weight, with darkened and toughened flesh.

Quality Specifications for Individual Birds

Broilers, Fryers

and Roasters: U. S. Grade A - Young bird, soft-meated, well-fleshed, well-bled and well-dressed. Very slight deformities permitted. Very slight freezer burn permitted. No sewn skin permitted. One, nonprotruding, broken wing bone permitted in broilers and fryers only. May be dry-picked or semi-scalded and dry- or ice-packed.

U. S. Grade B - Young bird, fairly soft-meated, fairly well-fleshed, fairly well-bled, and fairly well-dressed. Slight deformities permitted. Slight freezer burn permitted. No sewn skin permitted. One nonprotruding, broken wing bone permitted. May be dry-picked, semi-scalded, or hard-scalded, and dry- or ice-packed.



U. S. Grade C - Young bird, may be slightly coarse-meated, may be poorly fleshed, show evidence of poor bleeding, and may be poorly dressed. Deformities permitted. Moderate freezer burn permitted. No sewn skin permitted. Broken, nonprotruding wing bones may be permitted. May be dry-picked, semi-scalded or hard scalded, and dry- or ice-packed. May have one complete wing missing or, if of Grade B quality, may have one leg or one wing missing.

Capons, Stags

Cocks and Fowl:

U. S. Grade A, U. S. Grade B, and U. S. Grade C capons, stags, cocks, and fowl shall conform to the same standards as U. S. Roasters of the same grade except for age and flesh characteristics as defined in paragraphs 1 to 7.

Tentative U. S. Wholesale Grades for Eviscerated,  
Federally Inspected Chickens

U. S. Wholesale Grades for use in connection with wholesale packages of eviscerated, federally inspected chickens are as follows:

U. S. Grade A - A lot of eviscerated, federally inspected chickens consisting of three or more wholesale packages shall have not less than 90 percent of the chickens of the quality of U. S. Grade A, the balance to be of the quality of U. S. Grade B, and with no individual package in the lot to contain more U. S. Grade B chickens than in the proportion of two to each twelve. In a lot consisting of one or two wholesale packages, the tolerance for individual packages mentioned above may apply to each package.

U. S. Grade B - A lot of eviscerated, federally inspected chickens consisting of three or more wholesale packages shall contain not less than 90 percent of the chickens of the quality of U. S. Grade B or better, the balance to be of the quality of U. S. Grade C, and with no individual package in the lot to contain more U. S. Grade C chickens than in the proportion of two to each twelve. In a lot consisting of one or two wholesale packages, the tolerance for individual packages mentioned above may apply to each package.

U. S. Grade C - All chickens shall be of the quality of U. S. Grade C eviscerated, federally inspected chickens or better.

The weight classes for eviscerated, federally inspected chickens shall be as follows:

Broilers - May be packed with a 1/4 pound variation per bird per package.

Fryers, Roasters, Capons, Fowl - May be packed with a 1/2 pound variation per bird per package.

Stags and Cocks - May be packed with a 1 pound variation per bird per package.

Description of Terms Used in the  
"Quality Specifications for Individual Birds"

Quality  
of Meat:

Soft-meated - Soft flesh, characteristic of young birds that permits the classes of young birds to be cooked tender by the usual and appropriate method of cooking. The degree of softness of flesh varies with the class of chickens of which small broilers are the softest meat.

Fairly Soft-meated - Flesh characteristic of young birds where there is some hardening of the muscles, due to age, sexual development, class characteristics, or conditions of handling.

Slightly Coarse-meated - Flesh characteristic of young birds where there is considerable hardening of the muscles, due to age, sexual development, or conditions of handling. Slightly staggy male birds may be expected to have slightly coarse meat.

Fleshing:

Well-Fleshed - Carcass with normally developed breast, with some fat covering over thighs and back and with a good covering of flesh over all bones, due consideration being given to the age, sex, and class of chickens.

Fairly Well-Fleshed - Carcass that may be slightly lacking in breast development with some evidence of fat over thighs and back and with all bones fairly well covered with flesh, due consideration being given to age, sex, and class of chickens.

Poorly Fleshed - Carcass with narrow breast and with thighs and back showing dark from absence of fat. Bones may be poorly covered with flesh.

Bleeding:

Well-Bled - Carcass free from red spots or reddened areas caused by improper bleeding.

Fairly Well-Bled - Carcass practically free from red spots or reddened areas caused by improper bleeding except on the neck near the head and red pin marks on wings and hips.

Poorly Bled - Carcass with red pin marks on breast, thighs, or wings, or any part of skin reddened from excessive amount of blood.

Dressing:

Well-Dressed - Free from protruding pin feathers and practically free from nonprotruding pin feathers, especially on the breast. May have slightly reddened wing tips. No bruises permitted, except slight reddening of the skin which may be accompanied by slight reddening of the flesh. The breast should be practically free from such defects and few on remainder of carcass. A few slight abrasions and discolorations permitted. Tears of the skin up to 2 inches in length permitted on backs and wings. One broken wing above the wing tip or one disjointed wing permitted in broilers and fryers if there is no appreciable bruise or blood clot and provided that the broken bone does not protrude through the flesh.



Fairly Well-dressed - Free from protruding pin feathers. Few scattered nonprotruding pin feathers permitted on any part of the carcass. No bruises permitted except slight reddening of the skin which may be accompanied by slight reddening of the flesh, with breast practically free from such defects. Abrasions and discolorations permitted. One skin tear of not over 3 inches permitted on breast or legs. Skin tears permitted on backs and wings. One broken wing or one broken leg, or two disjointed bones permitted if not accompanied by bad bruise or blood clot.

Poorly Dressed - Free from protruding pin feathers. Numerous nonprotruding pin feathers permitted over entire carcass. No bruises permitted except slight reddening of the skin which may be accompanied by slight reddening of the flesh. Abrasions and discolorations permitted. Skin tears permitted. Disjointed bones or broken bones in the fleshy parts permitted if not accompanied by bad bruise or blood clot.

Skin Abrasions - Reddened, scuffed, or bruised outer skin caused by rubbing or rough handling.

Bad Bruise - Injury to skin or flesh resulting in badly reddened or darkened areas.

Deformities: Very Slight Deformities - Slightly curved but not crooked breast bone.

Slight Deformities - Dented or notched breast bone, slightly crooked or curved breast bone. Slightly crooked back or misshapen legs or wings.

Deformities - Hunchbacks, crooked breast bones, or other definite deformities not natural to normal birds.

Freezer Burn: Very Slight Freezer Burn - Small pock marks on neck or wings.

Slight Freezer Burn - Small pock marks on any part of carcass but no large dried areas.

Moderate Freezer Burn - Serious pock marks or large dried areas on any parts of the carcass.

Picking: Dry Picked - Chickens that have been picked dry, that is, without immersing in water.

Semi-scalded - Chickens that have been immersed in hot water before picking, usually at a temperature of 125 degrees to 130 degrees F. The cuticle and skin shall approximate the appearance of a dry-picked bird.



Scalded - Chickens that have been immersed in scalding water before picking usually at a temperature of 170 degrees to 180 degrees F.

Chilling and

Freezing: Fresh Eviscerated - Chickens that have not been hard-chilled or frozen prior to evisceration.

Frozen Fresh Eviscerated - Chickens that have been eviscerated prior to freezing and frozen promptly after evisceration.

Frozen Eviscerated - Chickens that have been frozen prior to evisceration.

Packing: Dry - Chickens that have been packed dry.

Iced - Chickens that have been packed in direct contact with ice.

General Requirements for all Federally Inspected  
and Graded Eviscerated Chickens

Inspection and certification shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations as defined by the Secretary of Agriculture in Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 131.

Following inspection, grading shall be in accordance with these standards and with the rules and regulations as defined by the Secretary of Agriculture in Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 137.

The exterior shall be singed and the head, shanks (at the hock joint), crop, windpipe, esophagus, entrails, gall bladder, lungs, kidneys, and oil gland shall be completely removed. The carcass and giblets shall be subjected to an adequate cleansing process.

When grading carcasses prior to evisceration, defects which are present on the carcass that are removed in the process of evisceration shall be disregarded as factors of grade in determining the grade of the eviscerated carcass.

Detailed specifications are set up for the various U. S. grades of eviscerated, federally inspected broilers, fryers, and roasters, and are supplemented by the definitions of terms used. Specifications for other classes of eviscerated, federally inspected chickens refer for most requirements to the specifications for roasters. In applying these specifications to the other classes, consideration must be given to the usual differences in conformation, fleshing, fat covering, and general condition that are characteristic of sex, age, and class.

Broken protruding wing bone may be clipped off or wing tips may be removed if desired.

Inspection of eviscerated carcasses shall be performed by an authorized dressed poultry inspector of the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, and the branding or marking of carcasses, as such, shall be carried out only under his supervision.

An individual carcass may be marked with a tag or other authorized mark showing the proper U. S. grade, only when it has been graded by a grader, authorized by the Office of Distribution. Such grade tag or mark must show the class of chickens in addition to the U. S. grade.

Individual carcasses may be marked with a U. S. grade only when grade tags, labels, or other marks, approved by the Office of Distribution are used and are attached or applied to the carcasses in an approved manner.

Carcasses may be marked with U. S. grade tags or marks, only by the authorized grader who grades them or by persons under his direct supervision.

A package in which officially graded carcasses are packed may be stamped or marked with the proper U. S. grade whether or not the individual carcasses in the package are labeled or marked with a U. S. grade.

All carcasses packed in the same package must be the same class and grade, and within the same weight class, except for permitted tolerances. This must not be construed to mean that carcasses with the permitted tolerances will be intentionally packed in any packages.

A grading memorandum should be made out at each shipping point, regardless of the size of the lot, and a grading certificate issued on each carlot or less carlot shipment.

Where poultry which has been previously graded is regraded and shows discoloration of skin, darkening of flesh, or development of "off" condition of skin or flesh due to holding in storage or during transit or warehousing, these characteristics shall be considered as factors of condition and not of grade. They shall not be considered in determining the grade upon regrading, but such condition factors must be noted on the grading certificate.

APPROVED:

*C. W. Kitchen*

Deputy Director  
Office of Distribution



SUMMARY OF SPECIFICATIONS FOR EVISCERATED BROILERS, FRYERS,  
ROASTERS, STAGS, CAPONS, FOWL, AND COCKS  
(Minimum Requirements)

Item	U. S. Grade A	U. S. Grade B	U. S. Grade C
Meat quality (except of fowl and cocks)	Soft-meated	Fairly soft-meated	Slightly coarse-meated
Fleshing	Well-fleshed	Fairly well-fleshed	Poorly fleshed
Bleeding	Well-bled	Fairly well-bled	Poorly bled
Dressing:	Well-dressed	Fairly well-dressed	Poorly dressed
Protruding pinfeathers	None	None	None
Nonprotruding pinfeathers	Practically free es- pecially on breast	Few, scattered, on any part of carcass	Numerous, over any part of carcass
Bruises	None, except slight reddening of skin. May be accompanied by slight reddening of flesh. Breast practically free and few such defects on remainder of carcass	None, except slight reddening of skin. May be accompanied by slight reddening of flesh. Breast practically free from such defects	None, except slight reddening of skin. May be accompanied by slight reddening of flesh
Abrasions and discolorations	Few slight permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Tears of skin	Up to 2 inches on back and wings permitted	Permitted on back and wings and one tear up to 3 inches permitted on breast or legs	Permitted
Sewn skin	None	None	None
Broken and disjointed bones (See definition of Grades A, B, & C, Dressing and General Requirements)	One nonprotruding broken wing bone or one dis- jointed wing permitted in broilers and fryers if no appreciable bruise or blood clot. Broken protruding wing bones may be clipped off and wing tips may be removed if desired. No complete member, such as wing or leg, may be missing	One nonprotruding broken wing bone or leg bone or 2 disjointed bones per- mitted, if no bad bruise or blood clot. Broken protruding wing bones may be clipped off and wing tips may be re- moved if desired. No complete member, such as wing or leg, may be missing	Disjointed bones or broken nonprotruding bones in fleshy parts permitted if no bad bruise or blood clot. Broken protruding wing bones may be clipped off and wing tips re- moved if desired. May have one complete wing missing or, if of Grade B quality, may have one leg or one wing missing
Deformities	Slightly curved breast bone permitted	Dented or notched breast bone. Slightly crooked breast bone. Slightly crooked back, wings, or legs permitted	Hunchbacks, crooked breast bones, and other deformities permitted
Freezer burn	Small pock marks on neck or wings	Small pock marks on any part of carcass. No large dried areas	Serious pock marks or large dried areas on any part of carcass
Picking	Dry-picked or semi- scalded	Dry-picked, semi-scalded, or hard-scalded	Dry-picked, semi-scalded or hard-scalded
Packing	Dry or ice	Dry or ice	Dry or ice

All birds must be singed and the following parts removed in evisceration: Head, shanks (at hock joint), crop, windpipe, esophagus, entrails, gall bladder, lungs, kidneys and oil gland





Effective July 15, 1944

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
Office of Distribution  
Washington 25, D. C.

TENTATIVE U. S. STANDARDS FOR CLASSES AND GRADES FOR LIVE POULTRY

Tentative U. S. Classes for Live Poultry

- Chickens: Broilers - Young, soft-meated chickens of either sex with tender skin, smooth bright shanks, and flexible breastbones.
- Fryers - Young, soft-meated chickens of either sex with tender skin, smooth bright shanks, and flexible breastbones. Maximum weight 4 pounds.
- Roasters - Young, soft-meated chickens of either sex with tender skin and smooth bright shanks. Breastbones somewhat more rigid than in broilers and fryers but with some remaining flexible cartilage over the end.
- Capons - Young, soft-meated, unsexed male chickens, showing practically no comb development.
- Stags - Young male chickens with somewhat toughened flesh and considerable hardening of the breastbones. Combs may be well developed and spurs may show considerable, but not full, development. Stags show, in general, an intermediate condition of flesh and sexual development between roasters and cocks.
- Fowl - ~~Mature~~ female chickens with hardened breastbones. This includes all female chickens that have lost the soft flesh condition characteristic of young chickens. The fact that some fowl may be roasted by special or prolonged cooking is not sufficient grounds for classifying them as roasting chickens.
- Cocks (Old Roosters) - Mature male chickens with toughened flesh and hardened breastbones.
- Turkeys: Young Hen Turkeys - Young soft-meated female turkeys with tender skin (usually less than 1 year old).
- Young Tom Turkeys - Young soft-meated male turkeys, with tender skin. May show slight pouchy condition of breast (usually less than 1 year old).
- Old Hen Turkeys - Mature female turkeys, with toughened flesh. May have coarse or dry skin and patchy areas of surface fat (usually more than 1 year old).
- Old Tom Turkeys - Mature male turkeys, with toughened flesh (usually more than 1 year old).

Ducks: Young Ducks - Young, soft-meated ducks of either sex, bills not completely hardened, easily dented windpipes. Their feathers may not be fully developed so they may have a somewhat downy appearance.

Old Ducks - Mature ducks of either sex, with toughened flesh, hardened bills, and hardened windpipes.

Geese: Young or old, either sex.

Guineas: Young Guineas - Young, soft-meated guineas of either sex.

Old Guineas - Mature guineas of either sex with toughened flesh.

Squabs: Extra soft-meated, immature pigeons of either sex.

Pigeons: Mature pigeons of either sex with toughened flesh.

Specifications for Tentative U. S. Standards for Individual  
Birds and Buying Grades for Live Poultry

U. S. Grade No. 1 - A bird of this grade must be vigorous and free from external evidence of disease. Must be well-fleshed or fairly well-fleshed and fairly well-feathered. Must be soft-meated, if of a class in which soft meat is a requirement. It must be fairly well covered with fat and in this connection, proper consideration should be given to age and sex. May have slight but not serious defects or serious deformities. Considerable abdominal fat allowed in fowl.

U. S. Grade No. 2 - Any edible bird below the quality of U. S. Grade No. 1 qualifies for this grade. It must be free from external evidence of disease or other conditions that might render the bird unwholesome for human food. A bird of thin flesh, or lacking in fat covering, or only partially feathered may be included if healthy. May have serious defects, serious deformities, or excessive abdominal fat.

Rejects - Any bird below U. S. Grade No. 2 that is extremely emaciated or badly crippled or with other external evidence of disease or unhealthy conditions that might make it unwholesome for human food.

Specifications for Tentative U. S. Wholesale  
Grades for Live Poultry

U. S. Grade No. 1 - Each lot of live poultry must contain not less than 90 percent of birds of the quality of U. S. Grade No. 1, the balance to be U. S. Grade No. 2, provided no individual containers in the lot shall have more than 15 percent U. S. Grade No. 2 birds and shall contain no Rejects.

U. S. Grade No. 2 - Each lot of live poultry shall consist of U. S. Grade No. 2 birds or better and shall contain no Rejects.

No Grade - Lots of poultry containing Rejects shall be classed as "No Grade."



Note - All poultry having excessive feed in the crops shall be considered "overcropped" and may be subject to dockage. "Excessive" feed shall be interpreted to mean not more than an average of (a) 1 ounce of feed in crops of birds weighing not more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, (b) 2 ounces of feed in crops of birds (except turkeys) weighing more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, (c) 3 ounces of feed in crops of turkeys.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN THE TENTATIVE U. S.  
STANDARDS FOR GRADES FOR LIVE POULTRY

VIGOROUS	- Bird having bright eyes and healthy appearance.
WELL-FLESHED	- Bird, which for its class, shows normally developed breast, with some fat covering over thighs and back and with a good covering of flesh over all bones.
FAIRLY WELL-FLESHED	- Bird with breast that may be slightly lacking in development with some evidence of fat over thighs and back and with all bones fairly well covered with flesh.
FAIRLY WELL COVERED WITH FAT-	Bird, which for its class, shows reasonable amount of fat in feather tracts, and some fat on back.
FAIRLY WELL-FEATHERED	- Feathers covering all parts of the body quite thoroughly except that bare backs are permitted if they are not badly sunburned or scabby. Bird may show a moderate number of pin feathers that may be scattered over all parts of the body.
DEFORMITIES	- Dented, notched, or slightly crooked breastbone, slightly crooked back, or slightly misshapen wings or legs.
SERIOUS DEFORMITIES	- Hunchback, crooked breastbone, or other definite deformities.
SLIGHT DEFECTS	- Scratches, slight bruises, slight breast blisters, slight calluses, or slightly scaly legs.
SERIOUS DEFECTS	- Large skin bruises, flesh bruises, severe breast blisters, heavy calluses, seriously scaly legs, one broken wing bone without fever, or the bird may be slightly crippled.
UNWHOLESOME	- Evidence of disease or other conditions that would render the bird unsuitable for human food.

These Tentative U. S. Standards for Classes and Grades for Live Poultry supersede, effective July 15, 1944, all U. S. Standards for Classes and Grades for Live Poultry previously issued.

APPROVED:

*C. W. Kitchen*  
Deputy Director  
Office of Distribution

SUMMARY OF SPECIFICATIONS FOR TENTATIVE U. S. STANDARDS FOR  
CLASSES AND GRADES FOR LIVE POULTRY

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Individual Birds

GRADE FACTOR	:	U. S. GRADE NO. 1	:	U. S. GRADE NO. 2
VIGOR	:	Must be vigorous	:	May show lack of vigor but must be healthy
FREEDOM FROM DISEASE	:	No external evidence	:	No external evidence
FLESHING	:	Well fleshed or fairly well fleshed	:	May be poorly fleshed
CHARACTER OF FLESH	:	Soft meat (if of a class where soft meat is a requirement)	:	May be poor quality flesh but must be edible
FAT	:	Fairly well covered considering age and sex	:	May be lacking in fat covering
FEATHERING	:	Fairly well feathered	:	May be only partially feathered
DEFECTS	:	Slight defects permitted	:	Serious defects permitted
DEFORMITIES	:	Slight deformities permitted	:	Serious deformities permitted
SCALY LEG	:	Slightly scaly leg permitted	:	Seriously scaly leg permitted
ABDOMINAL FAT IN FOWL	:	Considerable allowed	:	Excessive permitted



**OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION**

(Document No. 34126)

**PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS**

[RMPR 269,<sup>1</sup> Amdt. 30]

**POULTRY**

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269 is amended in the following respect:

SECTION 1429.29 is added to read as follows:

§ 1429.29 *Maximum prices for processed poultry items purchased for ultimate sale to ship operators*—(a) *Sales by civilian sellers to licensed ship suppliers or to designated corporations.* Notwithstanding other provisions of this regulation, in any case where the purchase order has been initially placed by, through, or pursuant to the direction of, the War Shipping Administration, the maximum price for the sale of processed poultry items by any civilian seller, other than a designated corporation, to any licensed ship supplier or to any designated corporation shall be the maximum price as established by other provisions of this regulation, or other pertinent orders or regulations issued by the Office of Price Administration, for the sale of such processed poultry items by such seller to the United States Government or any of its agencies.

(b) *Sales by designated corporations to licensed ship suppliers or to other designated corporations.* Notwithstanding other provisions of this regulation, any designated corporation which has purchased processed poultry items from any civilian seller, upon order initially placed by, through, or pursuant to the direction of, the War Shipping Administration, or from any agency of the United States Government, for the express purpose of ultimate resale to licensed ship suppliers, shall sell such processed poultry items at a maximum price not in excess of the sum of (1) the purchase price paid by such corporation plus all interest charges, apportioned to the particular lot of poultry being sold, not to exceed 2% per annum, (2) all banking charges, apportioned to the particular lot of poultry being sold, not to exceed ½% per annum, (3) all out of pocket storage charges actually incurred and paid to a public warehouse for storing the poultry items being sold, (4) all administration charges actually incurred in handling the specific poultry items being sold and (5) all transportation charges actually paid by the designated

corporation for transporting the specific processed poultry items being sold to the place where title passes to the purchaser. No interest or banking charges may be added, however, unless actually incurred in connection with a loan obtained to facilitate the purchase of the poultry items being sold by the designated corporation from a bank approved in writing by the War Shipping Administration. Furthermore, before any designated corporation may add any of the interest, banking, storage, administration or transportation charges referred to above, these charges must be approved in writing by the War Shipping Administration.

(c) *Sales by licensed ship suppliers to other licensed ship suppliers.* Notwithstanding other provisions of this regulation, the maximum price at which any licensed ship supplier may sell processed poultry items to another licensed ship supplier, where such sale has been requested or directed by the War Shipping Administration, shall be the sum of (1) the purchase price paid for such processed poultry items, (2) the actual out of pocket storage charges accrued and paid to a public warehouse, and (3) all transportation charges actually paid by the seller for transporting the specific processed poultry items being sold to the place where title passes to the purchasing licensed ship supplier: *Provided, however,* That if such sale is not requested or directed by the War Shipping Administration, the maximum price which may be charged by the seller shall be the purchase price paid by him for such processed poultry items.

In no event, however, may any licensed ship supplier add any storage or transportation charges under the provisions of this paragraph (c) unless such charges have been approved in writing by the War Shipping Administration.

(d) *Sales of processed poultry items delivered shipside by licensed ship suppliers to ship operators.* Notwithstanding other provisions of this regulation, the maximum price for sales of processed poultry items, delivered shipside, by licensed ship suppliers to ship operators shall be the sum of (1) the purchase price paid by the licensed ship supplier for such processed poultry items, (2) the actual out of pocket storage charges accrued and paid to a public warehouse, and (3) an amount not in excess of 1¼¢ per pound. However, no licensed ship supplier may add any storage charges which have not been approved in writing by the War Shipping Administration.

(e) *Definitions*—(1) *Designated Corporation.* "Designated Corporation", as used in this regulation, means any corporation which has received the written approval of the War Shipping Administration to receive and to stockpile set aside, restricted and designated foods for the purpose of ultimate resale to licensed ship suppliers.

(2) *Purchase price paid.* "Purchase price paid", as used in this section, means

the actual cost per pound paid by the "designated corporation" or the "licensed ship supplier" for the poultry items, not to exceed the maximum price for such sale as established by this regulation or other pertinent orders or regulations issued by the Office of Price Administration, or, if the poultry items have been purchased from a civilian seller other than a "designated corporation", not to exceed the applicable maximum base price, as established by this regulation and as adjusted by additions permitted by other pertinent orders or regulations issued by the Office of Price Administration, by more than 1½¢ per pound.

(3) *Out of pocket storage charges.* "Out of pocket storage charges", as used in this section, means all storage rates actually accrued and paid to a public warehouse not to exceed an amount of 0.5¢ per pound for one month's storage, 1¢ per pound for more than one, but not over two months' storage, 1.4¢ per pound for more than two, but not over three months' storage, 1.8¢ per pound for more than three, but not over four months' storage, and 2.2¢ per pound for four or more months of storage.

(4) *Licensed ship suppliers.* "Licensed ship supplier," as used in this regulation, means any person who has received a license under War Food Order #74 to receive set aside, restricted and designated foods for resale to ship operators for ship stores. It shall also mean ship suppliers otherwise approved in writing by the War Shipping Administration to purchase and sell to ship operators poultry or other food products made available by or through the War Shipping Administration.

(5) *Ship operator.* "Ship operator," as used in this regulation, means any person conducting the business of operating vessels for the account of the United States or any of its agencies under a general agency form of service agreement approved by the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration; or operating, as the owner or as the owner's agent, a vessel which has been time-chartered to the United States Government, as represented by the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration; or operating a vessel, the services of which are employed by the United States Government, as represented by the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration; or operating a vessel designated by the War Shipping Administration which is owned, chartered, or operated by any allied or neutral country.

This amendment shall become effective July 13, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 8th day of July 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,  
Administrator.

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 7 F.R. 10708, 10864, 11118; 8 F.R. 567, 856, 878, 2289, 3316, 3419, 3792, 6736, 9299, 10940, 11691, 13302, 13303, 13813, 14016, 15258, 14845, 15190, 16793.





## OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 34149)

## PART 1305—ADMINISTRATION

[Supp. Order 81, Amdt. 1]

SALES BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
OR ITS AGENCIES

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Supplementary Order 81 is amended in the following respect:

Section 7 is amended to read as follows:

**SEC. 7. Sales exempt from price control.** Irrespective of the provisions of any other price regulation, or order, the sale of food by any government agency to the

\* Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

19 F.R. 310.

following listed purchasers shall be exempt from price control:

(a) Any other government agency; or  
(b) Any foreign government or agency of a foreign government; or

(c) Any relief organization for donation or export sale; or

(d) Any licensed ship supplier, any approved ship supplier, or any group of licensed or approved ship suppliers, or any designated corporation acting as an agent for licensed or approved ship suppliers, purchasing the food for the express purpose of ultimate resale and delivery to vessels operated under the direction of the War Shipping Administration.

"Licensed ship supplier" means any person licensed under War Food Order 74 to receive set-aside, restricted, and designated foods for sale to ship operators for ship stores.

"Approved ship supplier" means any person approved in writing by the War Shipping Administration to purchase and

to sell to ship operators foods made available by the War Shipping Administration.

"Designated corporation" means any person who has received the written approval of the War Shipping Administration to purchase and to stockpile set aside, restricted and other scarce foods for the purpose of ultimate resale to licensed ship suppliers.

This amendment shall become effective July 13, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 8th day of July 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,  
Administrator.

Approved: June 29, 1944.

GROVER B. HILL,  
Acting War Food Administrator.

## STATEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT 1 TO SUPPLEMENTARY ORDER NO. 81

The accompanying Amendment No. 1 to Supplementary Order No. 81 exempts from price control sales of food by any government agency to any licensed ship supplier, any approved ship supplier, or any group of licensed or approved ship suppliers, or to any designated corporation purchasing the food for the express purpose of ultimate resale and delivery to vessels operating under the direction of the War Shipping Administration. A "licensed ship supplier" is defined to mean any person licensed under War Food Order 74 to receive set-aside, restricted, and designated foods for sale to ship operators for ship stores. "Approved ship supplier" means any person approved in writing by the War Shipping Administration to purchase and to sell to ship operators foods made available by the War Shipping Administration. A "designated corporation" is defined as any person who has received the written approval of the War Shipping Administration to purchase and to stockpile set-aside, restricted and other scarce foods for the purpose of ultimate resale to licensed ship suppliers.

This amendment, together with companion amendments to which it is linked, is designed to aid vessels operating under the jurisdiction of the War Shipping Administration in obtaining essential food supplies for consumption aboard these vessels. These amendments were

prepared at the instance of officials of the War Shipping Administration who advised this Office that the operation of existing maximum price ceilings has interfered with its function of procuring food for ultimate distribution to United Nations and United States vessels clearing United States ports.

In the past, it has been the practice of civilian ship suppliers to use the procurement facilities of the War Shipping Administration only to secure necessary quantities of set aside, rationed or other scarce foods which they could not purchase at ceiling prices on the open market. These scarce foods were generally purchased on the civilian market, sometimes at a cost which included a premium for sales to the government, and stockpiled by the various government procurement agencies. In addition to the purchase price, these agencies often incurred transportation, storage and carrying charges. It has been the practice of the procurement agencies to release the stockpiled food for the use of the War Shipping Administration at a price which reimbursed the procurement agency for all the costs involved in the acquisition and ultimate resale of the food. Frequently, however, although the civilian suppliers, themselves, were unable to purchase food through civilian distributive channels, the War Shipping Administration nevertheless was able to

by-pass the procurement agency and obtain the required foods on the open market because of a premium established for sales to the government under the applicable price regulation.

The War Shipping Administration has a substantial proportion of the food it controls placed in emergency food stockpiles to aid the prompt and timely distribution of these essential foods to United Nation vessels. After obtaining the food through any of the above-described channels, and perhaps stockpiling it, the War Shipping Administration releases the food to licensed ship suppliers, to groups of these ship suppliers or to specified corporations for the express purpose of resale to ship suppliers. The licensed ship suppliers in turn resell and deliver the food to vessels designated by the War Shipping Administration. This amendment, together with the companion amendments, will aid the ship suppliers to obtain their food requirements directly or from the government procurement agencies and will obviate the necessity for the intervention of the War Shipping Administration in the transaction. Consequently, a more expeditious method of procurement and distribution should result.

The vessels to which the food is sold are divided into three main categories: "General Agent", "Time Chartered" and "Foreign" vessels. The War Shipping

Administration ultimately reimburses the general agent vessels for all costs incurred in the operation of the vessels. Time chartered vessels are operated under contracts providing an established fixed fee for use of the vessels and generally no additional payments are made by reason of subsequent increases in the cost of operating the vessels. Although some foreign vessels are operated under time charter arrangements, for the most part all costs incurred in the operation of foreign vessels are borne by the operators and owners without any compensation from the War Shipping Administration or any other agency of the United States government.

Since the only foods which civilian ship suppliers normally obtain from government agencies are those foods which are set aside, restricted or otherwise scarce, this amendment is intended only to operate where vessels cannot be supplied with food requirements unless some government agency aids in procuring the

food for use aboard the vessels. It is not expected that the facilities of any government agency will be used or that any government agency will sell food to ship suppliers where the ship supplier is able to obtain the necessary quantities of essential foods on the civilian markets.

This office has been advised by officials of the War Shipping Administration that ship suppliers constitute the only group which is at present capable of fulfilling the functions necessary for servicing United Nations and United States vessels with food requirements. The tremendous importance of definite assurance that these vessels will continue, without interruption, to obtain all essential food commodities is obvious. This amendment is, therefore, primarily designed to permit the more expeditious operation of the War Shipping Administration in its function of assuring the delivery of food requirements to vessels subject to its direction. Moreover, to require the War Shipping Administration or any other

government agency to supply food to ship suppliers at a loss would in effect result in subsidizing foreign ships to the extent of the loss sustained. Time chartered vessels would also under these circumstances be the recipients to a very large extent of the benefits of a lower price at the expense of the government.

The issuance of this amendment will in no way affect the consumer cost of living since all food involved will be ultimately sold to, and consumed aboard, the vessels operating under the jurisdiction of the War Shipping Administration.

In light of the foregoing considerations, it is the opinion of the Price Administrator that the provisions of this Amendment No. 1 are generally fair and equitable and consistent with the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and with Executive Order Nos. 9250 and 9328.

Issued this 8th day of July 1944.

CHESTER BOWLES,  
*Administrator.*



OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 34865)

PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[RMPR 269, Amdt. 31]

POULTRY

A statement of the considerations in-

volved in the issuance of this Amendment No. 31, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269 is amended in the following respects:

1. The weights and maximum base prices as established in Table A of § 1429.19 for "light", "medium" and "heavy" "young turkeys" and "light", "medium" and "heavy" "old turkeys" are amended to read as follows:

Food products			Eastern basing point						Western basing point cities											
Type	Weight		Chicago						New York					Pacific Coast—Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland						
	Live; Dressed; kosher killed; and plucked	Drawn; frozen eviscerated	Live	Dressed	Kosher killed	Kosher dressed and plucked	Drawn	Frozen eviscerated	Live	Dressed	Kosher killed	Kosher dressed and plucked	Drawn	Frozen eviscerated	Live	Dressed	Kosher killed	Kosher dressed and plucked	Drawn	Frozen eviscerated
Young turkeys:																				
Light.....	All weights.....	Under 13....	34.3	42.0	41.0	42.5	50.5	53.5	35.3	43.0	42.0	43.5	51.5	54.5	34.3	42.0	41.0	42.5	50.5	53.5
Medium.....	All weights.....	13 to 16½....	34.3	42.0	41.0	42.5	49.5	52.5	35.3	43.0	42.0	43.5	50.5	53.5	34.3	42.0	41.0	42.5	49.5	52.5
Heavy.....	All weights.....	16½ and up..	34.3	42.0	41.0	42.5	48.5	51.5	35.3	43.0	42.0	43.5	49.5	52.5	34.3	42.0	41.0	42.5	48.5	51.5
Old turkeys:																				
Light.....	All weights.....	Under 13....	32.3	40.0	39.0	40.5	48.0	51.0	33.3	41.0	40.0	41.5	49.0	52.0	32.3	40.0	39.0	40.5	48.0	51.0
Medium.....	All weights.....	13 to 16½....	32.3	40.0	39.0	40.5	47.0	50.0	33.3	41.0	40.0	41.5	48.0	51.0	32.3	40.0	39.0	40.5	47.0	50.0
Heavy.....	All weights.....	16½ and up..	32.3	40.0	39.0	40.5	46.5	49.5	33.3	41.0	40.0	41.5	47.5	50.5	32.3	40.0	39.0	40.5	46.5	49.5

2. Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (v) is added to read as follows:

(v) Permitted increases to prices established in Table A for live and processed turkey items during July, August, September and October 1944. The following additions shall be made to the maximum base prices during the months of July, August, September and October 1944, as indicated below, for the corresponding turkey items in Table A of Section 1429.19 of this regulation. These increases may not be added cumulatively, but, rather, each addition establishes the total amount which may be added for sales and deliveries during the month indicated.

\* 7 F.R. 10708, 10864, 11118; 8 F.R. 567, 856, 878, 2289, 3316, 3419, 3792, 6736, 9299, 10940, 11691, 13202, 13303, 14016, 1528, 14854, 15190, 16793; 9 F.R. 95, 612, 902, 96, 1036, 1941, 3233, 3345, 4356, 5695.

(Figures are in cents per pound)

Permitted increases to—	Turkey Items Sold During			
	July	August	September	October
Maximum base prices for live turkeys.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5
Maximum base prices for any processed turkey item.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0

(a) For the increases here indicated, processed turkeys must be hard frozen and dry packed in standard veneer turkey boxes, wire bound, or standard sawed lumber turkey boxes, wire bound, except that standard fibre turkey boxes, wire bound, may be used for frozen eviscerated turkeys. The term "standard turkey box" as used hereinafter shall be deemed to mean these two types of boxes.

(b) If items are dry packed in standard turkey boxes, wire bound, but not hard frozen, deduct ¼ cent per pound.

(c) If items are dry packed hard frozen in containers other than standard turkey boxes, wire bound, deduct ½ cent per pound.

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

(d) If items are dry packed not hard frozen in containers other than standard turkey boxes, deduct ¾ cent per pound.

(e) If items are ice or wet packed, deduct 1 cent per pound.

(f) If items are sold and delivered in loose form, deduct 1½ cents per pound.

The additions permitted by this subdivision shall be in effect only during the months above set out and shall terminate and become ineffective immediately after the last day of October 1944, or upon the suspension or revocation of any Embargo Order issued by the War Food Administration limiting sales of turkey items to the United States Government or any of its agencies, should such suspension or revocation occur earlier.

This amendment shall become effective July 20, 1944.

Issued this 17th day of July 1944.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,  
Acting Administrator.

Approved: July 13, 1944.

GROVER B. HILL,  
Acting War Food Administrator.

STATEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT NO. 31 TO REVISED MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION No. 269

The accompanying Amendment No. 31 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 amends the provisions of Section 1429.19 in three important respects.

First, all price differentials based on weight classes for live, dressed and kosher processed turkeys are eliminated, and uniform averaged prices for all weights are now provided. For example, prior to the issuance of this Amendment, Table A of Section 1429.19 established the follow-

ing maximum base prices (in cents per pound) for live, dressed and kosher processed Grade "A" turkeys in the basing point city of New York:

Type	Live weight	Dressed weight	Live	Dressed	Kosher-killed	Kosher-dressed and plucked
Young turkeys:						
Light.....	Under 18.....	Under 16.....	36.0	44.0	43.0	44.5
Medium.....	18 to 22.....	16 to 20.....	34.5	42.0	41.0	42.5
Heavy.....	22 and over.....	20 and over.....	33.5	40.5	39.5	41.0
Old turkeys:						
Light.....	Under 18.....	Under 16.....	34.0	42.0	41.0	42.5
Medium.....	18 to 22.....	16 to 20.....	32.5	40.0	39.0	40.5
Heavy.....	22 and over.....	20 and over.....	31.5	38.5	37.5	39.0



As a result of this Amendment the foregoing prices are averaged as follows:

Type	Live weight	Dressed weight	Live	Dressed	Kosher-killed	Kosher-dressed and plucked
Young turkeys: Light, medium and heavy...	All weights.....		35.3	43.0	42.0	43.5
Old turkeys: Light, medium and heavy...	All weights.....		33.3	41.0	40.0	41.5

Maximum prices for live, dressed and kosher processed turkeys are similarly averaged in all the other basing point cities listed in the Regulation.

This change in the Regulation was recommended by officials of the War Food Administration and by representative members of the turkey industry. Inasmuch as any program of averaging turkey prices entailed a reduction in the receipts to growers and processors of light weight turkeys, the Office of Price Administration hesitated to make this change until it received the assurance of a full cross-section of the entire industry that this change would be welcome. The following organizations have been foremost among those endorsing a program for averaged turkey prices: The National Turkey Federation, The Oklahoma Turkey Federation, The Texas Directors of The National Turkey Federation, The Northwestern Turkey Growers Association, and The Poultry Industry Advisory Committee. These organizations have assured the Price Administrator that a system of averaged prices for all weights of turkeys is desired by the industry, will simplify the provisions of the Regulation and will lead to more effective enforcement of live and dressed turkey ceiling prices. It is primarily on the basis of these recommendations that this change in the Regulation is made.

This change will not affect the retail cost of live, dressed, or kosher processed turkeys to the ultimate consumer since

the increased prices for medium weight and heavy weight birds are fully offset by the decreased prices for light birds which account for 61% of the nation's crop.

The second change to Section 1429.19 consists of the adjustment of the maximum base prices for drawn and frozen eviscerated turkeys to correspond to the new averaged prices for live and dressed turkeys. The Price Administrator found that it would not be feasible to average the prices for drawn and frozen eviscerated turkeys due to the fact that the overwhelming bulk of these turkeys are light weight birds which require a considerably higher per pound conversion margin than do medium weight or heavy weight birds. Under a program of averaged prices, processors of these turkeys would not be able to offset the reduction in their margin for light weight birds by the increase in their margins for medium and heavy weight birds since they customarily do not process large numbers of medium or heavy weight birds. As a consequence, production of drawn and frozen eviscerated turkeys would be definitely hampered. In the light of the foregoing facts the Price Administrator found it necessary to retain the old weight classification for these two types of turkeys. The following table lists the old maximum base prices for Grade "A" drawn and frozen eviscerated turkeys in New York City and the new prices established by this Amendment:

Type	Frozen eviscerated and drawn weight	Drawn		Frozen eviscerated	
		Old price	New price	Old price	New price
Young turkeys:					
Light.....	Under 13.....	52.5	51.5	55.5	54.5
Medium.....	13 to 16½.....	49.0	50.5	52.0	53.5
Heavy.....	16½ and over.....	47.0	49.5	50.5	52.5
Old turkeys:					
Light.....	Under 13.....	50.0	49.0	53.0	52.0
Medium.....	13 to 16½.....	47.0	48.0	50.0	51.0
Heavy.....	16½ and over.....	44.5	47.5	47.5	50.5

Maximum prices for drawn and frozen eviscerated turkeys are similarly adjusted in all the other basing point cities listed in the Regulation. These adjustments will not affect the retail cost of drawn and eviscerated turkeys to the ultimate consumer since the increased prices for medium weight and heavy weight birds are fully offset by the decreased prices for light weight birds which account for the greater portion of the industry's output.

The third change to the Regulation consists of the addition of Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (v) which provides that the maximum base prices for live and processed turkey items shall be increased by the following sums during the follow-

ing months of the United States Army's procurement season:

Month	Live turkeys	Processed turkeys
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
July.....	1	2
August.....	1	2
September.....	1	2
October.....	½	1

These additions are not to be added cumulatively, but, rather, each addition establishes the total amount which may be added for sales and deliveries during the month indicated. Furthermore, these additions shall be made applicable

only for such period of time as the War Food Administration embargo program to aid the procurement of turkeys for the United States Army remains in force.

Sellers of processed turkeys must submit their birds in a certain standard manner if they wish to receive the full addition. Thus, no seller of processed turkeys will receive the full additions indicated above unless his birds are hard frozen and dry packed in standard wood turkey boxes, wire bound, except that standard fibre turkey boxes, wire bound, may be used for frozen eviscerated turkeys. If the turkeys are packed as above, but are not hard frozen, the seller must deduct ¼ cent per pound from his maximum price. If the turkeys are hard frozen and are dry packed in containers other than standard turkey boxes, wire bound, the seller must deduct ½ cent per pound from his maximum price. If the turkeys are dry packed, but are neither hard frozen nor packed in standard turkey boxes, wire bound, the seller must deduct ¾ cent per pound from his maximum price. The seller must deduct 1 cent per pound if his turkeys are ice or wet packed, and must deduct 1½ cents per pound if his birds are sold and delivered in loose form.

The foregoing change to the Regulation was advocated by the Office of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army and by the War Food Administration. These government agencies explained that the Army procurement program with respect to turkeys necessitated the purchase of birds in July, August and September in order to assure Thanksgiving deliveries to the armed forces overseas. Inasmuch as turkey producers and processors alike are confronted with abnormal costs when marketing their birds during the late summer and early fall months, these agencies feared that the Army's procurement program would be jeopardized unless the above listed increases were added to the maximum base prices for live and processed turkeys. It is primarily on the basis of these recommendations of the United States Army and the War Food Administration that the Price Administrator issued this Amendment.

This provision of the Amendment is predicated upon the assurance of the War Food Administration that an Embargo Order will be issued by that Agency limiting the sales of all early turkeys in the greater producing areas of the United States to Government procurement agencies. Turkeys which have been offered to such procurement agencies and have been rejected, may, of course, be sold in the commercial market.

A certain increase in the cost of living will be occasioned by this change due to the fact that turkeys which have been rejected by Government procurement agencies will be sold to the general public. In addition, certain areas of the United States will not be covered by the Embargo Order, and the turkeys produced in such areas will reach the general public at increased prices. Because of the temporary nature of this action, and because offerings to the general pub-

lic will, of necessity, be comparatively light, it is the finding of the Price Administrator that any additional burden on the cost of living will be greatly offset by the benefits accruing to the armed forces and to the prosecution of the war. This increased cost of living has been approved by the Economic Stabilization Director as being necessary for the effective prosecution of the war.

The United States Army has indicated that it desires to have its processed tur-

keys delivered to it in hard frozen condition, dry packed in standard wood turkey boxes, wire bound. In order to assure the delivery of an adequate number of turkeys to the Army in this described condition, this Amendment provides that the full increase listed above shall be allowed only if processed turkeys are hard frozen and dry packed in standard wood turkey boxes, wire bound. Appropriate deductions based upon the actual differences in costs are established for processed turkeys not so delivered.

In view of the foregoing considerations it is the opinion of the Price Administrator that the accompanying Amendment No. 31 is generally fair and equitable; that it will aid in the effective prosecution of the war and will effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Orders Nos. 9250 and 9328.

Issued this 17th day of July 1944.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,  
*Acting Administrator.*





OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 34976)

PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[RMPR 269, Amdt. 32]

POULTRY

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 is amended in the following respects:

1. The heading of § 1429.19 (h) (1) (i) is amended to read as follows: "Grade 'A' processed poultry items and Grade '1' live poultry items."

2. Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (ii) is amended to read as follows:

(ii) Grade "B" processed poultry items. All Grade "B" processed poultry items, except Grade "B" processed duck items, shall be 1½ cents per pound less in price

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

17 F.R. 10708, 10864, 11118; 8 F.R. 567, 856, 878, 2239, 3316, 3419, 3792, 6736, 9299, 10940, 11691, 13302, 13813, 14016, 15258, 15190, 16793; 9 F.R. 95, 612, 902, 96, 1036, 1941, 3233, 3345, 4356, 5695, 7699.

than the corresponding Grade "A" processed poultry items listed above. All Grade "B" processed duck items shall be the same price as Grade "A" processed duck items.

3. Section 1429.19 (h) (1) (iii) is amended to read as follows:

(iii) Grade "C" processed poultry items and Grade "2" live poultry items. All Grade "C" processed poultry items shall be 4 cents per pound less in price than the corresponding Grade "A" processed poultry items listed in Table A above. All Grade "2" live poultry items shall be 4 cents per pound less in price than the corresponding Grade "1" live poultry items listed in Table A above.

4. Section 1429.19(j) is amended to read as follows:

(j) Species, age and sex specifications for items listed in Table A. Species, age and sex specifications promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture in the publications listed immediately below shall be used as the species, age and sex specifications for all poultry items listed in Table A of this section.

Tentative U. S. Standards for Classes and Grades for Dressed Turkeys.

Classifications and Tentative Specifications for U. S. Standards and Grades for Dressed Chickens.

Tentative Specifications for U. S. Standards and Grades for Dressed Ducks, Geese, Guineas and Squabs.

Tentative U. S. Standards for Classes and Grades for Live Poultry.

5. Section 1429.19(k) (3) is amended to read as follows:

(3) The Tentative Standards for Classes and Grades for Live Poultry now in effect shall apply to all sales, purchases, or deliveries of live poultry covered herein. Revisions promulgated by the Department of Agriculture shall become concurrently effective for the purpose of this regulation for live poultry sold, purchased, or delivered after the issuance of such revisions.

This amendment shall become effective July 24, 1944.

Issued this 20th day of July 1944.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,  
Acting Administrator.

Approved: July 15, 1944.

MARVIN JONES,  
War Food Administrator.

STATEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT NO. 32 TO REVISED MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION 269

The promulgation by the United States Department of Agriculture of new standards and specifications for live poultry is the basis for the accompanying amendment. The new specifications, which are effective as of July 15, 1944, replace the live grades of "A", "B", and "C" with Grades "1" and "2".

This amendment No. 32 revises Table "A" by changing the designation "Grade 'A' poultry items" to read "Grade 'A' processed poultry items and Grade '1' live poultry items". It also provides that Grade "2" live poultry items shall sell at 4 cents per pound less than the corresponding Grade "1" price as listed in Table "A".

The new Grade "1" specifications as promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture are slightly higher and more stringent than those previously required for a Grade "B" and are lower than those which previously prevailed for Grade "A". The new standards specify that any edible bird below Grade "1" quality shall be classified as Grade "2".

Under the previous "A", "B", and "C" live poultry grades, approximately 79% of the live poultry was of a quality sufficiently high to meet the Grade "A" standards, 20% was Grade "B" and 10% Grade "C". It is expected that approximately 82% of the live poultry will meet the new Grade "1" standards and the remainder, 18%, will fall in Grade "2". The adoption in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 of these new standards and specifications promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture will not affect the cost of living of the American consumer, or result in any price increase which is not offset by a corresponding price decrease in the cost of live poultry. Of the 20% of live poultry which is Grade "B", approximately 12% will command the higher Grade "1" price, and approximately 8% will drop to the lower Grade "2". Consequently, the increase of 1½ cents per pound for the 12% will be slightly more than counter-balanced by the decrease of 2½ cents as to the 8%.

The Office of Price Administration has been informed that the new standards

and specifications will more nearly conform to existing trade practices than did the old standards. Furthermore, the new standards are more simple and understandable and will enable Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 to be more effectively enforced.

Sections 1429.19 (j) and 1429.19 (k) (3) are amended for the purpose of clarification and to conform to the wording of the title of specifications for live poultry promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

In the light of the foregoing considerations, it is the judgment of the Price Administrator that this Amendment No. 32 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, is generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Orders No. 9250 and No. 9328.

Issued this 20th day of July 1944.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,  
Acting Administrator.





## OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 32806)

## PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[MPR 333,<sup>1</sup> Amdt. 26]

## EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Maximum Price Regulation 333 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1429.65 (s) (1) is amended by deleting therefrom the words "from March 6, 1944, to May 27, 1944, inclusive" wherever they appear.

2. Section 1429.67a is amended by deleting from the headnote and from paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) the words "from March 6, 1944, to May 27, 1944, inclusive" wherever they appear.

3. Section 1429.67a (b) (2) is amended to read as follows:

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 8 F.R. 2488, 3002, 3070, 3735, 5342, 5839, 6182, 6476, 6626, 7457, 9027, 9300, 9379, 11381, 12095, 12478, 12332, 14093, 14400, 14855, 15159, 16199, 16999, 17485; 9 F.R. 1885, 2406, 2557, 2612.

(2) The "multiplier" to be used for calculating the transportation factor for wholesale grades of shell eggs and for current receipt eggs shall be 1.9 for standard grades and current receipts and 2.5 for specials and extras from June 12, 1944, through July 29, 1944.

4. Section 1429.67a (e) is amended to read as follows:

(e) *Maximum prices in cents per dozen by weeks for wholesale grades of shell eggs and current receipt eggs for civilian purchasers in the basing point cities of New York, Seattle, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix and Tucson.*

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE GRADES AND CURRENT RECEIPT EGGS FOR PERIOD THROUGH JULY 29, 1944

Week beginning	Extras Nos. 1 and 2	Standards Nos. 1 and 2	Current receipts
May 28.....	38.5	36.7	34.9
June 5.....	39	36.7	34.9
12.....	40	36.7	34.9
19.....	40	36.7	34.9
26.....	40.5	37.0	34.9
July 3.....	41	37.0	34.9
10.....	42	38.0	34.9
17.....	43	39.0	36.0
24.....	44.5	39.0	37.0

5. Section 1429.67a (f) is amended to read as follows:

(f) *Maximum prices in cents per dozen by weeks for wholesale grades of shell eggs and current receipt eggs for civilian purchasers in Chicago, Illinois.*

TABLE II.—WHOLESALE GRADES AND CURRENT RECEIPT EGGS FOR PERIOD THROUGH JULY 29, 1944

Week beginning	Extras Nos. 1 and 2	Standards Nos. 1 and 2	Current receipts
May 28.....	36.9	35.1	33.3
June 5.....	37	35.1	33.3
12.....	38	35.1	33.3
19.....	38	35.1	33.3
26.....	38.5	35.4	33.3
July 3.....	39	35.4	33.3
10.....	40	36.4	33.3
17.....	41	37.4	34.4
24.....	42.5	37.4	35.4

This amendment shall become effective June 12, 1944.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871, E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 12th day of June, 1944.

IVAN D. CARSON,  
Acting Administrator.

Approval: June 1, 1944.

MARVIN JONES,  
War Food Administrator.

## STATEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT NO. 26 TO MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION NO. 333

The accompanying Amendment No. 26 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 333 establishes maximum prices for wholesale grades of shell eggs for a period which has been extended through July 29, 1944. After extended consideration and consultation with the Shell Egg Industry Advisory Committee, a revision of Maximum Price Regulation 333 has been drafted and is in process of issuance but in the meantime the prices hitherto established by Amendment No. 25 for wholesale grades expire on May 27, 1944. In order to bridge the gap between this expiration date and the effective date of

the complete revision of Maximum Price Regulation 333 this amendment is issued. It is expected, however, that the revision will be issued several weeks before the expiration of this amendment.

The maximum prices provided in this amendment conform to the corresponding maximum prices for consumer grades of eggs during the same season in 1943. Therefore the prices provided in this amendment do not represent any increase in maximum prices. The considerations set forth in the statement of considerations which accompanied Amendment No. 17 to this regulation apply to

this amendment and are incorporated by reference herein.

In view of the foregoing considerations it is the judgment of the Price Administrator that the accompanying Amendment No. 26 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 333 is necessary and proper for a temporary period and will effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act, as amended, and Executive Orders 9250 and 9328.

Issued this 12th day of June 1944.

IVAN D. CARSON,  
Acting Administrator.



## OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

(Document No. 35471)

## PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[MPR 333,<sup>1</sup> Amdt. 27]

## EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Maximum Price Regulation 333 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1429.67a (e) is amended to read as follows:

(e) *Maximum prices in cents per dozen by weeks for wholesale grades of shell eggs and current receipt eggs for civilian purchasers in the basing point cities of New York, Seattle, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix and Tucson.*

TABLE I—WHOLESALE GRADES AND CURRENT RECEIPT EGGS FOR PERIOD THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1944

Week beginning	Extras Nos. 1 and 2	Standards Nos. 1 and 2	Standards Nos. 3 and 4 and current receipts
July 31	44.5	39.5	37.5
Aug. 7	45.5	40.5	38.5
14	46.5	41.0	38.5
21	46.5	41.0	39
28	47.0	41.0	40
Sept. 4	47.5	42.0	40.5
11	48.5	42.0	41.0
18	49.5	42.5	42.0
25	50.5	43.0	43.0

Section 1429.67a (f) is amended to read as follows:

(f) *Maximum prices in cents per dozen by weeks for wholesale grades of shell eggs and current receipt eggs for civilian purchasers in Chicago, Illinois.*

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

<sup>1</sup> 8 F.R. 2488, 3002, 3070, 3735, 5342, 5839, 6182, 6476, 6626, 7457, 9027, 9300, 9879, 11381, 12095, 12478, 12632, 14093, 14400, 14855, 15459, 16199, 16999, 17485; 9 F.R. 1885, 2406, 2557, 2612.

TABLE II—WHOLESALE GRADES AND CURRENT RECEIPT EGGS FOR PERIOD THROUGH SEPTEMBER 31, 1944

Week beginning	Extras Nos. 1 and 2	Standards Nos. 1 and 2	Standards Nos. 3 and 4 and current receipts
July 31	42.5	37.9	35.9
Aug. 7	43.5	38.9	36.9
14	44.5	39.4	36.9
21	44.5	39.4	37.4
28	45.0	39.4	38.4
Sept. 4	45.5	40.4	38.9
11	46.5	40.4	39.4
18	47.5	40.9	40.4
25	48.5	41.4	41.4

3. Section 1429.67a (b) (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) The "multiplier" to be used for calculating the transportation factor for wholesale grades of shell eggs and for current receipt eggs shall be 1.9 for standard grades and current receipts and 2.5 for specials and extras from July 31, 1944 through September 30, 1944.

4. Section 1429.67a (g) is amended to read as follows:

(g) *Variations in maximum prices for other cities and other grades—(1) Variations for other cities.* (i) The maximum prices in the basing point cities, San Francisco and Portland, (Oregon) are  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent lower than those in the above Table I.

(ii) The maximum prices in the basing point city, Miami, Florida, are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents higher than those in the above Table I.

(2) *Variations for other grades.* (i) From and after the third Sunday following the effective date of this amendment, wholesale grades of "specials" 1, 2, 3, and 4, large and extra large, may be sold at the prices set out herein only if they have been inspected as such by an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, and if not so inspected they shall be sold at no more than the prices for "extras" 1 and 2.

(ii) The maximum prices for wholesale grades of "specials" 1 and 2 in the basing point cities and in Chicago, Illinois are 2 cents more than the maximum prices for "extras" 1 and 2 in such cities.

The maximum prices for wholesale grades of "specials" 3 and 4 in the basing point cities and in Chicago, Illinois, are 1 cent more than the maximum prices for "extras" 1 and 2 in such cities.

(iii) The maximum prices for wholesale grades of "extras" 3 and 4 in the basing point cities and in Chicago, Illinois, shall be the average of the maximum prices for large "extras" 1 and 2 and large "standards" 1 and 2 in such cities. (The average is the sum of the two prices, divided by 2.)

5. Section 1429.67a (h) is amended by adding subparagraph (7) to read as follows:

(7) "Light dirty" eggs, as defined by the Department of Agriculture in "Specifications for official U. S. Standards for quality of Individual Shell Eggs" may be sold to any person at not more than 1 cent less than Grade A prices for large or medium size eggs, but only upon compliance with all of the following conditions:

(i) Their sale within a region is found by the Regional Administrator to have been customary in the past;

(ii) Their sale within a region at that price has been specifically authorized by the Regional Administrator; and

(iii) They are sold in sealed cartons or other sealed containers bearing upon the seal the certificate of the United States Department of Agriculture certifying that the eggs are of an inferior quality of consumer grade A or better.

The Regional Administrator of each region covered by this regulation is hereby authorized to issue an order authorizing the sale, upon compliance with all of the above conditions of this subparagraph (7), of "light dirty" eggs at the prices named.

This amendment shall become effective July 29, 1944.

Issued this 29th day of July 1944.

JAMES G. ROGERS, JR.,  
Acting Administrator.

Approved: July 28, 1944.

MARVIN JONES,  
War Food Administrator.

## STATEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT NO. 27 TO MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION 333

The accompanying Amendment No. 27 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 333 establishes maximum prices for wholesale grades of shell eggs for a period which has been extended through September 30, 1944. The complete revision of Max-

imum Price Regulation 333, which had been expected to issue before this time, has been delayed for reasons beyond the control of the Price Administrator.

The maximum prices for wholesale grades provided in this amendment con-

form to the corresponding maximum prices for consumer grades of eggs during the same season in 1943. The amendment introduces two new features, both of which are incorporated in the delayed revision of this regulation, and both of



which have received the approval of the Shell Egg Industry Advisory Committee. It has been thought better to make these changes effective by this present amendment, rather than delay their issuance to await publication of the revised regulation.

One change is a provision that wholesale grades of "Specials", in order to take the premium price permitted over "Extras" must be inspected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Considerable upgrading has been experienced in the sale of these premium eggs and this requirement of inspection will encourage better conformity with consumer grades and will serve as a measure of protection for both consumers and dealers.

The other change is the inclusion of "light dirty" eggs at a consumer grade

price in areas where their sale to civilians has been customary in the past and is permitted by the Regional Administrator. "Light dirties" are eggs which, except for a slight amount of outside soil, are of Grade A quality or better. In some sections of the country it has been the normal practice to sell these eggs at approximately one cent less than the equivalent Grade A eggs. The industry advisory committee recommended that their sale at the price established be permitted and, accordingly, the change is made, but only upon certain conditions of certification and only after their sale has been authorized by the appropriate Regional Administrator after a finding that the custom of selling such eggs has existed in his region in the past.

The maximum prices provided in this

amendment do not represent any increases. The considerations set forth in the statement of considerations which accompanied Amendment No. 17 to this regulation apply to this amendment and are incorporated by reference herein.

In view of the foregoing, it is the judgment of the Price Administrator that the accompanying Amendment No. 27 to Maximum Price Regulation 333 is necessary and proper for a temporary period and will effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act, as amended, and Executive Orders Nos. 9250 and 9238.

Issued this 29th day of July 1944.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.  
*Acting Administrator.*

# OPA TRADE BULLETIN

Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, Amendment 31

Effective July 20, 1944

## TURKEYS

*This trade bulletin is meant to help you understand and comply with this Amendment. The bulletin covers only the main points of the Amendment and does not take its place. You can get a copy of the Amendment from your OPA District Office. The OPA District Office will also be able to help you if you have any questions.*

### PERSONS COVERED

All buyers and sellers of turkeys.

### NEW CEILING PRICES FOR TURKEYS

(SEE TABLE, PAGE 2)

### PERMITTED INCREASES

You may add certain amounts to your ceiling prices for turkeys during the months of July, August, September, and October, 1944 (or for the period of an Embargo Order, whichever time is shorter.)

During each of these months you may add *only* the amount for that month to your ceiling price; you may *not* also add the preceding month's amount.

These increases are in effect only during the months named, and cease October 31, 1944, unless any Embargo Order issued by the War Food Administration limiting sales of turkey items to the United States government, is suspended or revoked.

### TABLE OF PERMITTED INCREASES

(Figures are in cents per pound)

Permitted increases	Turkeys sold during			
	July	August	September	October
To maximum base prices for live turkeys	1.0	1.0	1.0	.5
To maximum base prices for any processed turkey item <sup>1</sup>	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0

<sup>1</sup> (a) For the increases here indicated, processed turkeys must be hard frozen and dry packed in standard wood turkey boxes, wire bound, *except* that standard fibre turkey boxes, wire bound, may be used for frozen eviscerated turkeys. The term "standard turkey box" as used hereinafter shall be deemed to mean these two types of boxes.

(b) If items are dry packed in standard turkey boxes, wire bound, but not hard frozen, deduct  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per pound.

(c) If items are dry packed hard frozen in containers other than standard turkey boxes, wire bound, deduct  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound.

(d) If items are dry packed not hard frozen in containers other than standard turkey boxes, deduct  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent per pound.

(e) If items are ice or wet packed, deduct 1 cent per pound.

(f) If items are sold and delivered in loose form, deduct  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.



## REJECTS

Any bird below U. S. Grade No. 2, or showing external evidence of disease or other conditions, such as extreme emaciation or badly crippled, that might make it unwholesome for human food.

## U. S. WHOLESALE GRADES OF LIVE POULTRY (IN LOTS)

**Grade No. 1.**—Each lot of live poultry must contain not less than 90 percent of birds of the quality of U. S. Grade No. 1, the balance to be of U. S. Grade No. 2. No individual containers in the lot may have more than 15 percent U. S. Grade No. 2 birds; and they may contain no rejects.

**Grade No. 2.**—Each lot of live poultry must consist of U. S. Grade No. 2 birds or better and may contain no rejects.

**No Grade.**—Lots of poultry containing rejects are classed "No Grade." All poultry having excessive feed in the crops are considered "over-cropped" and are subject to dockage. "Excessive" feed means not more than an average of (a) 1 ounce of feed in crops of birds weighing not more than 2½ pounds; (b) 2 ounces of feed in crops of birds (except turkeys) weighing more than 2½ pounds; (c) 3 ounces of feed in crops of turkeys.

## CLASSES OF LIVE POULTRY CHICKENS

**Broilers.**—Young, soft-meated chickens of either sex with tender skin, smooth bright shanks, and flexible breastbones.

**Fryers.**—Young, soft-meated chickens of either sex with tender skin, smooth bright shanks, and flexible breastbones. Maximum weight 4 pounds.

**Roasters.**—Young, soft-meated chickens of either sex with tender skin and smooth bright shanks. Breastbones somewhat more rigid than in broilers and fryers but with some remaining flexible cartilage over the end.

**Capons.**—Young, soft-meated, unsexed male chickens, showing practically no comb development.

**Stags.**—Young male chickens with somewhat toughened flesh and considerable hardening of the breastbone. Combs may be well developed and spurs may show considerable but not full, development. Stags show, in general, an intermediate condition of flesh and sexual development between roosters and cocks.

**Fowl.**—Mature female chickens with hardened breastbones. This includes all female chickens that have lost the soft flesh condition characteristic of young chickens. The fact that some fowl may be roasted by special or prolonged cooking is not sufficient grounds for classifying them as roasting chickens.

**Cocks (Old Roosters).**—Mature male chickens with toughened flesh, and hardened breastbones.

## TURKEYS

**Young Hen Turkeys.**—Young, soft-meated female turkeys, with tender skin. (Usually less than 1 year old.)

**Young Tom Turkeys.**—Young, soft-meated male turkeys, with tender skin. May show slight pouchy condition of breast. (Usually less than 1 year old.)

**Old Hen Turkeys.**—Mature female turkeys, with toughened flesh. May have coarse or dry skin with patchy areas of surface fat. (Usually more than 1 year old.)

**Old Tom Turkeys.**—Mature male turkeys, with toughened flesh. (Usually more than 1 year old.)

## DUCKS

**Young Ducks.**—Young, soft-meated ducks of either sex, bills not completely hardened, easily dented windpipes, feathers may not be fully developed and so may have a somewhat downy appearance.

**Old Ducks.**—Mature ducks of either sex, with toughened flesh, hardened bills, and hardened windpipes.

## GEESE

Young or old, either sex.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

**Vigorous.** Bird having bright eyes and healthy appearance.

**Well-fleshed.** Bird which, for its class, shows normally developed breast, with some fat covering over thighs and back and with a good covering of flesh over all bones.

**Fairly well fleshed.** Bird with breast that may be slightly lacking in development with some evidence of fat over thighs and back and with all bones fairly well covered with flesh.

**Fairly well covered with fat.** Bird which, for its class, shows reasonable amount of fat in feather tracts, and some fat on back.

**Fairly well feathered.** Feathers covering all parts of the body quite thoroughly except bare backs permitted if not badly sunburned or scabby. May show a moderate number of pinfeathers that may be scattered over all parts of the body.

**Deformities.** Dented, notched, or slightly crooked breastbone, slightly crooked back, or slightly misshapen wings or legs.

**Serious deformities.** Hunchback, crooked breastbones or other definite deformities.

**Slight defects.** Scratches, slight bruises, slight breast blisters, slight callouses, or slightly scaly legs.

**Serious defects.** Large skin bruises, flesh bruises, severe breast blisters, heavy callouses, serious scaly legs, one broken wing bone without fever, or slightly crippled.

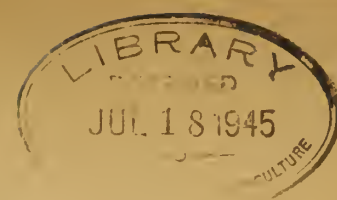
**Unwholesome.** Evidence of disease or other conditions that would render the bird unsuitable for human food.

**Note:** These tentative U. S. Standards for classes and grades for live poultry, effective July 15, 1944, supersede all U. S. Standards for classes and grades for live poultry previously issued.



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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
Office of Distribution  
Washington 25, D. C.



September 28, 1944

SUPPLEMENT XI - PROCEEDINGS OF REGIONAL POULTRY AND EGG CONFERENCES  
(The following are brief reviews of important changes in War Food  
Orders and OPA Regulations since the release of Supplement X,  
July 27, 1944. For complete details, please see original  
Orders or Regulations and Amendments.)  
(Copies of newly promulgated grades are also included.)

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This Supplement at a Glance  
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1. Tentative U.S. Standards and Weights for Wholesale Grades for Shell Eggs . . . . .	2
<u>Office of Price Administration</u>	
Review of Revised MPR 333 (Effective September 25, 1944)	
1. Maximum Prices for Wholesale Grades. . . . .	3
2. Maximum Prices for Consumer Grade Eggs . . . . .	4
3. Maximum Prices for Grades Which May be Purchased by Government Agencies . . . . .	5
4. Flow Chart for Wholesale Grades. . . . .	6
5. Flow Chart for Consumer Grade Eggs , . . . .	7
<u>Important Changes in RMPR 333</u>	
1. This regulation establishes weekly zone prices for all grades of eggs when sold to all classes of buyers except when sold to consumers by retail stores.	
2. Wholesale grade weights have been changed and now conform to the table given in page 2 of this Supplement.	

The following are the new weight requirements for Tentative U. S. Wholesale Grades for Shell Eggs in each of the four classifications (effective Sept. 25, 1944)

Size or weight, class	Average net weight per 30 dozen (pounds)	Minimum net weight per 30 dozen (pounds)	Basic minimum weight for individual eggs (ounces per dozen)	Permitted tolerance 10% of individual eggs (minimum weight in ounces per dozen)
Extra Large	49	48	25	Under 25 but not under 24
Large	45	44	23	Under 23 but not under 21
Medium	40	39	20	Under 20 but not under 18
Small	34	No limit	No limit	No limit

These weight specifications apply to all wholesale grades except U. S. Dirties and U. S. Checks for which there are no weight requirements.

Maximum Prices, in Cents Per Dozen, for Wholesale Grades and Sizes of Shell Eggs  
 When Sold to a First Receiver, Prior Purchaser, or United States  
 Government Agency - Weeks of October 5 and 12, Zone 14

Size	Specials 1 and 2		Specials 3 and 4		Extras 1 and 2		Extras 3 and 4		Standards 1, 2, 3 and 4 and Current Receipts
	USDA Inspected	Not Inspected	USDA Inspected	Not Inspected	and 2	and 4			
Extra Large 49 lbs. net	53.5	51.5	52.5	51.5	51.5	48.8		44.0	
Large 45 lbs. net	51.5	49.5	50.5	49.5	49.5	46.8		44.0	
Medium 40 lbs. net	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	41.8		44.0	
Smaller than medium	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0		44.0	
Checks and Dirties	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0		43.0	

Notes

- (1) The above prices also apply to all other buyers when purchase is made from producer, shipper, or prior purchaser.
- (2) Add 1.3¢ to the prices in the above table if the eggs are purchased from a first receiver or jobber by a large retailer at warehouse, large retail route seller, jobber, or manufacturer of egg products.
- (3) Add 2.3¢ to the prices in the above table if the eggs are purchased from a first receiver or jobber by an independent retailer, large retailer at individual store, independent retail route seller, or institutional user.



Maximum Prices, in Cents Per Dozen, for Consumer Grades and Sizes of Shell Eggs When Sold to an Independent Retailer, Independent Retail Route Seller, Large Retailer at his Individual Store, or Institutional User - Weeks of October 5 and 12, Zone 14

Size	U. S. Grade AA		U. S. Grade A		U. S. Grade B		U. S. Grade C	
	: USDA Certified	: Not Certified	: U. S. Grade A	: U. S. Grade B	: U. S. Grade C			
Extra Large 48½ lbs. net	: 61.0	: 59.0	: 59.0	: 50.0	: 44.0			
Large 45 lbs. net	: 59.0	: 57.0	: 57.0	: 50.0	: 44.0			
Medium 40 lbs. net	: 52.0	: 52.0	: 52.0	: 44.0	: 44.0			
Small Ungraded Checks and Dirties:	: 44.0	: 44.0	: 44.0	: 44.0	: 44.0			

Notes -

- (1) Other buyers deduct from the prices in the above table as follows:
- (2) When a large retailer at his warehouse, large retail route seller, jobber, or manufacturer of egg products buys from a producer he may pay not more than 1.5¢ per dozen less than the prices in the above table; when he buys from a first receiver or jobber he may pay not more than 0.7¢ per dozen less than the prices in the above table.
- (3) A first receiver or prior purchaser may buy at the prices in the above table less 1.5¢ per dozen.
- (4) U. S. Government agencies may buy at the prices in the above table less 0.7¢ per dozen.

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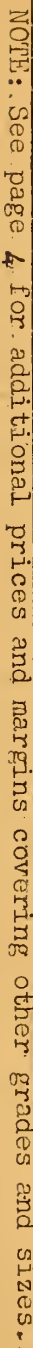
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- (1) U.S. Government agencies may pay 1 cent more per dozen for the following grades when processed with mineral oil for preservation: Wholesale grades Specials and Extras, Procurement Grades I, II, or III, or Consumer Grades A or AA.
- (2) Other buyers, during the months of March, April, May, June, July, and August only may pay 1 cent more per dozen than the maximum price for naturals for Wholesale Specials and Extras when processed with mineral oil for the purpose of preservation.
- (3) Prices for Extra Large are the same as those given for Large in the above table except 2 cents above Large may be added for U.S. AA Certified and U.S. Grade A.

EGGS FOR THE WEEKS OF OCTOBER 5 and 12, ZONE 14  
(Information set forth in RMPR 333 and MPR 422 and 423)

PRODUCER, SHIPPER OR PRIOR PURCHASER

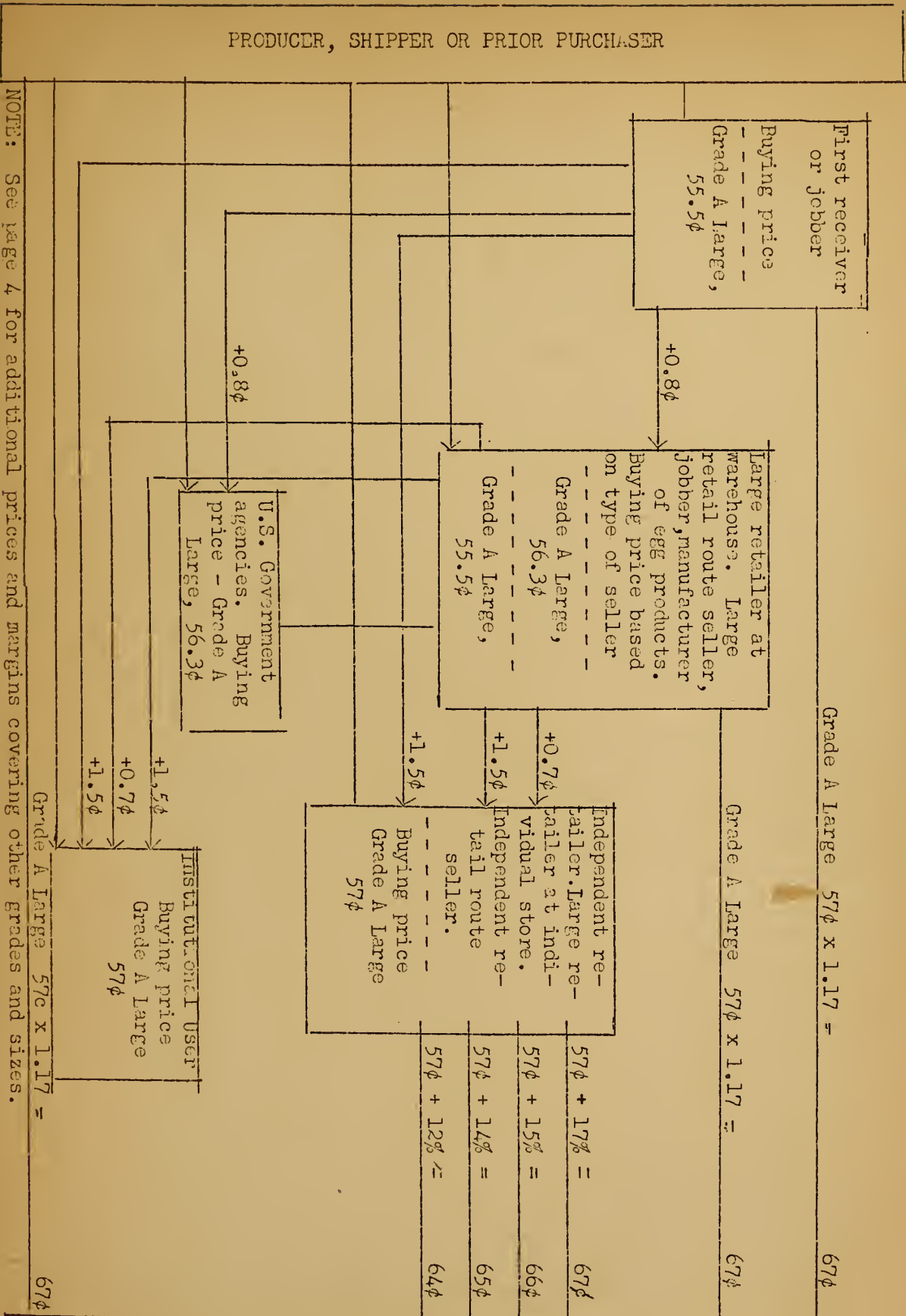


## HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER BUYING PRICES

(Two cents may be added to these prices if the eggs are packed in 1-dozen cartons and 1 cent if in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -dozen cartons.)

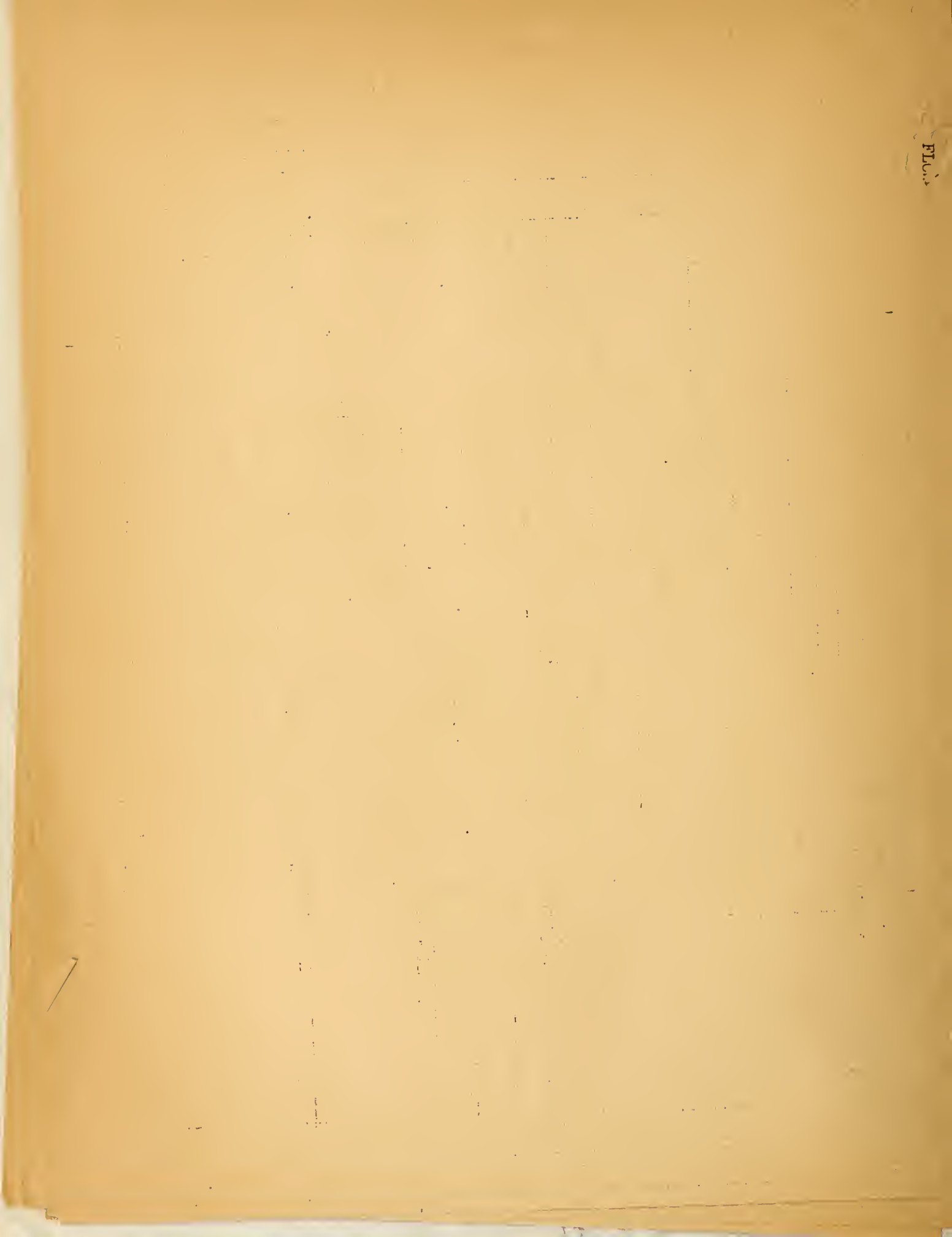


FLOW CHART SHOWING MAXIMUM PRICES, IN CENTS PER DOZEN, AND MARGINS FOR CONSUMER  
GRADE A LARGE EGGS FOR THE WEEKS OF OCTOBER 5 and 12, ZONE 14  
(Information set forth in RIFR 333 and RIFR 422 and 423)



NOTE: See page 4 for additional prices and margins covering other grades and sizes.

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER BUYING PRICES  
(Two cents may be added to these prices if the eggs are packed in 1-dozen cartons and 1 cent if in ½-dozen cartons.)



(Document No. 37828)

## PART 1429—POULTRY AND EGGS

[RMPR 333]

## EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

Maximum Price Regulation 333 is redesignated Revised Maximum Price Regulation 333 and is revised and amended to read as follows. A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 333 has been issued and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.\*

Insofar as this revised regulation uses specifications and standards which were not, prior to such use, in general use in the trade or industry affected, or insofar as their use was not lawfully required by another government agency, the Price Administrator has determined with respect to such standardization that no practical alternative exists for securing effective price control with respect to the commodities subject to this revised regulation.

REVISED MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION 333—  
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

## Explanation of the Regulation

## ARTICLE I—MAXIMUM PRICES FOR EGGS

- Sec.
- 1.1 What this regulation does; eggs.
  - 1.2 What eggs are excluded.
  - 1.3 Standards, specifications, and grades.
  - 1.4 Kinds of buyers.
  - 1.5 Pricing provisions.
  - 1.6 F. o. b. sales
  - 1.7 Sales by War Shipping Administration and by licensed ship suppliers.
  - 1.8 Eggs treated for preservation.
  - 1.9 Egg cases and cartons.
  - 1.10 Calculations.
  - 1.11 Maximum delivered prices for large eggs and current receipts; certain consumer grades sold to independent retailers, etc.; certain wholesale grades sold to first receivers; and procurement grades sold to U. S. Government agencies.
  - 1.12 Additions to and deductions from Table A prices for all other grades and all other sizes of eggs.
  - 1.13 Maximum prices on delivered sales for transactions not covered by Tables A and A-1.

## ARTICLE II—EGG PRODUCTS

- 2.1 What this regulation does; egg products.
- 2.2 Standards.
- 2.3 Maximum delivered prices for frozen egg products; more than 30,000 pounds.
- 2.4 Maximum delivered prices for liquid egg products; more than 30,000 pounds.
- 2.5 Variations in percentage of solids; frozen or liquid yolk products.
- 2.6 Maximum prices for frozen and liquid egg products; 30,000 pounds or less.
- 2.7 Maximum prices for sales and deliveries of dried egg products; more than 3,000 pounds.
- 2.8 Maximum prices for sales and deliveries of dried egg products; 3,000 pounds or less.

\*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

- Sec.
- 2.9 Dried egg products; permitted increases for high percentage in solids and high palatability score.
  - 2.10 Dried egg products; experimental specifications of the Army Quartermaster Corps.
  - 2.11 Blends or emulsions.
  - 2.12 Containers.

## ARTICLE III—GENERAL

- 3.1 Maximum prices continue from year to year.
- 3.2 Definitions.
- 3.3 Adjustment of maximum prices for eggs and egg products.
- 3.4 Emergency purchases by a United States Government agency.
- 3.5 Licensing.
- 3.6 Prohibition against selling or buying at higher than maximum prices.
- 3.7 Geographical applicability.
- 3.8 Calculations.
- 3.9 Records.
- 3.10 Export sales.
- 3.11 Adjustable pricing.
- 3.12 Taxes.
- 3.13 Transfers of business or stock in trade.
- 3.14 Evasion.
- 3.15 Enforcement.
- 3.16 Petitions for amendment.
- 3.17 Applicability of certain provisions of supplementary regulations and orders.
- 3.18 Zones.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 1.1 to 3.18, inclusive (§ 1429.21) issued under 56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681.

## EXPLANATION OF THE REGULATION

This regulation establishes weekly zone prices for all grades of eggs when sold to all classes of buyers except household consumers who buy from a retail store. The zones are set out in section 3.18.

The delivered prices for each zone, for grades in the most common use, sold to certain types of buyers, are given in the base Table A.

Prices for other grades are calculated according to instructions in Table A-1, by referring to the base Table A.

Prices for sales by certain types of sellers to certain types of buyers are calculated according to Table A-2, by referring to the base Table A and to Table A-1.

In reading the tables, careful attention must be paid to the footnotes which qualify the prices in certain respects or set additional prices.

All eggs sold as being of a certain grade must conform to the requirements for that grade as set out in United States Department of Agriculture Tentative U. S. Standards for the particular grade, and must meet additional standards set out in this regulation. The grades must be standardized according to the United States Department of Agriculture "Specifications for Official U. S. Standards for Individual Shell Eggs."

The terms used in this regulation are, generally, those in common usage understood by the trade. However, section 3.2 defines some words that are used with special meanings.

Prices for egg products are set out in Article II of the regulation. Generally speaking, these products are priced in the same way as they were in Maximum Price Regulation 333.

## ARTICLE I—MAXIMUM PRICES FOR EGGS

SECTION 1.1 *What this regulation does; eggs.* This Article I establishes maximum wholesale prices for delivered and f. o. b. sales of eggs of the domestic or barnyard hen. This section 1 sets out particularly what eggs are excluded, what standards must be met, and what kinds of buyers are covered by this regulation.

SEC. 1.2 *What eggs are excluded.* The following sales of eggs are exempt from the provisions of this regulation.

(a) *Hatching eggs.* All sales of eggs bought for the sole purpose of hatching are exempt from this regulation. If, however, after partial incubation such eggs are found to be unsuitable for hatching purposes, they may be sold for industrial use under Maximum Price Regulation No. 280.

(b) *Inedible eggs.* Eggs that are unfit for human consumption and are sold for industrial use are exempt from this regulation. They may be sold under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 280.

(c) *Eggs of other poultry.* The only eggs covered by this regulation are eggs of the domestic or barnyard hen. Eggs of other poultry are exempt.

(d) *Eggs sold at retail.* Eggs sold at retail under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulations Nos. 422 and 423 are exempt from this regulation.

SEC. 1.3 *Standards, specifications and grades.* (a) All eggs covered by this regulation shall be sold in one of the grades named herein. For the purpose of this regulation the terms "grades" and "wholesale grades" include ungraded, and current receipts.

(b) Eggs that are sold at the price named for a particular grade must meet the standards for that grade as set out in the Department of Agriculture's publications listed in paragraph (c) immediately following, in addition to other standards established by this regulation.

(c) *Grade standards.* Consumer grades must meet the standards set out in "Tentative U. S. Standards and Weight Classes for Consumer Grades for Shell Eggs".

Wholesale grades, except ungraded or current receipts, must meet the standards set out in "Tentative U. S. Standards and Weights for Wholesale Grades of Shell Eggs." The terms "ungraded" and "current receipts" means eggs the grade, size, and weight of which have not yet been determined.

Procurement grades must meet the standards set out in "Tentative U. S. Standards for Procurement Grades of Shell Eggs."

All grades except ungraded or current



receipts must meet the standards set out in "Specifications for Official U. S. Standards for Quality of Individual Shell Eggs".

(d) The standards and specifications of the United States Department of Agriculture named in the above paragraph (c) are published and in effect on September 25, 1944 and are to be controlling during the effective life of this regulation. Any modifications or repeal thereof by the Department of Agriculture shall not modify or repeal the effectiveness of such standards and specifications for the purposes of this regulation.

(e) In addition to the standards set out in paragraph (c) above, all eggs except procurement grades and ungraded or current receipts must meet weight requirements as follows:

#### CONSUMER GRADES

Size	Minimum net weight per dozen	Minimum net weight per 30 dozen	Minimum weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen
	Ounces	Pounds	Ounces
Extra large.....	26	48.5	25
Large.....	24	45	23
Medium.....	21	40	20
Small.....	No average or minimum weight requirements		

#### WHOLESALE GRADES

Size	(1) Average net weight for the lot	(2) Minimum net weight per case	(3) Individual egg minimum weight for 90 percent of lot	(4) Minimum weight for individual eggs
	Lbs. per 30 doz.	Lbs. per 30 doz.	Oz. per doz.	Oz. per doz.
Extra large.....	49	48	25	24
Large.....	45	44	23	21
Medium.....	40	39	20	18
Small.....	No average or minimum weight requirements			

These weight specifications apply to all wholesale grades except U. S. Dirties and U. S. Checks for which there are no weight requirements.

(f) "Light dirty" eggs must meet the special requirements set out in section 3.3 and may be sold at the price named for them in Table A-1 only upon compliance with all of the conditions of section 3.3.

(g) The prices named in this regulation are for eggs that meet the standards of the grade at the time of delivery to the buyer. Failure to meet such standards is a violation of this regulation.

**SEC. 1.4 Kinds of buyers.** This regulation establishes maximum prices for sales to each kind of buyer except a household consumer who buys from a retail store that is covered by Maximum Price Regulation 422 and 423. The kinds of buyers are described in terms that are in general usage in the trade but in some instances they are particularly defined in section 3.2. No sale shall be made at a price higher than the maximum price set out in this regulation for the type of buyer to whom the sale is made.

**SEC. 1.5 Pricing provisions.** The maximum prices in this section are established with reference to the following:

(a) *Grades and sizes of eggs*—(b) *Place of delivery.* Except as otherwise set out in the paragraphs preceding the tables, the prices are delivered prices at any place within one of the zones. The geographic locations of the zones are set out in section 3.18.

(c) *Date of delivery.* The price to be used is the price given in the table for the week in which the eggs are delivered to the buyer, as set out in Table A. The weeks start with the first Thursday in January and are numbered consecutively thereafter.

(d) *Kinds of buyers and sellers.* The prices differ on sales to different kinds of buyers by different kinds of sellers, as set out in Table A-2.

(e) *Other conditions.* Other qualifying conditions, and additions to or deductions from maximum prices, are set out in the following paragraphs.

**SEC. 1.6 F. O. B. sales.** F. o. b. sales may be made only under the conditions set out in the two following paragraphs:

(a) *Within 200 miles.* If the buyer's customary receiving point is located within 200 miles of the place of business from which the seller makes the sale, eggs intended for local consumption within such 200-mile area may be sold f. o. b. the seller's place of business and the maximum price is the price for the zone in which the eggs are sold, less ten cents per case (30 dozen). If such f. o. b. sale is made to a large retailer, the ten cents shall be deducted from the price for delivery to such large retailer's warehouse and not from the price for delivery to the retailer's individual store.

(b) *Sales to a United States Government agency.* On sales to a United States Government agency the eggs may be sold f. o. b. the seller's shipping point and the maximum price is the price for the zone in which the eggs are sold.

**SEC. 1.7 Sales by War Shipping Administration and by licensed ship suppliers.** For purposes of this regulation, sales by War Shipping Administration to ship suppliers licensed by War Food Administration and sales by such ship suppliers to operators of ships under the jurisdiction of War Shipping Administration are included as sales to a U. S. Government agency.

**SEC. 1.8 Eggs treated for preservation**—(a) *Sales to a United States Government agency.* When eggs of wholesale grades Specials or Extras, procurement grades I, II, or III or consumer grades A or AA have been treated for purposes of preservation by being completely coated with mineral oil, and are sold to a United States Government agency, one cent per dozen may be added to the maximum prices.

(b) *Sales to other buyers.* During the months of March, April, May, June, July, and August, only, one cent per dozen may be added on sales (to buyers other than

United States Government agencies), of wholesale grades Specials or Extras that have been treated for purposes of preservation by being completely coated with mineral oil.

(c) No additions to maximum prices on account of oil treatment are permitted except as specifically set out in these paragraphs (a) and (b).

**Sec. 1.9. Egg cases and cartons**—(a) *Retail egg cartons.* When consumer grades of eggs are packed in retail cartons supplied by the seller, two cents may be added to the maximum price for each packed carton of one dozen eggs, and one cent may be added to the maximum price for each packed carton of one-half dozen eggs. This allowance is not to be added until the complete calculation of the delivered price has been made.

(b) *Egg cases.* Except as provided in paragraph (a) above, no additions to maximum prices are permitted for egg cases or cartons. If a complete and suitable case or other container is not furnished by the seller, or is returned by the buyer to the seller, or is returned by the buyer to the seller, or to another person, at the seller's request, deductions shall be made from the maximum prices for each 30 dozen eggs as follows:

Case or separate part	If eggs were delivered to buyer—	
	East of Mississippi	West of Mississippi
	Cents	Cents
Cases complete with flats, fillers and covers (each).....	19	22
Shells (each).....	10	13
Flats (per 12).....	4	4
Fillers (per 10).....	4	4
Covers (each).....	1	1

"East of the Mississippi" means the area located east of the Mississippi River, including the entire state of Wisconsin. "West of the Mississippi" means the area located west of the Mississippi River, including the entire states of Minnesota and Louisiana.

**SEC. 1.10 Calculations.** Fractions or decimals of a cent remaining after the total price for the quantity sold has been calculated shall be dropped if less than ½ cent and increased to the next higher cent if ½ cent or more.

**SEC. 1.11 Maximum delivered prices for large eggs and current receipts; certain consumer grades sold to independent retailers etc.; certain wholesale grades sold to first receivers; and procurement grades sold to U. S. Government agencies.** This section establishes maximum prices for delivered sales, of current receipts to a first receiver; and for the following grades of large eggs sold and delivered to the type of buyer named:

(a) Consumer grades A, B, and C, sold to an independent retailer, an independent retail route seller, a large retailer at his individual store, or an institutional user; (These four types of buyers are included within the term "independent retailers" in the headings to Table A.)



types of sellers to certain types of buyers, are set out in Tables A-1 and A-2 which follow Table A.

Procurement grades may be sold only to U. S. Government agencies.

Weeks beginning—	Consumer grades sold to independent retailers			Wholesale grades sold to first receivers			Procurement grades sold to government agencies			Weeks beginning—	Consumer grades sold to independent retailers			Wholesale grades sold to first receivers			Procurement grades sold to government agencies		
	A	B	C	Extras 1 and 2	Standards 1 and 2	Current receipts	I	II	III		A	B	C	Extras 1 and 2	Standards 1 and 2	Current receipts	I	II	III
Zone 1										Zone 16									
Sept. 21.....	53.1	45.4	40.4	46.2	39.9	39.4	53.1	51.8	50.2	Sept. 21.....	57.6	48.4	43.4	50.0	42.9	42.4	57.0	55.5	53.9
Sept. 28.....	53.1	46.4	41.4	46.2	40.4	40.4	53.1	51.8	50.2	Sept. 28.....	57.6	49.4	44.4	50.0	43.4	43.4	57.0	55.5	53.9
Oct. 5, 12.....	53.1	47.4	41.4	46.2	41.4	41.4	53.1	51.8	50.2	Oct. 5, 12.....	57.6	50.4	44.4	50.0	44.4	44.4	57.0	55.5	53.9
Zone 2										Zones 17, 17A, 17B, 17C <sup>1</sup>									
Sept. 21.....	53.4	45.6	40.6	46.5	40.1	39.6	53.4	52.0	50.4	Sept. 21.....	57.9	48.6	43.6	50.2	43.1	42.6	57.2	55.8	54.2
Sept. 28.....	53.4	46.6	41.6	46.5	40.6	40.6	53.4	52.0	50.4	Sept. 28.....	57.9	49.6	44.6	50.2	43.6	43.6	57.2	55.8	54.2
Oct. 5, 12.....	53.4	47.6	41.6	46.5	41.6	41.6	53.4	52.0	50.4	Oct. 5, 12.....	57.9	50.6	44.6	50.2	44.6	44.6	57.2	55.8	54.2
Zone 3										Zone 18									
Sept. 21.....	53.7	45.8	40.8	46.8	40.3	39.8	53.7	52.2	50.6	Sept. 21.....	57.0	48.0	43.0	49.5	42.5	42.0	56.5	55.0	53.4
Sept. 28.....	53.7	46.8	41.8	46.8	40.8	40.8	53.7	52.2	50.6	Sept. 28.....	57.0	49.0	44.0	49.5	43.0	43.0	56.5	55.0	53.4
Oct. 5, 12.....	53.7	47.8	41.8	46.8	41.8	41.8	53.7	52.2	50.6	Oct. 5, 12.....	57.0	50.0	44.0	49.5	44.0	44.0	56.5	55.0	53.4
Zone 4										Zone 19									
Sept. 21.....	54.0	46.0	41.0	47.0	40.5	40.0	54.0	52.5	50.9	Sept. 21.....	56.7	47.8	42.8	49.3	42.3	41.8	56.2	54.8	53.2
Sept. 28.....	54.0	47.0	42.0	47.0	41.0	41.0	54.0	52.5	50.9	Sept. 28.....	56.7	48.8	43.8	49.3	42.8	42.8	56.2	54.8	53.2
Oct. 5, 12.....	54.0	48.0	42.0	47.0	42.0	42.0	54.0	52.5	50.9	Oct. 5, 12.....	56.7	49.8	43.8	49.3	43.8	43.8	56.2	54.8	53.2
Zone 5										Zone 20									
Sept. 21.....	54.3	46.2	41.2	47.2	40.7	40.2	54.2	52.8	51.2	Sept. 21.....	56.4	47.6	42.6	49.0	42.1	41.6	56.0	54.5	52.9
Sept. 28.....	54.3	47.2	42.2	47.2	41.2	41.2	54.2	52.8	51.2	Sept. 28.....	56.4	48.6	43.6	49.0	42.6	42.6	56.0	54.5	52.9
Oct. 5, 12.....	54.3	48.2	42.2	47.2	42.2	42.2	54.2	52.8	51.2	Oct. 5, 12.....	56.4	49.6	43.6	49.0	43.6	43.6	56.0	54.5	52.9
Zone 6										Zone 21									
Sept. 21.....	54.6	46.4	41.4	47.5	40.9	40.4	54.5	53.0	51.4	Sept. 21.....	56.1	47.4	42.4	48.8	41.9	41.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
Sept. 28.....	54.6	47.4	42.4	47.5	41.4	41.4	54.5	53.0	51.4	Sept. 28.....	56.1	48.4	43.4	48.8	42.4	42.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
Oct. 5, 12.....	54.6	48.4	42.4	47.5	42.4	42.4	54.5	53.0	51.4	Oct. 5, 12.....	56.1	49.4	43.4	48.8	43.4	43.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
Zone 7										Zone 22									
Sept. 21.....	54.9	46.6	41.6	47.8	41.1	40.6	54.8	53.2	51.6	Sept. 21.....	56.1	47.4	42.4	48.8	41.9	41.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
Sept. 28.....	54.9	47.6	42.6	47.8	41.6	41.6	54.8	53.2	51.6	Sept. 28.....	56.1	48.4	43.4	48.8	42.4	42.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
Oct. 5, 12.....	54.9	48.6	42.6	47.8	42.6	42.6	54.8	53.2	51.6	Oct. 5, 12.....	56.1	49.4	43.4	48.8	43.4	43.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
Zone 8										Zone 23									
Sept. 21.....	55.2	46.8	41.8	48.0	41.3	40.8	55.0	53.5	51.9	Sept. 21.....	56.1	47.4	42.4	48.8	41.9	41.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
Sept. 28.....	55.2	47.8	42.8	48.0	41.8	41.8	55.0	53.5	51.9	Sept. 28.....	56.1	48.4	43.4	48.8	42.4	42.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
Oct. 5, 12.....	55.2	48.8	42.8	48.0	42.8	42.8	55.0	53.5	51.9	Oct. 5, 12.....	56.1	49.4	43.4	48.8	43.4	43.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
Zone 9										Zone 24									
Sept. 21.....	55.5	47.0	42.0	48.2	41.5	41.0	55.2	53.8	52.2	Sept. 21.....	55.8	47.2	42.2	48.5	41.7	41.2	55.5	54.0	52.4
Sept. 28.....	55.5	48.0	43.0	48.2	42.0	42.0	55.2	53.8	52.2	Sept. 28.....	55.8	48.2	43.2	48.5	42.2	42.2	55.5	54.0	52.4
Oct. 5, 12.....	55.5	49.0	43.0	48.2	43.0	43.0	55.2	53.8	52.2	Oct. 5, 12.....	55.8	49.2	43.2	48.5	43.2	43.2	55.5	54.0	52.4
Zone 10										Zone 25									
Sept. 21.....	55.8	47.2	42.2	48.5	41.7	41.2	55.5	54.0	52.4	Sept. 21.....	55.5	47.0	42.0	48.2	41.5	41.0	55.2	53.8	52.2
Sept. 28.....	55.8	48.2	43.2	48.5	42.2	42.2	55.5	54.0	52.4	Sept. 28.....	55.5	48.0	43.0	48.2	42.0	42.0	55.2	53.8	52.2
Oct. 5, 12.....	55.8	49.2	43.2	48.5	43.2	43.2	55.5	54.0	52.4	Oct. 5, 12.....	55.5	49.0	43.0	48.2	43.0	43.0	55.2	53.8	52.2
Zone 11										Zone 26									
Sept. 21.....	56.1	47.4	42.4	48.8	41.9	41.4	55.8	54.2	52.6	Sept. 21.....	55.8	47.2	42.2	48.5	41.7	41.2	55.5	54.0	52.4
Sept. 28.....	56.1	48.4	43.4	48.8	42.4	42.4	55.8	54.2	52.6	Sept. 28.....	55.8	48.2	43.2	48.5	42.2	42.2	55.5	54.0	52.4
Oct. 5, 12.....	56.1	49.4	43.4	48.8	43.4	43.4	55.8	54.2	52.6	Oct. 5, 12.....	55.8	49.2	43.2	48.5	43.2	43.2	55.5	54.0	52.4
Zone 12										Zone 27									
Sept. 21.....	56.4	47.6	42.6	49.0	42.1	41.6	56.0	54.5	52.9	Sept. 21.....	55.5	47.0	42.0	48.2	41.5	41.0	55.2	53.8	52.2
Sept. 28.....	56.4	48.6	43.6	49.0	42.6	42.6	56.0	54.5	52.9	Sept. 28.....	55.5	48.0	43.0	48.2	42.0	42.0	55.2	53.8	52.2
Oct. 5, 12.....	56.4	49.6	43.6	49.0	43.6	43.6	56.0	54.5	52.9	Oct. 5, 12.....	55.5	49.0	43.0	48.2	43.0	43.0	55.2	53.8	52.2
Zone 13										Zone 28									
Sept. 21.....	56.7	47.8	42.8	49.3	42.3	41.8	56.2	54.8	53.2	Sept. 21.....	55.8	47.2	42.2	48.5	41.7	41.2	55.5	54.0	52.4
Sept. 28.....	56.7	48.8	43.8	49.3	42.8	42.8	56.2	54.8	53.2	Sept. 28.....	55.8	48.2	43.2	48.5	42.2	42.2	55.5	54.0	52.4
Oct. 5, 12.....	56.7	49.8	43.8	49.3	43.8	43.8	56.2	54.8	53.2	Oct. 5, 12.....	55.8	49.2	43.2	48.5	43.2	43.2	55.5	54.0	52.4
Zone 14										Zone 29									
Sept. 21.....	57.0	48.0	43.0	49.5	42.5	42.0	56.5	55.0	53.4	Sept. 21.....	56.1	47.4	42.4	48.8	41.9	41.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
Sept. 28.....	57.0	49.0	44.0	49.5	43.0	43.0	56.5	55.0	53.4	Sept. 28.....	56.1	48.4	43.4	48.8	42.4	42.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
Oct. 5, 12.....	57.0	50.0	44.0	49.5	44.0	44.0	56.5	55.0	53.4	Oct. 5, 12.....	56.1	49.4	43.4	48.8	43.4	43.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
Zone 15										Zone 17A add 0.2 cent to above prices; Zone 17B add 0.4 cent to above prices; Zone 17C add 0.6 cent to above prices.									
Sept. 21.....	57.3	48.2	43.2	49.8	42.7	42.2	56.8	55.2	53.6										
Sept. 28.....	57.3	49.2	44.2	49.8	43.2	43.2	56.8	55.2	53.6										
Oct. 5, 12.....	57.3	50.2	44.2	49.8	44.2	44.2	56.8	55.2	53.6										

<sup>1</sup> Zone 17A add 0.2 cent to above prices; Zone 17B add 0.4 cent to above prices; Zone 17C add 0.6 cent to above prices.

Weeks beginning—	Consumer grades sold to independent retailers			Wholesale grades sold to first receivers			Procurement grades sold to government agencies			Weeks beginning—	Consumer grades sold to independent retailers			Wholesale grades sold to first receivers			Procurement grades sold to government agencies		
	A	B	C	Extras 1 and 2	Standards 1 and 2	Current receipts	I	II	III		A	B	C	Extras 1 and 2	Standards 1 and 2	Current receipts	I	II	III
<b>Zone 30</b>										<b>Zone 38</b>									
Sept. 21.....	56.1	47.4	42.4	48.8	41.9	41.4	55.8	54.2	52.6	Sept. 21.....	54.9	46.6	41.6	47.8	41.1	40.6	54.8	53.2	51.6
Sept. 28.....	56.1	48.4	43.4	48.8	42.4	42.4	55.8	54.2	52.6	Sept. 28.....	54.9	47.6	42.6	47.8	41.6	41.6	54.8	53.2	51.6
Oct. 5, 12.....	56.1	49.4	43.4	48.8	43.4	43.4	55.8	54.2	52.6	Oct. 5, 12.....	54.9	48.6	42.6	47.8	42.6	42.6	54.8	53.2	51.6
<b>Zone 31</b>										<b>Zone 39</b>									
Sept. 21.....	55.8	47.2	42.2	48.5	41.7	41.2	55.5	54.0	52.4	Sept. 21.....	55.5	47.0	42.0	48.2	41.5	41.0	55.2	53.8	52.2
Sept. 28.....	55.8	48.2	43.2	48.5	42.2	42.2	55.5	54.0	52.4	Sept. 28.....	55.5	48.0	43.0	48.2	42.0	42.0	55.2	53.8	52.2
Oct. 5, 12.....	55.8	49.2	43.2	48.5	43.2	43.2	55.5	54.0	52.4	Oct. 5, 12.....	55.5	49.0	43.0	48.2	43.0	43.0	55.2	53.8	52.2
<b>Zone 32</b>										<b>Zone 40</b>									
Sept. 21.....	55.5	47.0	42.0	48.2	41.5	41.0	55.2	53.8	52.2	Sept. 21.....	55.8	47.2	42.2	48.5	41.7	41.2	55.5	54.0	52.4
Sept. 28.....	55.5	48.0	43.0	48.2	42.0	42.0	55.2	53.8	52.2	Sept. 28.....	55.8	48.2	43.2	48.5	42.2	42.2	55.5	54.0	52.4
Oct. 5, 12.....	55.5	49.0	43.0	48.2	43.0	43.0	55.2	53.8	52.2	Oct. 5, 12.....	55.8	49.2	43.2	48.5	43.2	43.2	55.5	54.0	52.4
<b>Zone 33</b>										<b>Zone 41</b>									
Sept. 21.....	54.9	46.6	41.6	47.8	41.1	40.6	54.8	53.2	51.6	Sept. 21.....	56.1	47.4	42.4	48.8	41.9	41.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
Sept. 28.....	54.9	47.6	42.6	47.8	41.6	41.6	54.8	53.2	51.6	Sept. 28.....	56.1	48.4	43.4	48.8	42.4	42.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
Oct. 5, 12.....	54.9	48.6	42.6	48.8	42.6	42.6	54.8	53.2	51.6	Oct. 5, 12.....	56.1	49.4	43.4	48.8	43.4	43.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
<b>Zone 34</b>										<b>Zone 42</b>									
Sept. 21.....	54.6	46.4	41.4	47.5	40.9	40.4	54.5	53.0	51.4	Sept. 21.....	56.1	47.4	42.4	48.8	41.9	41.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
Sept. 28.....	54.6	47.4	42.4	47.5	41.4	41.4	54.5	53.0	51.4	Sept. 28.....	56.1	48.4	43.4	48.8	42.4	42.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
Oct. 5, 12.....	54.6	48.4	42.4	47.5	42.4	42.4	54.5	53.0	51.4	Oct. 5, 12.....	56.1	49.4	43.4	48.8	43.4	43.4	55.8	54.2	52.6
<b>Zone 35</b>										<b>Zone 43</b>									
Sept. 21.....	54.6	46.4	41.4	47.5	40.9	40.4	54.5	53.0	51.4	Sept. 21.....	55.5	47.0	42.0	48.2	41.5	41.0	55.2	53.8	52.2
Sept. 28.....	54.6	47.4	42.4	47.5	41.4	41.4	54.5	53.0	51.4	Sept. 28.....	55.5	48.0	43.0	48.2	42.0	42.0	55.2	53.8	52.2
Oct. 5, 12.....	54.6	48.4	42.4	47.5	42.4	42.4	54.5	53.0	51.4	Oct. 5, 12.....	55.5	49.0	43.0	48.2	43.0	43.0	55.2	53.8	52.2
<b>Zone 36</b>										<b>Zone 44</b>									
Sept. 21.....	54.3	46.2	41.2	47.2	40.7	40.2	54.2	52.8	51.2	Sept. 21.....	57.0	48.0	43.0	49.5	42.5	42.0	56.5	55.0	53.4
Sept. 28.....	54.3	47.2	42.2	47.2	41.2	41.2	54.2	52.8	51.2	Sept. 28.....	57.0	49.0	44.0	49.5	43.0	43.0	56.5	55.0	53.4
Oct. 5, 12.....	54.3	48.2	42.2	47.2	42.2	42.2	54.2	52.8	51.2	Oct. 5, 12.....	57.0	50.0	44.0	49.5	44.0	44.0	56.5	55.0	53.4
<b>Zone 37</b>																			
Sept. 21.....	54.3	46.2	41.2	47.2	40.7	40.2	54.2	52.8	51.2										
Sept. 28.....	54.3	47.2	42.2	47.2	41.2	41.2	54.2	52.8	51.2										
Oct. 5, 12.....	54.3	48.2	42.2	47.2	42.2	42.2	54.2	52.8	51.2										

SEC. 1.12 *Additions to and deductions from Table A prices for all other grades and all other sizes of eggs.* This section establishes additions to and deductions from Table A delivered prices for sales of various size eggs of the following grades:

(a) Consumer grades AA (certified), A, B, and C, when sold to an independent retailer, independent retail route seller, large retailer at his individual store, or institutional user;

(b) Wholesale grades Specials 1 and 2 (inspected), Specials 3 and 4 (inspected),

Extras 1 and 2, Extras 3 and 4, Standards 1 and 2, Standards 3 and 4, checks and dirties, and eggs smaller than medium, when sold to a first receiver; and

(c) Procurement grades I, II, III, and IV, when sold to a U. S. Government agency.

TABLE A-1

(1) OTHER CONSUMER GRADES AND SIZES—ADJUSTMENT OF TABLE A PRICES ON SALES TO AN INDEPENDENT RETAILER, INDEPENDENT RETAIL ROUTE SELLER, LARGE RETAILER AT HIS INDIVIDUAL STORE, OR INSTITUTIONAL USER

[Amounts in cents per dozen to be added to or subtracted from the table A prices for certain grades]

Size	Grade AA USDA certified <sup>1</sup>	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C
Extra large.....	Add 4 cents per dozen to price for grade A large. <sup>1</sup>	Add 2 cents per dozen to price for grade A large.	Same as price of grade B large.	Same as price of grade C large.
Large.....	Add 2 cents per dozen to price for grade A large. <sup>1</sup>	Same as price in table A.....	Same as price in table A.....	Same as price in table A.....
Medium.....	Same as price of grade A medium.....	Subtract 3 cents per dozen from price of grade A large for period beginning second Thursday in January through first Wednesday in July. For all other weeks in the year subtract 5 cents per dozen.	Same as price of grade C large.	Same as price of grade C large.
Small.....		Small sizes of all grades, ungraded, checks, and dirties may sell at no more than the price of grade C large.		

<sup>1</sup> Extra large and large eggs of AA quality must be certified as such by the USDA. Eggs not certified shall sell at no more than the price of Grade A of the respective size.

"Light dirty" eggs, if USDA certified as Grade A or better, may be sold at not more than 1 cent less than Grade A prices for the size, but only within regions where their sale has been customary in the past, and only if their sale is first authorized by the Regional Administrator. See section 3.3



(2) OTHER WHOLESALE GRADES AND SIZES—ADJUSTMENT OF TABLE A PRICES ON SALES TO A FIRST RECEIVER, PRIOR PURCHASER, OR UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY

[Amounts in cents per dozen to be added to or subtracted from the table A prices for certain grades]

Size	Specials 1 and 2 USDA inspected <sup>1</sup>	Specials 3 and 4 USDA inspected <sup>1</sup>	Extras 1 and 2	Standards 1 and 2	Extras 3 and 4
Extra large	Add 4 cents per dozen to price for large Extras 1 and 2. <sup>1</sup>	Add 3 cents per dozen to price for large Extras 1 and 2. <sup>1</sup>	Add 2 cents per dozen to price for large Extras 1 and 2.	Same as price of large Standards 1 and 2.	Add 2 cents per dozen to price for large Extras 3 and 4.
Large	Add 2 cents per dozen to price for large Extras 1 and 2. <sup>1</sup>	Add 1 cent per dozen to price for large Extras 1 and 2. <sup>1</sup>	Same as price in table A	Same as price in table A	Average of prices for large Extras 1 and 2 and large Standards 1 and 2. <sup>2</sup>
Medium	Same as price of medium Extras 1 and 2.	Same as price of medium Extras 1 and 2.	Subtract 3 cents per dozen from large Extras 1 and 2 for period beginning second Thursday in January through first Wednesday in July; subtract 5 cents per dozen for all other weeks in year.	Same as current receipts.	Subtract 3 cents per dozen from large Extras 3 and 4 for period beginning second Thursday in January through first Wednesday in July; subtract 5 cents per dozen for all other weeks in year.

<sup>1</sup> Eggs sold as Specials must be inspected as such by the USDA. Eggs not inspected shall sell at no more than the price of Extras 1 and 2 of the respective size.

<sup>2</sup> The average is the sum of the two prices, divided by 2.

(i) The maximum price for Standards 3 and 4, ungraded, and eggs smaller than mediums shall be the same as for current receipts in table A.

(ii) The maximum price for Checks and Dirties shall be 1 cent less than the price for current receipts in table A.

(iii) No increase in price is permitted for any weight other than prescribed in section 1.3.

## (3) OTHER PROCUREMENT GRADES AND SIZES—ADJUSTMENT OF TABLE A PRICES ON SALES TO A U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY

The maximum price for large eggs of procurement grade IV shall be the following amounts less than the maximum price for large eggs of procurement grade III, during the periods indicated:

Second Thursday in January to first Wednesday in July, inclusive,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent less per dozen.

First Thursday in July to second Wednesday in January, inclusive, 2 cents less per dozen.

The maximum prices for extra large eggs of procurement grades I, II, III, and IV are the same as maximum prices for large eggs of the same grades. The maximum prices for medium size eggs of procurement grades I, II, III, and IV are 5 cents less per dozen than the maximum prices for large eggs of the same grades. Procurement grades of eggs of less than medium size shall not be sold at more than the maximum prices for medium size.

SEC. 1.13 *Maximum prices on delivered sales for transactions not covered by Tables A and A-1.* This section establishes maximum prices for delivered

sales not covered by Tables A and A-1. After the price for the size and grade has been determined by reference to Tables A and A-1, this Table A-2 must be used

to determine the maximum delivered price for the sale by the particular seller to a particular buyer.

TABLE A-2

OTHER TYPES OF SALES—ADJUSTMENT OF TABLE A AND TABLE A-1 PRICES ON TYPES OF SALES NOT COVERED BY THESE TABLES

Sellers	Grades	Buyers			
		First receiver, Prior purchaser	Large retailer at warehouse, Large retail route seller, Jobber, Mfr. of egg products	Independent retailer, Large retailer at individual store, Independent retail route seller, Institutional user	U. S. Government Agencies
Producer, shipper, prior purchaser.	Wholesale	Same as price of wholesale grades in Tables A, A-1.	Same as price of wholesale grades in Tables A, A-1.	Same as price of wholesale grades in Tables A, A-1.	Same as wholesale grades in Tables A, A-1.
First receiver, jobber	Wholesale	Same as price of wholesale grades in Tables A, A-1.	Price of wholesale grades in Tables A, A-1 plus 1.3¢ per doz.	Price of wholesale grades in Tables A, A-1 plus 2.8¢ per doz.	Same as wholesale grades in Tables A, A-1.
Producer, shipper, prior purchaser.	Consumer	Price of consumer grades in Tables A, A-1 less 1.5¢ per doz.	Price of consumer grades in Tables A, A-1 less 1.5¢ per doz.	Same as price of consumer grades in Tables A, A-1.	Price of consumer grades in Tables A, A-1 less 0.7¢ per doz.
First receiver, jobber	Consumer	Price of consumer grades in Tables A, A-1 less 1.5¢ per doz.	Price of consumer grades in Tables A, A-1 less 0.7¢ per doz.	Same as price of consumer grades in Tables A, A-1.	Price of consumer grades in Tables A, A-1 less 0.7¢ per doz.

Sales to household consumers by any seller other than a retailer: For current receipts and other wholesale grades the maximum price is the price for large consumer Grade C eggs sold to an independent retailer, multiplied by 1.17; for all consumer grades the maximum price is the price for the grade and size when sold to an independent retailer, multiplied by 1.17.

Sales to ship operators by licensed ship suppliers of procurement grades which have been purchased from War Shipping Administration: Table A prices for the grade and size plus 1.3¢ per dozen.

## ARTICLE II—EGG PRODUCTS

SEC. 2.1 *What this regulation does; egg products.* Article II of this regulation establishes maximum wholesale prices for delivered and f. o. b. sales of egg products in frozen, liquid, and dried form, and for mixtures and emulsions of egg products. Base prices are given for each product, for each month of the year, for certain named basing point cities, and the maximum price for the product is to be calculated according to the method described. For pricing frozen and liquid egg products the country is divided into Eastern and Western areas and these are defined in section 3.2. For dried egg products the prices are calculated from either New York or Seattle without regard to any area.

SEC. 2.2 *Standards.* Except for permitted sales of certain dried egg products to a procurement agency of the United States Army Quartermaster Corps, the

prices named in this article are for egg products that meet the standards defined in section 3.2 and that comply with the requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

SEC. 2.3 *Maximum delivered prices for frozen egg products; more than 30,000 pounds.* Maximum prices for frozen egg products (that is, frozen whole eggs, frozen reconstituted eggs, frozen whites, frozen 45% yolks, and frozen sugared or

salted yolks) delivered in quantities of more than 30,000 pounds to a buyer at the refrigerated warehouse that is his customary receiving point, are established in this section.

(a) Maximum delivered prices in the basing point cities of New York, Seattle, Portland (Oregon), San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix, and Tucson, for the months named, are as follows:

TABLE B (WESTERN AREA)

[Cents per pound]

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Frozen:												
Whole or reconstituted.	35.4	35.3	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	33.0	33.4	33.8	34.2	34.6	35.0
Whites.	27.4	27.3	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.4	25.8	26.2	26.6	27.0
45-percent yolks	48.9	48.8	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	46.5	46.9	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.5
Sugared or salted yolks.	43.6	43.5	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	41.2	41.6	42.0	42.4	42.8	43.2

For the basing point city of Miami, Florida, the maximum prices are one-half cent per pound more than those stated in Table B above.



To find the maximum delivered prices for any other point, except Kansas City, in the "Western Area" (which is defined in section 3.2), make the following calculation:

(1) Take the price for the particular product, for the month in which delivered, from Table B above. (The Miami price is to be used only in computing prices for delivery at points for which Miami is the basing point city.)

(2) Find the basing point city that has the lowest carlot freight rate per pound from the place of delivery. (The freight rate from the place of delivery to the basing point city

must be used, not the rate for the opposite direction.) If there is no actual carlot freight rate between these places, find the lowest rate for other means of transportation.

(3) Multiply this rate by 1.16. (The result is called the "transportation factor".)

(4) Subtract the "transportation factor" (subparagraph (3)) from the Table B price (subparagraph (1)).

(5) The result is the maximum price at the place of delivery.

(b) Maximum prices in the basing point city of Kansas City, Missouri, for the months named, are as follows:

TABLE C (EASTERN AREA)  
[Cents per pound]

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Frozen:												
Whole or reconstituted.....	34.0	33.9	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	31.6	32.0	32.4	32.8	33.2	33.6
Whites.....	26.0	25.9	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	23.6	24.0	24.4	24.8	25.2	25.6
45% yolks.....	47.5	47.4	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	45.1	45.5	45.9	46.3	46.7	47.1
Sugared or salted yolks.....	42.2	42.1	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	39.8	40.2	40.6	41.0	41.4	41.8

To find the maximum prices for any point in the "Eastern area" (which is defined in section 3.2), other than New York City and Miami, Florida, make the following calculation:

(1) Take the price for the product, for the month in which delivered, from Table C above.

(2) Find the actual carlot freight rate per pound from Kansas City, Missouri to the place of delivery in the "Eastern area." (The rate from Kansas City to the place of delivery must be used, not the rate for the opposite direction.) If there is no actual carlot freight rate between these places, find the lowest rate for other means of transportation.

(3) Multiply this rate by 1.16. (The result is called the "transportation factor".)

(4) Add the "transportation factor" (subparagraph (3)) to the Table C price (subparagraph (1)).

(5) The result is the maximum price at the place of delivery.

**SEC. 2.4 Maximum delivered prices for liquid egg products; more than 30,000 pounds.** Maximum base prices for the sale of liquid egg products (liquid whole eggs, liquid reconstituted eggs, liquid whites, liquid 45% yolks, and liquid sugared or salted yolks) delivered to any buyer in quantities of more than 30,000 pounds during the months of July, August, September, October, November, December and January, shall be the same as the prices per pound for the corresponding frozen egg products for the same months as set out in the above section 2.3. During the months of February, March, April, May, and June, the prices for liquid egg products shall be ½ cent per pound less than the maximum prices per pound for the corresponding frozen egg products for the same month.

**SEC. 2.5 Variations in percentage of solids; frozen or liquid yolk products.** The prices set out in sections 2.3 and 2.4 for frozen and liquid yolk products are for those products that meet the standards of the definition in section 3.2. For variations in percentage of solids in frozen or liquid yolk products the following additions to and deductions from maximum prices shall be made:

(a) For each whole 1 percent in excess of 45 percent in solids of frozen or liquid yolks not containing sugar or salt, the seller may add 85/100 cent (\$0.0085) per

pound to the prices in sections 2.3 and 2.4 above.

(b) For each 1 percent or fraction of 1 percent less than 45 percent in solids of frozen or liquid yolks not containing sugar or salt, the seller shall deduct 85/100 cent (\$0.0085) per pound from the prices in sections 2.3 and 2.4 above.

(c) For each whole 1 percent in excess of 43 percent in solids of frozen or liquid yolks containing sugar or salt, the seller may add ¾ cent (\$0.0075) per pound to the prices in sections 2.3 and 2.4 above.

**SEC. 2.6 Maximum prices for frozen and liquid egg products; 30,000 pounds or less.** Maximum prices for frozen and liquid egg products in quantities of 30,000 pounds or less are the prices in the three next preceding sections plus certain increases set out in the following subparagraphs. The applicable maximum base price for such sales is the price at the seller's manufacturing plant or refrigerated warehouse from which actual delivery is made, calculated according to the same method as that used for determining the delivered price at such place in section 2.3 above.

(a) *Increases for deliveries of 30,000 pounds or less.* On deliveries from one seller to one buyer of frozen and liquid egg products that average 30,000 pounds or less per calendar week, an increase may be added to maximum prices named in the three next preceding sections 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5 as set out in the table below.

Weekly average of deliveries from the seller to one buyer:	Permitted increase (cents per pound)
3,001 to 30,000 pounds inclusive.....	½
1,501 to 3,000 pounds inclusive.....	1
501 to 1,500 pounds inclusive.....	2
500 pounds or less.....	3

In computing the average weekly deliveries, all f. o. b. sales and all actual deliveries of all frozen and liquid egg products from the seller to any one buyer shall be included, whether or not covered by one or more separate contracts.

(b) *The weekly average is to be computed as follows—*(1) *On contract sales.* The total quantity of frozen and liquid egg products contracted to be bought by the buyer, for each delivery point, shall

be divided by the number of weeks, during which deliveries are to be made. The quotient shall be considered the average weekly delivery. The seller shall keep records showing actual deliveries of all frozen and liquid egg products. As of the first Monday in January and the first Monday in July of each year, the seller shall compute the total of all deliveries to each delivery point of each buyer for the preceding six months' period, and divide the total number of pounds by the total number of weeks covered by the contract. If the resulting average is found to entitle the buyer to a lower price than he has paid, the seller shall refund the difference to the buyer within six weeks.

(2) *Open market and spot business.* If no written contract is made between seller and buyer, the buyer shall indicate in writing to the seller his opinion of the total quantity of frozen and liquid egg products he will buy per week at a given delivery point. The seller may then quote on that basis, making the provision, however, in his quotation, that if the buyer lowers the quantity of his requirements so that actual deliveries fail to average the quantity indicated by the buyer, the buyer may be billed for any difference to which the seller is entitled, according to the table in paragraph (a) above. As in the case of contract sales, the seller shall maintain records of sales at each delivery point and within six weeks of the first Monday in January and the first Monday in July, make refunds in the instances where actual average deliveries warranted lower prices.

(c) *Delivery charges.* For delivery of frozen and liquid egg products in quantities of 30,000 pounds or less per week, the following increases in maximum prices may be made in addition to those permitted by paragraph (a) above.

(1) *Within 25 miles.* For delivery within 25 miles of the seller's manufacturing plant or refrigerated warehouse, an increase of ¼ cent per pound may be added to paragraph (a) increases. But see paragraph (3) below for quantities under 200 pounds.

(2) *Over 25 miles.* For deliveries to a buyer whose place of business is more than 25 miles from the seller's manufacturing plant or refrigerated warehouse, the actual freight cost, at the lowest applicable l.c.l. refrigerated rail or truck rate, may be added to paragraph (a) increases. But see subparagraph (3) below for quantities under 200 pounds.

(3) *Under 200 pounds.* For any quantity under 200 pounds, a flat charge of not more than 50 cents for the total delivery may be made in lieu of the increase permitted in subparagraphs (1) or (2) above and in addition to paragraph (a) increases.

**SEC. 2.7 Maximum prices for sales and deliveries of dried egg products; more than 3,000 pounds.** The maximum prices fixed in this section are for sales and deliveries of dried egg products (that is, dried whole eggs, dried egg yolks, flake-dried albumen, and spray-dried or powdered albumen) that meet the standards set out in the definitions in sec-



tion 3.2 Maximum prices of these dried egg products in quantities of more than 3,000 pounds, for the month in which delivered, are set out below.

TABLE D

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Dried yolk.....	\$1.10	\$1.06	\$1.02	\$1.02	\$1.02	\$1.02	\$1.04	\$1.05	\$1.06	\$1.07	\$1.08	\$1.09
Flake dried albumen.....	2.14	2.01	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.96	1.99	2.02	2.05	2.08	2.11
Powdered albumen.....	2.19	2.06	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	2.01	2.04	2.07	2.10	2.13	2.16
Whole dried egg.....	1.285	1.185	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.275

No premium shall be allowed for high "percentage in solids" or "palatability score", except on sales to a United States Government agency as set out in section 2.9 of this regulation.

(b) To find the maximum prices for sales and deliveries at any other place, make the following calculation:

(1) Take the price for the particular product, for the month in which delivered, from Table D above.

(2) Find out which city, New York or Seattle, has the lowest carlot freight rate per pound from the place of delivery. (The freight rate from the place of delivery to New York or Seattle must be used, not the rate for the opposite direction.) If there is no actual carlot freight rate between these places, find the lowest rate for other means of transportation.

(3) Multiply this rate by 1.14. (The result is called the "transportation factor".)

(4) Subtract the "transportation factor" (subparagraph (3)) from the Table D price (subparagraph (1)).

(5) The result is the maximum price at the place of delivery.

SEC. 2.8 *Maximum prices for sales and deliveries of dried egg products; 3,000 pounds or less.* The following increases may be added to the maximum base prices for dried egg products when sold and delivered in quantities of 3,000 pounds or less per calendar week by one seller to any one particular buyer other than a United States Government agency:

Weekly total of deliveries from the seller to one buyer	Permitted increase	
	Dried whole eggs, dried egg yolks (cents per pound)	Flake-dried albumen, spray-dried albumen, powdered albumen (cents per pound)
1,001 to 3,000 pounds inclusive.....	3	5
101 to 1,000 pounds inclusive.....	6	8
100 pounds or less.....	10	12

All f. o. b. sales and all actual deliveries of all dried egg products from the seller to any one buyer shall be included, whether or not covered by one or more separate contracts.

SEC. 2.9 *Dried egg products; permitted increases for high percentage in solids and high palatability score—(a) Percentage in solids.* On sales to a United States Government agency only, the permitted increases set out below may be added to the maximum prices for dried eggs that contain the indicated percentages in solids. This increase may not be added on other sales.

(a) Maximum prices per pound for sales and deliveries in the cities of New York and Seattle, for the months named, are as follows:

Percentages in solids:	Permitted increase (cents per pound)
96 to 96.49 inclusive.....	¾
96.50 to 96.99 inclusive.....	1½
97 to 97.49 inclusive.....	2½
97.50 and up.....	3

(b) *Palatability score.* On sales to a United States Government agency only, the permitted increases set out below may be added to the maximum prices for dried eggs that meet a palatability score of 7, 7½, or 8. This increase may not be added on other sales.

Palatability score:	Permitted increase (cents per pound)
7.....	½
7½.....	1
8.....	1½

SEC. 2.10 *Dried egg products; experimental specifications of the Army Quartermaster Corps.* Dried egg products which meet each requirement of "Quartermaster Corps Tentative Specification" identified as "C. Q. D. No. 117, 28 January 1944, superseding C. Q. D. No. 117 4 March 1943" as now promulgated, or as amended from time to time, when sold to a procurement agency of the United States Army Quartermaster Corps, are exempt from price control until further order of the Administrator.

SEC. 2.11 *Blends or emulsions.* The maximum prices for mixtures, blends, or emulsions of two or more egg products (whether frozen, liquid, or dried) shall be the total of the maximum prices for the separate egg products, plus the actual cost of all other ingredients.

SEC. 2.12 *Containers.* The maximum prices for all egg products (whether frozen, liquid, or dried) include the cost of a suitable and complete container or package furnished by the seller, except that when frozen egg products are sold in containers of the capacity of 20 pounds or less, one-half cent per pound may be added to the maximum price. If a suitable container or package is not furnished by the seller, or is returned by the buyer to the seller or to another person at the seller's direction, deduction shall be made from the maximum prices for the egg products in the amount of the maximum price of such containers or the current market price if there is no fixed maximum price.

#### ARTICLE III—GENERAL

SEC. 3.1. *Maximum prices continue from year to year.* The maximum prices for eggs and egg products, established by this regulation, continue from year to year.

SEC. 3.2 *Definitions.* When used in this regulation, the term:

(a) "Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons or legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, any other Government or any of its political subdivisions, and any agency of any of the foregoing.

(b) "Inspected" or "USDA inspected" means inspected by an authorized inspector in accordance with all the standards of the United States Department of Agriculture for such inspection.

(c) "Certified" or "USDA certified" means graded and certified by an authorized grader in accordance with all the standards of the United States Department of Agriculture for such grading and certification.

(d) "Checks", "dirties" and "light dirty eggs" means the eggs designated by each of those names as defined in the United States Department of Agriculture "Specifications for Official U. S. Standards for Quality of Individual Shell Eggs." "Light dirty eggs", must meet additional requirements set out in this regulation.

(e) "Independent retailer" means a retailer who maintains less than four individual stores or individual retail outlets.

(f) "Large retailer" means a retailer who maintains a group of four or more individual stores or individual retail outlets under one ownership.

(g) "Retail route seller" means a seller of eggs who distributes them to household consumers from an inventory stored in trucks or other conveyances operated by driver salesmen over regular routes. An "independent retail route seller" is one who operates less than four of such trucks and a "large retail route seller" is one who operates four trucks or more.

(h) "Institutional user" means any one of three types of users: one who prepares eggs for consumption in public eating-places such as hotels, restaurants, etc.; one who prepares eggs for consumption in institutional or other group eating-places such as hospitals, school lunchrooms, non-federal government establishments, etc.; or one who buys eggs for manufacture into other types of food, such as bakers, candy manufacturers, etc. The term does not include a manufacturer of frozen, dried, or liquid egg products, or a U. S. Government agency.

(i) "Jobber" means a dealer who purchases eggs generally in wholesale grades or as ungraded eggs from a first receiver and in less than carlot quantities; who customarily candel and grades such eggs into consumer grades; and who customarily sells such eggs to independent retailers in quantities of less than 50 cases. The term includes sellers who customarily supply ship operators with eggs in quantities of more or less than 50 cases.

(j) "First receiver" means a dealer who is located not more than 200 miles from the place in which the eggs sold will be distributed and sold to con-



sumers; who purchases eggs generally in wholesale grades or as ungraded eggs from a producer or shipper; and who customarily sells such eggs to jobbers and retailers.

(k) "Prior purchaser" means a buyer such as a huckster or shipper. The term means every buyer except a retailer, retail route seller, institutional user, household user, first receiver, jobber, manufacturer of egg products, ship supplier, or U. S. Government agency.

(l) "Eastern area" means the states of Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(m) "Western area" means the states of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

(n) "Egg products" means the frozen, dried, and liquid eggs and blends, mixtures, and emulsions covered by this regulation.

(o) "Frozen whole eggs" means the frozen whole eggs defined and identified in orders promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture and published in Title 21, Volume 4, Number 138 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 20, 1939, pages 3374 to 3378, inclusive.

(p) "Frozen whites" means the whites of eggs after the eggs have been broken, the whites separated from the yolks and the whites frozen at a temperature of zero degrees Fahrenheit or below.

(q) "Frozen 45% yolks" means the frozen egg yolks defined and identified in orders promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture and published in Title 21, Volume 4, Number 138 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 20, 1939, pages 3374 and 3375 except that such egg yolks shall contain not less than 45% of total egg solids as determined by the method prescribed in such orders.

(r) "Frozen sugared or salted yolks" means the frozen egg yolks (containing not less than 43% of total egg solids) defined and identified by the United States Department of Agriculture in orders promulgated and published in Title 21, Volume 4, Number 138 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 20, 1939, pages 3374 and 3375 to which has been added sugar or salt in the proportion of one pound to each nine pounds of such egg yolks.

(s) "Frozen reconstituted eggs" means a frozen mixture of egg yolks, egg whites, and whole eggs which contains not less than 26% of total egg solids determined according to the method prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture, in orders promulgated and published in Title 21, Volume 4, Number 138 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 20, 1939, pages 3374 to 3378, inclusive.

(t) "Liquid egg products" are the unfrozen form of the various frozen egg products herein defined.

(u) "Dried whole eggs" and "dried egg yolks" means the product defined by each of those names in orders promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture and published in Title 21, Volume 4, Number 138 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 20, 1939, pages 3376 and 3377.

(v) "Dried albumen" means liquid whites that have been dried into flaked or powdered form.

(w) "Percentage in solids" means the percentage in total egg solids of a lot of dried whole eggs, as determined by the method prescribed in "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists," fourth edition, 1935, pages 297 and 298, under "Total Solids."

(x) "Palatability" means the degree to which a representative sample of a lot of dried whole eggs is pleasing to human taste when tested and scored in accordance with methods set out in the order of the War Food Administrator published in Title 7, Volume 9, Number 27 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 8, 1944, page 1499, and shall be evidenced by a "palatability score" as provided in such order.

#### SEC. 3.3 *Adjustment of maximum prices for eggs and egg products.*

(a) The Office of Price Administration, or any duly authorized representative thereof, may adjust any maximum price established under this regulation for egg items in the case of any seller or group of sellers where it appears:

(1) That there exists or threatens to exist in a particular locality a shortage in the supply of such egg items; and

(2) That such local shortage will be substantially reduced or eliminated by adjusting the maximum prices of such seller and of like sellers for such egg items; and

(3) That such adjustment will not create or tend to create a shortage, or a need for increase in prices, in another locality, and will effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

(b) Applications for adjustment under this section shall be filed in accordance with Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1.

(c) Each Regional Administrator is authorized to make adjustments or act upon applications for adjustment under this section.

(d) In addition to the foregoing provisions each Regional Administrator is authorized to make adjustments in the maximum prices for shell eggs provided in this revised regulation not exceeding two-tenths of one cent per dozen in amount, by appropriate order issued by him: *Provided*, That such order shall be made applicable to areas within his region that are defined in such order and provided that paragraph (a) (3) of this section is complied with.

(e) Each Regional Administrator is further authorized to issue an order authorizing the sale and delivery of "light dirty eggs" as defined in this revised regulation, upon the following conditions:

(1) The order of the Regional Administrator must define the area within which such eggs may be sold and delivered.

(2) The Regional Administrator must determine that "light dirty eggs" as defined in this regulation have been sold customarily within the area defined prior to the time his order is issued. The maximum prices for light dirty eggs established by the order of the Regional Administrator, whether of consumer grade A or AA quality, shall be 1 cent less per dozen than the maximum price for consumer grade A eggs.

(3) The order of the Regional Administrator shall provide that light dirty eggs shall be sold only in sealed cartons or other sealed containers bearing upon the seal the certificate of the U. S. Department of Agriculture certifying that the eggs are of an interior quality of consumer grade A or better. The order shall further provide that, upon the effective date thereof, light dirty eggs as defined in this regulation shall become a consumer grade of eggs within the area defined in such order.

SEC. 3.4 *Emergency purchases by a United States Government agency.* A United States Government agency may purchase egg items at more than ceiling prices provided the following conditions are complied with:

(a) That the egg items are urgently needed for immediate consumption and use in a particular locality.

(b) That the egg items are not being purchased for storage purposes.

(c) That the egg items necessary to supply the urgent need are not available from supplies currently held by the purchasing agency.

(d) That due solely to the conditions of emergency the necessary supply of the particular egg item or items in the individual case cannot be obtained unless the seller incurs expense or performs or furnishes material in addition to that normally required in the sale and delivery of such egg items at the maximum prices herein provided.

(e) That the price paid or agreed to be paid has not been increased except for such additional expense actually incurred and the actual value of any additional labor so performed or material so furnished.

(f) That within 10 days after such emergency purchase is made, an officer or representative of the purchasing agency designated by it reports to the Administrator in writing the fact showing full compliance with the foregoing conditions.

SEC. 3.5 *Licensing.* The provisions of Licensing Order No. 1, licensing all persons who make sales under price control, are applicable to all sellers subject to this regulation. A seller's license may be suspended for violations of the license or of one or more applicable price schedules or regulations. A person whose license is suspended may not, during the period of suspension, make any sale for which his license has been suspended.

SEC. 3.6 *Prohibition against selling or buying at higher than maximum prices.* On and after September 25, 1944, regardless of any contract, agreement, or other obligation, no person shall sell or deliver any of the eggs or egg products covered in this regulation, and no person in the course of trade or busi-



ness, shall buy or receive such eggs or egg products, at a price higher than the maximum prices permitted by this regulation and no person shall agree, offer, solicit, or attempt to do any of the foregoing.

SEC. 3.7 *Geographical applicability.* The provisions of this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 333 shall be applicable only to the 48 states of the United States and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3.8 *Calculations.* Fractions of a cent remaining after the total price for the quantity sold has been calculated shall be dropped if less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent and increased to the next higher cent if  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent or more.

SEC. 3.9 *Records.* Every seller and buyer subject to this regulation, making sales or deliveries or purchases of eggs or egg products to the value of \$200 or more in any one month, shall keep for inspection of the Office of Price Administration for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect, a complete and accurate record of each sale or delivery or purchase of eggs or egg products, showing all of the following information that is applicable to the transaction: names and addresses of buyer and seller; date of delivery or acceptance; quantities bought or sold; prices at which bought or sold; name of the egg product; and size or weight, and grade, of the eggs.

SEC. 3.10 *Export sales.* The maximum prices at which a person may export any eggs or egg products shall be determined in accordance with the Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation.

SEC. 3.11 *Adjustable pricing.* Any person may agree to sell at a price which can be increased up to the maximum price in effect at the time of delivery, but no person may, unless authorized by the Office of Price Administration, deliver or agree to deliver at prices to be adjusted upward in accordance with action taken by the Office of Price Administration after delivery. Such authorization may be given when a request for a change in the applicable maximum price is pending, but only if the authorization is necessary to promote distribution or production and if it will not interfere with the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended. The authorization may be given by the Administrator or by any official of the Office of Price Administration having authority to act upon the pending request for a change in price or to give the authorization.

The authorization will be given by order, except that it may be given by letter or telegram when the contemplated revision will be the granting of an individual application for adjustment.

SEC. 3.12 *Taxes.* If any statute of the United States or ordinance of any state or subdivision of any state imposes a tax upon the sale or delivery of any eggs or egg products covered by this regulation and does not prohibit the seller from stating and collecting the tax separately from the purchase price, the seller may collect, in addition to the maximum price, the amount of the tax actually paid

by him or an amount equal to the amount of the tax paid by any prior vendor and separately stated and collected by the vendor from whom he purchased such eggs or egg products, *Provided, however, That:*

(a) The seller states and collects the tax separately from the purchase price; and

(b) If the tax was in effect prior to the effective date of this regulation, the seller's customary business practice was to state and to collect the tax separately from the purchase price of the eggs or egg products; and

(c) Appropriate records are kept indicating the amount of the tax, by which governmental authority the tax was imposed, to whom the tax was paid (the prior vendor or the government), to what specific egg items the tax applies, and to whom they were sold.

In no other case may the amount of a tax be added to the maximum prices established by this regulation.

SEC. 3.13 *Transfers of business or stock in trade.* If the business or stock in trade of a person covered by this regulation is sold or otherwise transferred on or after December 30, 1942, and the transferee continues the business, the maximum prices of the transferee shall be the same as those which the transferor would have been subject to if no transfer had taken place, and his obligation to keep records sufficient to verify these prices shall be the same. The transferor shall either preserve and make available, or shall turn over to the transferee all records of transactions prior to the transfer which are necessary to enable the transferee to comply with the record provisions contained in this regulation.

SEC. 3.14 *Evasion.* The price limitations set forth in this regulation shall not be evaded, either by direct or indirect methods, in connection with an offer, solicitation, agreement, sale, delivery, purchase, or receipt, of or relating to any eggs or egg products, alone or in conjunction with any other commodity, or by way of any commission, service, transportation, or other charge or discount, premium, or other privilege, or by tying-agreement or other trade understanding, or otherwise.

Eggs or egg products shall not be exchanged, traded, or bartered for anything having a value or maximum price greater than the maximum price established for such eggs or egg items.

Except insofar as this regulation permits f. o. b. pricing, the maximum prices established by this regulation shall not be evaded or circumvented by selling eggs or egg products at a price f. o. b. the seller's shipping point.

SEC. 3.15 *Enforcement.* Persons violating any provisions of this regulation are subject to the penalties provided for by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

SEC. 3.16 *Petitions for amendment.* Any person seeking an amendment of any provision of this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 333 may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the

provisions of Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1 issued by the Office of Price Administration.

SEC. 3.17 *Applicability of certain provisions of supplementary regulations and orders.* (a) The following provisions of the following supplementary regulations and orders shall be applicable to all agreements, sales, and deliveries covered by this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 333 unless otherwise provided in this regulation.

Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 1,<sup>1</sup> section 4.4 (Developmental contracts).

Supplementary Order No. 42, Amendment 1,<sup>2</sup> § 1307.57 (Secret contracts).

Supplementary Order No. 27,<sup>3</sup> § 1305.32 (Sales or deliveries of the War Department or the Navy Department through such department's sales stores).

Revised Supplementary Order No. 34,<sup>4</sup> (Addition of extra export packaging expenses on sales to procurement agencies of the United States).

Supplementary Order No. 31,<sup>5</sup> (Treatment of 3% transportation tax imposed by section 620 of Revenue Act of 1942).

Supplementary Order No. 81,<sup>6</sup> (establishing maximum prices for sales by United States Government agencies and exempting certain of such sales from price control).

Supplementary Order No. 84,<sup>7</sup> (Describing conditions for payment by a marketing cooperative of a patronage dividend).

SEC. 3.18 *Zones.* The zones referred to in this regulation are comprised of the counties or other political subdivisions of the respective states set opposite each zone number listed below.

LIST OF COUNTIES, WITH ZONE NUMBER, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY STATES

ALABAMA			
	Zone		Zone
Autauga	18	Houston	15
Baldwin	18	Jackson	19
Barbour	15	Jefferson	19
Bibb	18	Lamar	19
Blount	19	Lauderdale	20
Bullock	18	Lawrence	20
Butler	18	Lee	18
Calhoun	18	Limestone	20
Chambers	18	Lowndes	18
Cherokee	19	Macon	18
Chilton	18	Madison	19
Choctaw	18	Marengo	18
Clarke	18	Marion	19
Clay	18	Marshall	19
Cleburne	18	Mobile	18
Coffee	15	Monroe	18
Colbert	20	Montgomery	18
Conecuh	18	Morgan	20
Coosa	18	Perry	18
Covington	18	Pickens	19
Crenshaw	18	Pike	18
Cullman	19	Randolph	18
Dale	15	Russell	18
Dallas	18	St. Clair	19
De Kalb	19	Shelby	18
Elmore	18	Sumter	18
Escambia	18	Talladega	18
Etowah	19	Tallapoosa	18
Fayette	19	Tuscaloosa	19
Franklin	20	Walker	19
Geneva	15	Washington	18
Greene	18	Wilcox	18
Hale	18	Winston	19
Henry	15		

<sup>1</sup> 8 F.R. 4978.

<sup>2</sup> 8 F.R. 11951.

<sup>3</sup> 7 F.R. 9229.

<sup>4</sup> 8 F.R. 12404, 14073.

<sup>5</sup> 7 F.R. 9894; 8 F.R. 1312, 3702, 9521.

<sup>6</sup> 9 F.R. 310.

<sup>7</sup> 9 F.R. 1721.



ARKANSAS			COLORADO—continued				GEORGIA—continued				
	Zone			Zone		Zone		Zone		Zone	
Arkansas	25	Lee	25	Dolores	13	Moffat	13	Chattooga	19	McDuffie	15
Ashley	25	Lincoln	25	Douglas	10	Montezuma	13	Cherokee	18	McIntosh	17
Baxter	34	Little River	32	Eagle	13	Montrose	13	Clarke	15	Macon	15
Benton	35	Logan	33	Elbert	8	Morgan	8	Clay	15	Madison	15
Boone	34	Lonoke	7	El Paso	10	Otero	8	Clayton	18	Marion	15
Bradley	25	Madison	34	Fremont	10	Ouray	13	Clinch	16	Meriwether	18
Calhoun	25	Marion	34	Garfield	13	Park	13	Cobb	18	Miller	15
Carroll	34	Miller	32	Gilpin	13	Phillips	7	Coffee	16	Mitchell	15
Chicot	24	Mississippi	9	Grand	13	Pitkin	13	Colquitt	15	Monroe	15
Clark	27	Monroe	25	Gunnison	13	Prowers	7	Columbia	15	Montgomery	16
Clay	7	Montgomery	33	Hinsdale	13	Pueblo	10	Cook	16	Morgan	15
Cleburne	7	Nevada	27	Huerfano	10	Rio Blanco	13	Coweta	18	Murray	19
Cleveland	25	Newton	34	Jackson	13	Rio Grande	13	Crawford	15	Muscogee	18
Columbia	27	Ouachita	25	Jefferson	10	Routt	13	Crisp	15	Newton	15
Conway	33	Perry	33	Kiowa	7	Saguache	13	Dade	19	Oconee	15
Craighead	7	Phillips	25	Kit Carson	7	San Juan	13	Dawson	18	Oglethorpe	15
Crawford	34	Pike	27	Lake	13	San Miguel	13	Decatur	15	Faulding	18
Crittenden	9	Poinsett	7	La Plata	13	Sedgwick	7	DeKalb	18	Peach	15
Cross	7	Polk	33	Larimer	10	Summit	13	Dodge	15	Pickens	18
Dallas	27	Pope	33	Las Animas	10	Teller	10	Dooley	15	Pierce	16
Desha	24	Prairie	7	Lincoln	8	Washington	8	Dougherty	15	Pike	18
Drew	25	Pulaski	7	Logan	8	Weld	10	Douglas	18	Polk	18
Faulkner	33	Randolph	7	Mesa	13	Yuma	7	Early	15	Pulaski	15
Franklin	33	St. Francis	7	Mineral	13			Echols	16	Putnam	15
Fulton	34	Saline	27					Effingham	16	Quitman	15
Garland	27	Scott	33	CONNECTICUT				Elbert	15	Rabun	18
Grant	27	Searcy	34	Fairfield	14	New Haven	14	Emanuel	16	Randolph	15
Greene	7	Sebastian	34	Hartford	14	New London	14	Evans	16	Richmond	15
Hempstead	27	Sevier	32	Litchfield	14	Tolland	14	Fannin	18	Rockdale	15
Hot Spring	27	Sharp	7	Middlesex	14	Windham	14	Fayette	18	Schley	15
Howard	27	Stone	34					Floyd	19	Screven	16
Independence	7	Union	25	DELAWARE				Forsyth	18	Seminole	15
Izard	34	Van Buren	33	Kent	14	Sussex	14	Franklin	15	Spalding	18
Jackson	7	Washington	34	New Castle	14			Fulton	18	Stephens	15
Jefferson	25	White	7					Gilmer	18	Stewart	15
Johnson	33	Woodruff	7	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				Glascock	15	Sumter	15
Lafayette	27	Yell	33	Washington			13	Glynn	17	Talbot	15
Lawrence	7							Gordon	19	Taliaferro	15
								Grady	15	Tattnall	16
ARIZONA			FLORIDA				Greene	15	Taylor	15	
Apache	16	Mohave	16	Alachua	17	Lake	17	Gwinnett	18	Telfair	16
Cochise	16	Navajo	16	Baker	16	Lee	17B	Habersham	15	Terrell	15
Cocconino	16	Pima	16	Bay	15	Leon	16	Hall	18	Thomas	15
Gila	16	Pinal	16	Bradford	17	Levy	17	Hancock	15	Tift	15
Graham	16	Santa Cruz	16	Brevard	17A	Liberty	16	Haralson	18	Toombs	16
Greenlee	16	Yavapai	16	Broward	17C	Madison	16	Harris	18	Towns	18
Maricopa	16	Yuma	16	Calhoun	15	Manatee	17B	Hart	15	Treutlen	16
				Charlotte	17B	Marion	17	Heard	18	Troup	18
CALIFORNIA				Citrus	17	Martin	17B	Henry	18	Turner	15
Alameda	14	Orange	14	Clay	17	Monroe	17C	Houston	15	Twiggs	15
Alpine	16	Placer	44	Collier	17C	Nassau	17	Irwin	15	Union	18
Amador	44	Plumas	44	Columbia	16	Okaloosa	15	Jackson	18	Upson	15
Butte	44	Riverside	14	Dade	17C	Okeechobee	17B	Jasper	15	Walker	19
Calaveras	44	Sacramento	44	De Soto	17B	Orange	17A	Jeff Davis	16	Walton	15
Colusa	44	San Benito	14	Dixie	17	Osceola	17A	Jefferson	15	Ware	16
Contra Costa	14	San Bernardino	14	Duval	17	Palm Beach	17B	Jenkins	15	Warren	15
Del Norte	44	San Diego	14	Escambia	15	Pasco	17A	Johnson	15	Washington	15
El Dorado	44	San Francisco	14	Flagler	17	Pinellas	17A	Jones	15	Wayne	16
Fresno	44	San Joaquin	44	Franklin	16	Polk	17A	Lamar	18	Webster	15
Glenn	44	San Luis Obispo	44	Gadsden	15	Putnam	17	Lanier	16	Wheeler	16
Humboldt	44	San Mateo	14	Gilchrist	17	St. Johns	17	Laurens	15	White	18
Imperial	14	Santa Barbara	14	Glades	17B	St. Lucie	17B	Lee	15	Whitfield	19
Inyo	14	Santa Clara	14	Gulf	16	Santa Rosa	15	Liberty	17	Wilcox	15
Kern	44	Santa Cruz	14	Hamilton	16	Sarasota	17B	Lincoln	15	Wilkes	15
Kings	44	Shasta	44	Hardee	17B	Seminole	17A	Long	16	Wilkinson	15
Lake	44	Sierra	44	Hendry	17B	Sumter	17	Lowndes	16	Worth	15
Lassen	44	Siskiyou	44	Hernando	17	Suwannee	16	Lumpkin	18		
Los Angeles	14	Solano	14	Highlands	17B	Taylor	16				
Madera	44	Sonoma	14	Hillsborough	17A	Union	17	IDAHO			
Marin	14	Stanislaus	44	Holmes	15	Volusia	17	Ada	11	Franklin	11
Mariposa	44	Sutter	44	Indian River	17B	Wakulla	16	Adams	11	Freemont	11
Mendocino	44	Tehama	44	Jackson	15	Walton	15	Bannock	11	Gem	11
Merced	44	Trinity	44	Jefferson	16	Washington	15	Bear Lake	11	Gooding	11
Modoc	44	Tulare	44	Lafayette	17			Benewah	44	Idaho	44
Mono	16	Tuolumne	44					Bingham	11	Jefferson	11
Monterey	14	Ventura	14	GEORGIA				Blaine	11	Jerome	11
Napa	14	Yolo	44	Appling	16	Brooks	16	Boise	11	Kootenai	44
Nevada	44	Yuba	44	Atkinson	16	Bryan	17	Bonner	44	Latah	44
COLORADO				Bacon	16	Bullock	16	Bonneville	11	Lemhi	11
Adams	10	Cheyenne	7	Baker	15	Burke	15	Boundary	44	Lewis	44
Alamosa	13	Clear Creek	13	Baldwin	15	Butts	18	Butte	11	Lincoln	11
Arapahoe	10	Conejos	13	Banks	15	Calhoun	15	Camas	11	Madison	11
Archuleta	13	Costilla	13	Barrow	18	Camden	17	Canyon	11	Minidoka	11
Baca	8	Crowley	8	Bartow	18	Candler	16	Caribou	11	Nez Perce	44
Bent	8	Custer	10	Ben Hill	15	Carroll	18	Cassia	11	Oneida	11
Boulder	13	Delta	13	Berrien	16	Catoosa	19	Clark	11	Owyhee	11
Chaffee	13	Denver	10	Bibb	15	Charlton	16	Clearwater	44	Payette	11
				Bleckley	15	Chatham	17	Custer	11	Power	11
				Brantley	16	Chattahoochee	18	Elmore	11	Shoshone	44



IDAHO—continued			INDIANA—continued			KANSAS—continued		
Zone		Zone	Zone		Zone	Zone		Zone
Teton ----- 11	Washington ----- 11		Pike ----- 8	Switzerland ----- 9	Haskell ----- 2	Phillips ----- 1		
Twin Falls ----- 11	Yellowstone National ----- 11		Porter ----- 8	Tippicanoe ----- 8	Hodgeman ----- 1	Pottawatomie ----- 2		
Valley ----- 11	Park (part) ----- 11		Posey ----- 8	Tipton ----- 8	Jackson ----- 2	Pratt ----- 1		
ILLINOIS			Pulaski ----- 8	Union ----- 9	Jefferson ----- 2	Rawlins ----- 1		
Adams ----- 5	Lee ----- 6		Putnam ----- 8	Vanderburgh ----- 8	Jewell ----- 1	Reno ----- 1		
Alexander ----- 7	Livingston ----- 6		Randolph ----- 9	Vermillion ----- 8	Johnson ----- 3	Republic ----- 1		
Bond ----- 5	Logan ----- 6		Ripley ----- 9	Vigo ----- 8	Kearny ----- 3	Rice ----- 1		
Boone ----- 6	McDonough ----- 5		Rush ----- 9	Wabash ----- 9	Kingman ----- 1	Riley ----- 2		
Brown ----- 5	McHenry ----- 6		St. Joseph ----- 9	Warren ----- 8	Kiowa ----- 1	Rooks ----- 1		
Bureau ----- 6	McLean ----- 6		Scott ----- 9	Warrick ----- 8	Labette ----- 3	Ruch ----- 1		
Calhoun ----- 5	Macon ----- 6		Shelby ----- 9	Washington ----- 9	Lane ----- 1	Russell ----- 1		
Carroll ----- 5	Macoupin ----- 5		Spencer ----- 8	Wayne ----- 9	Leavenworth ----- 3	Saline ----- 1		
Cass ----- 5	Madison ----- 5		Starke ----- 8	Wells ----- 9	Lincoln ----- 1	Scott ----- 1		
Champaign ----- 6	Marion ----- 5		Steuben ----- 9	White ----- 8	Linn ----- 3	Sedgwick ----- 2		
Christian ----- 6	Marshall ----- 6		Sullivan ----- 8	Whitley ----- 9	Logan ----- 1	Seward ----- 2		
Clark ----- 6	Mason ----- 5		IOWA			Lyon ----- 2	Shawnee ----- 2	
Clay ----- 6	Massac ----- 7		Adair ----- 3	Jefferson ----- 5	McPherson ----- 1	Sheridan ----- 1		
Clinton ----- 5	Menard ----- 5		Adams ----- 3	Johnson ----- 4	Marion ----- 2	Sherman ----- 3		
Coles ----- 6	Mercer ----- 5		Allamakee ----- 4	Jones ----- 5	Marshall ----- 2	Smith ----- 1		
Cook ----- 7	Monroe ----- 5		Appanoose ----- 4	Keokuk ----- 4	Meade ----- 2	Stafford ----- 1		
Crawford ----- 6	Montgomery ----- 5		Audubon ----- 3	Kossuth ----- 3	Miami ----- 3	Stanton ----- 3		
Cumberland ----- 6	Morgan ----- 5		Benton ----- 4	Lee ----- 5	Mitchell ----- 1	Stevens ----- 3		
De Kalb ----- 6	Moultrie ----- 6		Black Hawk ----- 4	Linn ----- 4	Montgomery ----- 2	Sumner ----- 2		
De Witt ----- 6	Ogle ----- 6		Boone ----- 3	Louisia ----- 5	Morris ----- 2	Thomas ----- 1		
Douglas ----- 6	Peoria ----- 6		Bremer ----- 4	Lucas ----- 4	Morton ----- 3	Trego ----- 1		
Du Page ----- 6	Perry ----- 5		Buchanan ----- 4	Lyon ----- 2	Nemaha ----- 2	Wabauunsee ----- 2		
Edgar ----- 6	Piatt ----- 6		Buena Vista ----- 3	Madison ----- 3	Neosho ----- 3	Wallace ----- 3		
Edwards ----- 6	Pike ----- 5		Butler ----- 4	Marshall ----- 4	Ness ----- 1	Washington ----- 2		
Effingham ----- 6	Pope ----- 7		Calhoun ----- 3	Marion ----- 4	Norton ----- 1	Wichita ----- 3		
Fayette ----- 5	Pulaski ----- 7		Carroll ----- 3	Marshall ----- 4	Osage ----- 2	Wilson ----- 2		
Ford ----- 6	Putnam ----- 6		Cass ----- 3	Mills ----- 2	Osborne ----- 1	Woodson ----- 2		
Franklin ----- 6	Randolph ----- 5		Cedar ----- 5	Mitchell ----- 4	Ottawa ----- 1	Wyandotte ----- 3		
Fulton ----- 5	Richland ----- 6		Cerro Gordo ----- 4	Monona ----- 2	Pawnee ----- 1			
Gallatin ----- 7	Rock Island ----- 5		Cherokee ----- 2	Monroe ----- 4	KENTUCKY			
Greene ----- 5	St. Clair ----- 5		Chickasaw ----- 4	Montgomery ----- 2	Adair ----- 12	Jackson ----- 12		
Grundy ----- 6	Saline ----- 7		Clarke ----- 4	Muscatine ----- 5	Allen ----- 12	Jefferson ----- 10		
Hamilton ----- 6	Sangamon ----- 6		Clay ----- 3	O'Brien ----- 2	Anderson ----- 11	Jessamine ----- 11		
Hancock ----- 5	Schuyler ----- 5		Clayton ----- 5	Osceola ----- 2	Ballard ----- 9	Johnson ----- 13		
Hardin ----- 7	Scott ----- 5		Clinton ----- 5	Page ----- 2	Barren ----- 11	Kenton ----- 10		
Henderson ----- 5	Shelby ----- 6		Crawford ----- 2	Palo Alto ----- 3	Bath ----- 11	Knott ----- 13		
Henry ----- 5	Stark ----- 6		Fallas ----- 3	Plymouth ----- 2	Bell ----- 12	Knox ----- 12		
Iroquois ----- 6	Stephenson ----- 5		Davis ----- 5	Pocahontas ----- 3	Boone ----- 10	Larue ----- 11		
Jackson ----- 6	Tazewell ----- 6		Decatur ----- 4	Polk ----- 4	Bourbon ----- 11	Laurel ----- 12		
Jasper ----- 6	Union ----- 6		Delaware ----- 5	Pottawattamie ----- 2	Boyd ----- 11	Lawrence ----- 12		
Jefferson ----- 5	Vermilion ----- 6		Des Moines ----- 5	Poweshiek ----- 4	Boyle ----- 11	Lee ----- 12		
Jersey ----- 5	Wabash ----- 6		Dickinson ----- 2	Ringgold ----- 3	Bracken ----- 10	Leslie ----- 12		
Jo Daviess ----- 5	Warren ----- 5		Dubuque ----- 5	Sac ----- 3	Breathitt ----- 12	Letcher ----- 12		
Johnson ----- 7	Washington ----- 5		Emmet ----- 3	Scott ----- 5	Breckinridge ----- 10	Lewis ----- 11		
Kane ----- 6	Wayne ----- 6		Fayette ----- 4	Shelby ----- 2	Bullitt ----- 10	Lincoln ----- 12		
Kankakee ----- 6	White ----- 6		Floyd ----- 4	Sioux ----- 2	Butler ----- 11	Livingston ----- 10		
Kendall ----- 6	Whiteside ----- 5		Franklin ----- 4	Story ----- 3	Caldwell ----- 11	Logan ----- 11		
Knox ----- 5	Will ----- 6		Fremont ----- 2	Tama ----- 4	Calloway ----- 11	Lyon ----- 11		
Lake ----- 7	Williamson ----- 6		Greene ----- 3	Taylor ----- 3	Campbell ----- 10	McCracken ----- 9		
La Salle ----- 6	Winnebago ----- 6		Grundy ----- 4	Union ----- 3	Carlisle ----- 9	McCreary ----- 12		
Lawrence ----- 6	Woodford ----- 6		Guthrie ----- 3	Van Buren ----- 5	Carroll ----- 10	McLean ----- 10		
INDIANA			Hamilton ----- 3	Wapallo ----- 5	Carter ----- 11	Madison ----- 11		
Adams ----- 9	Hendricks ----- 8		Harrison ----- 2	Warren ----- 4	Casey ----- 12	Magoffin ----- 13		
Allen ----- 9	Henry ----- 9		Hardin ----- 4	Washington ----- 5	Christian ----- 11	Marion ----- 11		
Bartholomew ----- 9	Howard ----- 8		Harrison ----- 2	Wayne ----- 4	Clark ----- 11	Marshall ----- 10		
Benton ----- 8	Huntington ----- 9		Henry ----- 5	Webster ----- 3	Clay ----- 12	Martin ----- 13		
Blackford ----- 9	Jackson ----- 9		Howard ----- 4	Winnebago ----- 3	Clinton ----- 12	Mason ----- 11		
Boone ----- 8	Jasper ----- 8		Humboldt ----- 3	Winneshiek ----- 4	Crittenden ----- 10	Meade ----- 10		
Brown ----- 8	Jay ----- 9		Ida ----- 2	Woodbury ----- 2	Cumberland ----- 12	Menifee ----- 12		
Carroll ----- 8	Jefferson ----- 9		Iowa ----- 4	Worth ----- 3	Daviess ----- 10	Mercer ----- 11		
Cass ----- 8	Jennings ----- 9		Jackson ----- 5	Wright ----- 3	Edmonson ----- 11	Metcalf ----- 12		
Clark ----- 9	Johnson ----- 9		Jasper ----- 4		Elliott ----- 12	Monroe ----- 12		
Clay ----- 8	Knox ----- 8		KANSAS			Estill ----- 12	Montgomery ----- 11	
Clinton ----- 8	Kosciusko ----- 9		Allen ----- 3	Dickinson ----- 2	Fayette ----- 11	Morgan ----- 12		
Crawford ----- 8	Lagrange ----- 9		Anderson ----- 3	Doniphan ----- 2	Fleming ----- 11	Muhlenberg ----- 11		
Daviess ----- 8	Lake ----- 7		Atchison ----- 2	Douglas ----- 3	Floyd ----- 13	Nelson ----- 11		
Dearborn ----- 9	La Porte ----- 8		Barber ----- 2	Edwards ----- 1	Franklin ----- 11	Nicholas ----- 11		
Decatur ----- 9	Lawrence ----- 8		Barton ----- 1	Elk ----- 2	Fulton ----- 9	Ohio ----- 10		
De Kalb ----- 9	Madison ----- 9		Bourbon ----- 3	Ellis ----- 1	Gallatin ----- 10	Oldham ----- 12		
Delaware ----- 9	Marion ----- 8		Brown ----- 2	Ellsworth ----- 1	Garrard ----- 11	Owen ----- 10		
Dubois ----- 8	Marshall ----- 8		Butler ----- 2	Finney ----- 1	Grant ----- 10	Owsley ----- 12		
Elkhart ----- 9	Martin ----- 8		Chase ----- 2	Ford ----- 1	Graves ----- 9	Pendleton ----- 10		
Fayette ----- 9	Miami ----- 8		Chautauqua ----- 2	Franklin ----- 3	Grayson ----- 11	Perry ----- 12		
Floyd ----- 9	Monroe ----- 8		Cherokee ----- 3	Geary ----- 2	Green ----- 12	Pike ----- 13		
Fountain ----- 8	Montgomery ----- 8		Cheyenne ----- 3	Gove ----- 1	Greenup ----- 11	Powell ----- 12		
Franklin ----- 9	Morgan ----- 8		Clark ----- 2	Graham ----- 1	Hancock ----- 10	Pulaski ----- 12		
Fulton ----- 8	Newton ----- 8		Clay ----- 2	Grant ----- 3	Hardin ----- 10	Robertson ----- 11		
Gibson ----- 8	Noble ----- 9		Cloud ----- 2	Gray ----- 1	Harlan ----- 13	Rockcastle ----- 12		
Grant ----- 9	Ohio ----- 9		Coffey ----- 2	Greeley ----- 3	Harrison ----- 11	Rowan ----- 11		
Greene ----- 8	Orange ----- 8		Comanche ----- 2	Greenwood ----- 2	Hart ----- 11	Russell ----- 12		
Hamilton ----- 8	Owen ----- 8		Cowley ----- 2	Hamilton ----- 3	Henderson ----- 10	Scott ----- 11		
Hancock ----- 9	Parke ----- 8		Crawford ----- 3	Harper ----- 1	Henry ----- 10	Shelby ----- 10		
Harrison ----- 9	Perry ----- 8		Decatur ----- 1	Harvey ----- 2	Hickman ----- 9	Simpson ----- 11		
					Hopkins ----- 11	Spencer ----- 10		



## KENTUCKY—continued

Zone		Zone	
Taylor -----	12	Washington ---	11
Todd -----	11	Wayne -----	12
Trigg -----	11	Webster -----	10
Trimble -----	10	Whitley -----	12
Union -----	10	Wolfe -----	12
Warren -----	11	Woodford -----	11

## LOUISIANA

Acadia	23	Morehouse	24
Allen	23	Natchitoches	28
Ascension	23	Orleans	21
Assumption	23	Ouachita	24
Avoyelles	23	Plaquemines	21
Beauregard	28	Pointe Coupee	23
Bienville	28	Rapides	26
Bossier	27	Red River	28
Caddo	27	Richland	24
Calcasieu	29	Sabine	28
Caldwell	26	St. Bernard	21
Cameron	29	St. Charles	21
Catahoula	24	St. Helena	21
Claiborne	27	St. James	23
Concordia	24	St. John the Baptist	21
De Soto	28	St. Landry	23
East Baton Rouge	23	St. Martin	23
East Carroll	24	St. Mary	23
East Feliciana	23	St. Tammany	21
Evangeline	23	Tangipahoa	21
Franklin	24	Tensas	24
Grant	26	Terrebonne	23
Iberia	23	Union	26
Iberville	23	Vermillion	23
Jackson	26	Vernon	28
Jefferson	21	Washington	21
Jefferson Davis	23	Webster	27
Lafayette	23	West Baton Rouge	23
Lafourche	23	West Carroll	24
La Salle	26	West Feliciana	23
Lincoln	26	Winn	26
Livingston	21		
Madison	24		

## MAINE

Androsoggin	15	Oxford	16
Aroostook	16	Penobscot	16
Cumberland	15	Piscataquis	16
Franklin	16	Sagadahoc	15
Hancock	16	Somerset	16
Kennebec	16	Waldo	16
Knox	16	Washington	16
Lincoln	16	York	15

## MARYLAND

Allegany	13	Harford	14
Anne Arundel	13	Howard	13
Baltimore	13	Kent	14
Baltimore City	13	Montgomery	13
Calvert	13	Prince Georges	13
Caroline	14	Queen Annes	14
Carroll	13	St. Marys	13
Cecil	14	Somerset	14
Charles	13	Talbot	14
Dorchester	14	Washington	13
Frederick	13	Wicomico	14
Garrett	13	Worcester	14

## MASSACHUSETTS

Barnstable	15	Hampshire	14
Berkshire	14	Middlesex	15
Bristol	15	Nantucket	15
Dukes	15	Norfolk	15
Essex	15	Plymouth	15
Franklin	14	Suffolk	15
Hampden	14	Worcester	15

## MICHIGAN

Alcona	11	Branch	10
Alger	10	Calhoun	10
Allegan	10	Cass	9
Alpena	11	Charlevoix	11
Antrim	11	Cheboygan	11
Arenac	11	Chippewa	10
Baraga	10	Clare	11
Barry	10	Clinton	10
Bay	11	Crawford	11
Benzie	11	Delta	10
Berrien	9	Dickinson	10

## MICHIGAN—continued

	Zone		Zone
Eaton	10	Mecosta	11
Emmet	11	Menominee	10
Genesee	11	Midland	11
Gladwin	11	Missaukee	11
Gogebic	10	Monroe	10
Grand Traverse	11	Montcalm	10
Gratiot	11	Montmorency	11
Hillsdale	10	Muskegon	10
Houghton	10	Newaygo	10
Huron	11	Oakland	11
Ingham	10	Oceana	10
Ionia	10	Ogemaw	11
Iosco	11	Ontonagon	10
Iron	10	Osceola	11
Isabella	11	Oscoda	11
Jackson	10	Otsego	11
Kalamazoo	10	Ottawa	10
Kalkaska	11	Presque Isle	11
Kent	10	Roscommon	11
Keweenaw	10	Saginaw	11
Lake	10	St. Clair	11
Lapeer	11	St. Joseph	10
Leelanau	11	Sanilac	11
Lenawee	10	Schoolcraft	10
Livingston	11	Shiawassee	11
Luce	10	Tuscola	11
Mackinac	10	Van Buren	9
Macomb	11	Washtenaw	11
Manistee	11	Wayne	11
Marquette	10	Wexford	11
Mason	10		

## MINNESOTA

Aitkin	2	Marshall	1
Anoka	3	Martin	3
Becker	1	Meeker	2
Beltrami	1	Mille Lacs	2
Benton	2	Morrison	2
Big Stone	1	Mower	4
Blue Earth	3	Murray	2
Brown	2	Nicollet	2
Carlton	4	Nobles	2
Carver	3	Norman	1
Cass	1	Olmsted	4
Chippewa	2	Otter Tail	1
Chisago	3	Pennington	1
Clay	1	Pine	4
Clearwater	1	Pipestone	2
Cook	4	Polk	1
Cottonwood	2	Pope	2
Crow Wing	2	Ramsey	3
Dakota	3	Red Lake	1
Dodge	4	Redwood	2
Douglas	1	Renville	2
Faribault	3	Rice	3
Fillmore	4	Rock	2
Freeborn	3	Roseau	1
Goodhue	1	St. Louis	4
Grant	1	Scott	3
Hennepin	3	Sherburne	2
Houston	4	Sibley	2
Hubbard	1	Stearns	2
Isanti	3	Steele	3
Itasca	1	Stevens	2
Jackson	2	Swift	2
Kanabec	2	Todd	2
Kandiyohi	2	Traverse	1
Kittson	1	Wabasha	4
Koochiching	1	Wadena	2
Lac qui Parle	1	Waseca	3
Lake	4	Washington	3
Lake of the Woods	1	Watsonwan	2
Le Sueur	3	Wilkin	1
Lincoln	2	Winona	4
Lyon	2	Wright	3
McLeod	2	Yellow	2
Mahnomen	1	Medicine	2

## MISSISSIPPI

Adams	22	Choctaw	20
Alcorn	20	Claiborne	22
Amite	20	Clarke	19
Attala	20	Clay	20
Benton	22	Coahoma	25
Bolivar	24	Copiah	20
Calhoun	20	Covington	20
Carroll	22	De Soto	25
Chickasaw	20	Forrest	19

## MISSISSIPPI—continued

	Zone		Zone
Franklin	22	Newton	19
George	19	Noxubee	19
Greene	19	Oktibbeha	20
Grenada	22	Panola	22
Hancock	19	Pearl River	19
Harrison	19	Perry	19
Hinds	20	Pike	20
Holmes	22	Pontotoc	20
Humphreys	22	Prentiss	20
Issaquena	24	Quitman	22
Itawamba	20	Rankin	20
Jackson	19	Scott	20
Jasper	19	Sharkey	22
Jefferson	22	Simpson	20
Jefferson Davis	20	Smith	20
Jones	19	Stone	19
Kemper	19	Sunflower	22
Lafayette	22	Tallahatchie	22
Lamar	19	Tate	22
Lauderdale	19	Tippah	20
Lawrence	20	Tishomingo	20
Leake	20	Tunica	25
Lee	20	Union	20
Leflore	22	Walthall	20
Lincoln	20	Warren	22
Lowndes	20	Washington	24
Madison	20	Wayne	19
Marion	20	Webster	20
Marshall	22	Wilkinson	22
Monroe	20	Winston	19
Montgomery	20	Yalobusha	22
Neshoba	19	Yazoo	22

## MISSOURI

Adair	5	Lewis	5
Andrew	3	Lincoln	5
Atchison	2	Linn	4
Audrain	5	Livingston	4
Barry	3	McDonald	3
Barton	3	Macon	5
Bates	3	Madison	5
Benton	4	Maries	4
Bollinger	5	Marion	5
Boone	4	Mercer	4
Buchanan	3	Miller	4
Butler	6	Mississippi	7
Caldwell	3	Moniteau	4
Callaway	4	Monroe	5
Camden	4	Montgomery	5
Cape Girardeau	6	Morgan	4
Carroll	4	New Madrid	7
Carter	5	Newton	3
Cass	3	Nodaway	3
Cedar	3	Oregon	5
Chariton	4	Osage	4
Christian	4	Ozark	4
Clark	5	Pemiscot	7
Clay	3	Perry	6
Clinton	3	Pettis	4
Cole	4	Phelps	4
Cooper	4	Pike	5
Crawford	5	Platte	3
Dade	3	Polk	3
Dallas	4	Pulaski	4
Davies	3	Putnam	4
De Kalb	3	Rails	5
Dent	5	Randolph	5
Douglas	4	Ray	3
Dunklin	7	Reynolds	5
Franklin	4	Ripley	5
Gasconade	4	St. Charles	5
Gentry	3	St. Clair	3
Greene	4	St. Francois	5
Grundy	4	Ste. Genevieve	5
Harrison	3	St. Louis	5
Henry	3	St. Louis City	5
Hickory	4	Saline	4
Holt	3	Schuyler	5
Howard	4	Scotland	5
Howell	5	Scott	7
Iron	5	Shannon	5
Jackson	3	Shelby	5
Jasper	3	Stoddard	6
Jefferson	5	Stone	4
Johnson	3	Sullivan	4
Knox	5	Taney	4
Laclede	4	Texas	5
Lafayette	3	Vernon	3
Lawrence	3	Warren	5



## MISSOURI—continued

Zone	Zone
Washington 5	Worth 3
Wayne 5	Wright 4
Webster 4	

## MONTANA

Beaverhead 44	Mineral 44
Big Horn 11	Missoula 44
Blaine 9	Musselshell 11
Broadwater 11	Park 11
Carbon 11	Petroleum 11
Carter 9	Phillips 9
Cascade 44	Pondera 44
Chouteau 11	Powder River 9
Custer 9	Powell 44
Daniels 9	Prairie 9
Dawson 9	Ravalli 44
Deer Lodge 44	Richland 9
Fallon 9	Roosevelt 9
Fergus 11	Rosebud 9
Flathead 44	Sander 44
Gallatin 11	Sheridan 9
Garfield 9	Silver Bow 44
Glacier 44	Stillwater 11
Golden Valley 11	Sweet Grass 11
Granite 44	Teton 44
Hill 11	Toole 44
Jefferson 44	Treasure 11
Judith Basin 11	Valley 9
Lake 44	Wheatland 11
Lewis and Clark 44	Wibaux 9
Liberty 11	Yellowstone 11
Lincoln 44	Yellowstone National Park (part) 11
McCone 9	
Madison 11	
Meagher 11	

## NEBRASKA

Adams 1	Jefferson 2
Antelope 1	Johnson 2
Arthur 3	Kearney 1
Banner 3	Keith 3
Blaine 1	Keyapaha 1
Boone 1	Kimball 3
Box Butte 3	Knox 1
Boyd 1	Lancaster 2
Brown 1	Lincoln 1
Buffalo 1	Logan 1
Burt 2	Loup 1
Butler 2	McPherson 1
Cass 2	Madison 1
Cedar 1	Merrick 1
Chase 3	Morrill 3
Cherry 1	Nance 1
Cheyenne 3	Nemaha 2
Clay 1	Nuckolls 1
Colfax 1	Otoe 2
Cuming 2	Pawnee 2
Custer 1	Perkins 3
Dakota 2	Phelps 1
Dawes 3	Pierce 1
Dawson 1	Platte 1
Deuel 3	Polk 1
Dixon 2	Red Willow 2
Dodge 2	Richardson 1
Douglas 2	Rock 1
Dundy 3	Saline 2
Fillmore 1	Sarpy 2
Franklin 1	Saunders 2
Frontier 1	Scotts Bluff 3
Furnas 1	Seward 2
Gage 2	Sheridan 3
Garden 3	Sherman 1
Garfield 1	Sioux 3
Gosper 1	Stanton 1
Grant 3	Thayer 1
Greeley 1	Thomas 1
Hall 1	Thurston 2
Hamilton 1	Valley 1
Harlan 1	Washington 2
Hayes 1	Wayne 1
Hitchcock 1	Webster 1
Holt 1	Wheeler 1
Hooker 1	York 1
Howard 1	

## NEVADA

Churchill 16	Elko 14
Clark 14	Emeralda 16
Douglas 16	Eureka 14

## NEVADA—continued

Zone	Zone
Humboldt 16	Ormsby 16
Lander 16	Pershing 16
Lincoln 14	Storey 16
Lyon 16	Washoe 16
Mineral 16	White Pine 14
Nye 16	

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Belknap 15	Hillsboro 15
Carroll 15	Merrimack 15
Cheshire 15	Rockingham 15
Coos 15	Strafford 15
Grafton 15	Sullivan 15

## NEW MEXICO

Bernalillo 11	Mora 11
Catron 13	Otero 11
Chaves 11	Quay 25
Colfax 25	Rio Arriba 11
Curry 25	Roosevelt 11
De Baca 11	Sandoval 11
Don Ana 13	San Juan 13
Eddy 11	San Miguel 11
Grant 13	Santa Fe 11
Guadalupe 11	Sierra 13
Harding 25	Socorro 13
Hidalgo 13	Taos 11
Lea 11	Torrance 11
Lincoln 11	Union 8
Luna 13	Valencia 13
McKinley 13	

## NEW JERSEY

Atlantic 14	Middlesex 14
Bergen 14	Monmouth 14
Burlington 14	Morris 14
Camden 14	Ocean 14
Cape May 14	Passaic 14
Cumberland 14	Salem 14
Essex 14	Somerset 14
Gloucester 14	Sussex 14
Hudson 14	Union 14
Hunterdon 14	Warren 14
Mercer 14	

## NEW YORK

Albany 14	Niagara 12
Allegany 13	Oneida 13
Bronx 14	Onondaga 13
Broome 13	Ontario 13
Cattaraugus 12	Orange 14
Cayuga 13	Orleans 12
Chautauqua 12	Oswego 13
Chemung 13	Otsego 14
Chenango 13	Putnam 14
Clinton 15	Queens 14
Columbia 14	Rensselaer 14
Cortland 13	Richmond 14
Delaware 14	Rockland 14
Dutchess 14	St. Lawrence 14
Erie 12	Saratoga 14
Essex 15	Schenectady 14
Franklin 14	Schoharie 14
Fulton 14	Schuyler 13
Genesee 12	Seneca 13
Greene 14	Steuben 13
Hamilton 14	Suffolk 14
Herkimer 14	Sullivan 14
Jefferson 13	Tioga 13
Kings 14	Tompkins 13
Lewis 13	Ulster 14
Livingston 13	Warren 14
Madison 13	Washington 14
Monroe 13	Wayne 13
Montgomery 14	Westchester 14
Nassau 14	Wyoming 12
New York 14	Yates 13

## NORTH CAROLINA

Alamance 15	Brunswick 16
Alexander 15	Buncombe 18
Alleghany 15	Burke 15
Anson 15	Cabarrus 15
Ashe 15	Caldwell 15
Avery 15	Camden 15
Beaufort 15	Carteret 16
Bertie 15	Caswell 16
Bladen 16	Catawba 15

## NORTH CAROLINA—continued

Zone	Zone
Chatham 15	Mecklenburg 15
Cherokee 18	Mitchell 15
Chowan 15	Montgomery 15
Clay 18	Moore 15
Cleveland 15	Nash 15
Columbus 16	New Hanover 16
Craven 16	Northampton 15
Cumberland 15	Onslow 16
Currituck 15	Orange 15
Dare 15	Pamlico 16
Davidson 15	Pasquotank 15
Davie 15	Pender 16
Duplin 16	Perquimans 15
Durham 15	Person 15
Edgecombe 15	Pitt 15
Forsyth 15	Polk 18
Franklin 15	Randolph 15
Gaston 15	Richmond 15
Gates 15	Robeson 15
Graham 18	Rockingham 15
Granville 15	Rowan 15
Greene 15	Rutherford 15
Guilford 15	Sampson 16
Halifax 15	Scotland 15
Harnett 15	Stanly 15
Haywood 18	Stokes 15
Henderson 18	Surry 15
Hertford 15	Swain 18
Hoke 15	Transylvania 18
Hyde 15	Tyrrell 15
Iredell 15	Union 15
Jackson 18	Vance 15
Johnston 15	Wake 15
Jones 16	Warren 15
Lee 15	Washington 15
Lenoir 15	Watauga 15
Lincoln 15	Wayne 15
McDowell 15	Wilkes 15
Macon 18	Wilson 15
Madison 18	Yadkin 15
Martin 15	Yancey 15

## NORTH DAKOTA

Adams 3	McLean 1
Barnes 1	Mercer 1
Benson 1	Morton 1
Billings 3	Mountrail 3
Bottineau 1	Nelson 1
Bowman 3	Oliver 1
Burke 3	Pembina 1
Burleigh 1	Pierce 1
Cass 1	Ramsey 1
Cavalier 1	Ransom 1
Dickey 1	Renville 1
Divide 3	Richland 1
Dunn 3	Rolette 1
Eddy 1	Sargent 1
Emmons 1	Sheridan 1
Foster 1	Sioux 1
Golden Valley 3	Slope 3
Grand Forks 1	Stark 3
Grant 1	Steele 1
Griggs 1	Stutsman 1
Hettinger 3	Towner 1
Kidder 1	Trall 1
La Moure 1	Walsh 1
Logan 1	Ward 1
McHenry 1	Wells 1
McIntosh 1	Williams 3
McKenzie 3	

## OHIO

Adams 11	Cuyahoga 11
Allen 10	Darke 10
Ashland 11	Defiance 10
Ashtabula 11	Delaware 11
Athens 11	Erie 11
Auglaize 10	Fairfield 11
Belmont 11	Fayette 10
Brown 10	Franklin 11
Butler 10	Fulton 10
Carroll 11	Gallia 11
Champaign 10	Geauga 11
Clark 10	Greene 10
Clermont 10	Guernsey 11
Clinton 10	Hamilton 10
Columbiana 11	Hancock 10
Coshocton 11	Hardin 10
Crawford 11	Harrison 11



## OHIO—continued

Zone	Zone
Henry ----- 10	Ottawa ----- 11
Highland ----- 10	Paulding ----- 10
Hocking ----- 11	Perry ----- 11
Holmes ----- 11	Pickaway ----- 11
Huron ----- 11	Pike ----- 11
Jackson ----- 11	Portage ----- 11
Jefferson ----- 11	Preble ----- 10
Knox ----- 11	Putnam ----- 10
Lake ----- 11	Richland ----- 11
Lawrence ----- 11	Ross ----- 11
Licking ----- 11	Sandusky ----- 11
Logan ----- 10	Scioto ----- 11
Lorain ----- 11	Seneca ----- 11
Lucas ----- 10	Shelby ----- 10
Madison ----- 10	Stark ----- 11
Mahoning ----- 11	Summit ----- 11
Marion ----- 11	Trumbull ----- 11
Medina ----- 11	Tuscarawas ----- 11
Meigs ----- 11	Union ----- 10
Mercer ----- 10	Van Wert ----- 10
Miami ----- 10	Vinton ----- 11
Monroe ----- 11	Warren ----- 10
Montgomery ----- 10	Washington ----- 11
Morgan ----- 11	Wayne ----- 11
Morrow ----- 11	Williams ----- 10
Muskingum ----- 11	Wood ----- 10
Noble ----- 11	Wyandot ----- 11

## OKLAHOMA

Adair ----- 34	Le Flore ----- 34
Alfalfa ----- 36	Lincoln ----- 35
Atoka ----- 33	Logan ----- 36
Beaver ----- 37	Love ----- 38
Beckham ----- 33	McClain ----- 38
Blaine ----- 37	McCurtain ----- 33
Bryan ----- 33	McIntosh ----- 35
Caddo ----- 38	Major ----- 37
Canadian ----- 38	Marshall ----- 38
Carter ----- 38	Mayes ----- 35
Cherokee ----- 35	Murray ----- 38
Choctaw ----- 33	Muskogee ----- 35
Cimarron ----- 8	Noble ----- 36
Cleveland ----- 35	Nowata ----- 35
Coal ----- 38	Okfuskee ----- 35
Comanche ----- 38	Oklahoma ----- 36
Cotton ----- 38	Oklmulgee ----- 35
Craig ----- 35	Osage ----- 36
Creek ----- 35	Ottawa ----- 35
Custer ----- 37	Pawnee ----- 36
Delaware ----- 35	Payne ----- 36
Dewey ----- 37	Pittsburg ----- 34
Ellis ----- 37	Pontotoc ----- 38
Garfield ----- 36	Pottawatomie ----- 35
Garvin ----- 38	Pushmataha ----- 33
Grady ----- 38	Roger Mills ----- 34
Grant ----- 36	Rogers ----- 35
Greer ----- 33	Seminole ----- 35
Harmon ----- 33	Sequoyah ----- 34
Harper ----- 37	Stephens ----- 38
Haskell ----- 34	Texas ----- 34
Hughes ----- 35	Tillman ----- 38
Jackson ----- 33	Tulsa ----- 35
Jefferson ----- 38	Wagoner ----- 35
Johnston ----- 38	Washington ----- 35
Kay ----- 36	Washita ----- 38
Kingfisher ----- 36	Woods ----- 37
Kiowa ----- 38	Woodward ----- 37
Latimer ----- 34	

## OREGON

Baker ----- 44	Lake ----- 44
Benton ----- 44	Lane ----- 44
Clackamas ----- 14	Lincoln ----- 44
Clatsop ----- 14	Linn ----- 44
Columbia ----- 14	Malheur ----- 11
Coos ----- 44	Marion ----- 14
Crook ----- 44	Morrow ----- 44
Curry ----- 44	Multnomah ----- 14
Deschutes ----- 44	Polk ----- 44
Douglas ----- 44	Sherman ----- 44
Gilliam ----- 44	Tillamook ----- 14
Grant ----- 44	Umatilla ----- 44
Harney ----- 11	Union ----- 44
Hood River ----- 14	Wallowa ----- 44
Jackson ----- 44	Wasco ----- 44
Jefferson ----- 44	Washington ----- 14
Josephine ----- 44	Wheeler ----- 44
Klamath ----- 44	Yamhill ----- 44

## PENNSYLVANIA

Zone	Zone
Adams ----- 13	Lackawanna ----- 13
Allegheny ----- 12	Lancaster ----- 13
Armstrong ----- 12	Lawrence ----- 11
Beaver ----- 11	Lebanon ----- 13
Bedford ----- 13	Lehigh ----- 14
Berks ----- 13	Luzerne ----- 13
Blair ----- 13	Lycoming ----- 13
Bradford ----- 13	McKean ----- 12
Bucks ----- 14	Mercer ----- 11
Butler ----- 12	Mifflin ----- 13
Cambria ----- 12	Monroe ----- 13
Cameron ----- 13	Montgomery ----- 14
Carbon ----- 13	Montour ----- 13
Centre ----- 13	Northampton ----- 14
Chester ----- 13	Northumber- land ----- 13
Clarion ----- 12	Perry ----- 13
Clearfield ----- 12	Philadelphia ----- 14
Clinton ----- 13	Pike ----- 13
Columbia ----- 13	Potter ----- 13
Crawford ----- 11	Schuykill ----- 13
Cumberland ----- 13	Snyder ----- 13
Dauphin ----- 13	Somerset ----- 12
Delaware ----- 14	Sullivan ----- 13
Elk ----- 12	Susquehanna ----- 13
Erie ----- 11	Tioga ----- 13
Fayette ----- 12	Union ----- 13
Forest ----- 12	Venango ----- 12
Franklin ----- 13	Warren ----- 12
Fulton ----- 13	Washington ----- 12
Greene ----- 12	Wayne ----- 13
Huntingdon ----- 13	Westmoreland ----- 12
Indiana ----- 12	Wyoming ----- 13
Jefferson ----- 12	York ----- 13
Juniata ----- 13	

## RHODE ISLAND

Zone	Zone
Bristol ----- 15	Providence ----- 15
Kent ----- 15	Washington ----- 15
Newport ----- 15	

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Zone	Zone
Abbeville ----- 15	Greenwood ----- 15
Aiken ----- 15	Hampton ----- 16
Allendale ----- 16	Horry ----- 16
Anderson ----- 15	Jasper ----- 16
Bamberg ----- 16	Kershaw ----- 15
Barnwell ----- 16	Lancaster ----- 15
Beaufort ----- 16	Laurens ----- 15
Berkeley ----- 16	Lee ----- 16
Calhoun ----- 16	Lexington ----- 15
Charleston ----- 16	McCormick ----- 15
Cherokee ----- 15	Marion ----- 16
Chester ----- 15	Marlboro ----- 16
Chesterfield ----- 15	Newberry ----- 15
Clarendon ----- 16	Oconee ----- 15
Colleton ----- 16	Orangeburg ----- 16
Darlington ----- 16	Pickens ----- 15
Dillon ----- 16	Richland ----- 15
Dorchester ----- 16	Saluda ----- 15
Edgefield ----- 15	Spartanburg ----- 15
Fairfield ----- 15	Sumter ----- 16
Florence ----- 16	Union ----- 15
Georgetown ----- 16	Williamsburg ----- 16
Greenville ----- 15	York ----- 15

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Zone	Zone
Armstrong ----- 1	Edmunds ----- 1
Aurora ----- 1	Fall River ----- 3
Beadle ----- 1	Faulk ----- 1
Bennett ----- 1	Grant ----- 1
Bon Homme ----- 1	Gregory ----- 1
Brookings ----- 1	Haakon ----- 1
Brown ----- 1	Hamlin ----- 1
Brule ----- 1	Hand ----- 1
Buffalo ----- 1	Hanson ----- 1
Butte ----- 3	Harding ----- 3
Campbell ----- 1	Hughes ----- 1
Charles Mix ----- 1	Hutchinson ----- 1
Clark ----- 1	Hyde ----- 1
Clay ----- 2	Jackson ----- 1
Codington ----- 1	Jerauld ----- 1
Corson ----- 1	Jones ----- 1
Custer ----- 3	Kingsbury ----- 1
Davidson ----- 1	Lake ----- 1
Day ----- 1	Lawrence ----- 3
Deuel ----- 1	Lincoln ----- 2
Dewey ----- 1	Lyman ----- 1
Douglas ----- 1	McCook ----- 1

## SOUTH DAKOTA—continued

Zone	Zone
McPherson ----- 1	Spink ----- 1
Marshall ----- 1	Stanley ----- 1
Meade ----- 3	Sully ----- 1
Mellette ----- 1	Todd ----- 1
Miner ----- 1	Tripp ----- 1
Minnehaha ----- 2	Turner ----- 1
Moody ----- 1	Union ----- 2
Pennington ----- 3	Walworth ----- 1
Perkins ----- 3	Washabaugh ----- 1
Potter ----- 1	Washington ----- 3
Roberts ----- 1	Yankton ----- 1
Sanborn ----- 1	Ziebach ----- 1
Shannon ----- 3	

## TENNESSEE

Zone	Zone
Anderson ----- 19	Lauderdale ----- 9
Bedford ----- 20	Lawrence ----- 20
Benton ----- 22	Lewis ----- 20
Bledsoe ----- 19	Lincoln ----- 20
Blount ----- 19	Loudon ----- 19
Bradley ----- 19	McMinn ----- 19
Campbell ----- 19	McNairy ----- 22
Cannon ----- 20	Macon ----- 20
Carroll ----- 22	Madison ----- 22
Carter ----- 15	Marion ----- 19
Cheatham ----- 22	Marshall ----- 20
Chester ----- 22	Maury ----- 20
Claiborne ----- 19	Meigs ----- 19
Clay ----- 20	Monroe ----- 19
Cocke ----- 19	Montgomery ----- 22
Coffee ----- 20	Moore ----- 20
Crockett ----- 22	Morgan ----- 19
Cumberland ----- 19	Obion ----- 9
Davidson ----- 22	Overton ----- 20
Decatur ----- 22	Perry ----- 22
De Kalb ----- 20	Pickett ----- 20
Dickson ----- 22	Polk ----- 19
Dyer ----- 9	Putnam ----- 20
Fayette ----- 22	Rhea ----- 19
Fentress ----- 20	Roane ----- 19
Franklin ----- 19	Robertson ----- 22
Gibson ----- 22	Rutherford ----- 20
Giles ----- 20	Scott ----- 19
Grainger ----- 19	Sequatchie ----- 19
Greene ----- 18	Sevier ----- 19
Grundy ----- 19	Shelby ----- 9
Hamblen ----- 19	Smith ----- 20
Hamilton ----- 19	Stewart ----- 22
Hancock ----- 19	Sullivan ----- 18
Hardeman ----- 22	Sumner ----- 22
Hardin ----- 20	Tipton ----- 9
Hawkins ----- 19	Trousdale ----- 20
Haywood ----- 22	Unicoi ----- 15
Henderson ----- 22	Union ----- 19
Henry ----- 22	Van Buren ----- 19
Hickman ----- 22	Warren ----- 20
Houston ----- 22	Washington ----- 18
Humphreys ----- 22	Wayne ----- 20
Jackson ----- 20	Weakley ----- 22
Jefferson ----- 19	White ----- 20
Johnson ----- 15	Williamson ----- 22
Knox ----- 19	Wilson ----- 20
Lake ----- 9	

## TEXAS

Zone	Zone
Anderson ----- 31	Brooks ----- 41
Andrews ----- 40	Brown ----- 40
Angellina ----- 28	Burleson ----- 40
Aransas ----- 41	Burnet ----- 40
Archer ----- 39	Caldwell ----- 41
Armstrong ----- 33	Calhoun ----- 41
Atascosa ----- 41	Callahan ----- 40
Austin ----- 41	Cameron ----- 41
Bailey ----- 25	Camp ----- 27
Bandera ----- 41	Carson ----- 33
Bastrop ----- 41	Cass ----- 27
Baylor ----- 39	Castro ----- 25
Bee ----- 41	Chambers ----- 30
Bell ----- 40	Cherokee ----- 31
Bexar ----- 41	Childress ----- 33
Blanco ----- 41	Clay ----- 38
Borden ----- 43	Cochran ----- 25
Bosque ----- 40	Coke ----- 40
Bowle ----- 32	Coleman ----- 40
Brazoria ----- 30	Collin ----- 33
Brazos ----- 40	Collingsworth ----- 33
Brewster ----- 42	Colorado ----- 41
Briscoe ----- 43	Comal ----- 41

## TEXAS—continued

Zone	Zone
Comanche	40
Concho	40
Cooke	38
Coryell	40
Cottle	32
Crane	40
Crockett	42
Crosby	43
Culberson	42
Dallam	8
Dallas	32
Dawson	43
Deaf Smith	25
Delta	83
Denton	32
De Witt	41
Dickens	32
Dinamit	41
Donley	33
Duval	41
Eastland	40
Ector	40
Edwards	41
Ellis	32
El Paso	42
Erath	40
Falls	40
Fannin	33
Fayette	41
Fisher	32
Floyd	43
Foard	39
Fort Bend	30
Franklin	32
Freestone	31
Frio	41
Gaines	25
Galveston	30
Garza	43
Gillespie	41
Glasscock	40
Goliad	41
Gonzales	41
Gray	33
Grayson	33
Gregg	27
Grimes	31
Guadalupe	41
Hale	43
Hall	33
Hamilton	40
Hansford	34
Hardeman	33
Hardin	29
Harris	30
Harrison	27
Hartley	8
Haskel	40
Hays	41
Hemphill	34
Henderson	32
Hidalgo	41
Hill	59
Hockley	25
Hood	39
Hopkins	32
Houston	31
Howard	40
Hudspeth	42
Hunt	33
Hutchinson	34
Irion	40
Jack	39
Jackson	41
Jasper	29
Jeff Davis	42
Jefferson	29
Jim Hogg	41
Jim Wells	41
Johnson	39
Jones	40
Karnes	41
Kaufman	32
Kendall	41
Kenedy	41
Kent	32
Kerr	41
Kimble	41
King	32
Kinney	41
Kleberg	41
Knox	40
Lamar	33
Lamb	25
Lampasas	40
La Salle	41
Lavaca	41
Lee	40
Leon	40
Liberty	30
Limestone	40
Lipscomb	34
Live Oak	41
Llano	41
Loving	40
Lubbock	43
Lynn	43
McCulloch	40
McLennan	39
McMullen	41
Madison	40
Marion	27
Martin	40
Mason	41
Matagorda	41
Maverick	41
Medina	41
Menard	41
Midland	40
Millam	40
Mills	40
Mitchell	32
Montague	38
Montgomery	31
Moore	34
Morris	27
Motley	43
Nacogdoches	28
Navarro	32
Newton	29
Nolan	32
Nueces	41
Ochiltree	34
Oldham	25
Orange	29
Palo Pinto	39
Panola	28
Parker	39
Parrmar	25
Pecos	42
Polk	31
Potter	33
Presidio	42
Rains	32
Randall	43
Reagan	40
Real	41
Red River	32
Reeves	40
Refugio	41
Roberts	34
Robertson	40
Rockwall	32
Runnels	40
Rusk	27
Sabine	28
San Augustine	28
San Jacinto	31
San Patricio	41
San Saba	41
Schleicher	40
Scurry	32
Shackelford	40
Shelby	28
Sherman	34
Smith	27
Somervell	39
Starr	41
Stephens	40
Sterling	40
Stonewall	32
Sutton	41
Swisher	43
Tarrant	32
Taylor	40
Terrell	42

## TEXAS—continued

Zone	Zone
Terry	25
Throckmorton	39
Titus	32
Tom Green	40
Travis	40
Trinity	31
Tyler	23
Upshur	27
Upton	40
Uvalde	41
Val Verde	42
Van Zandt	32
Victoria	41
Walker	31
Waller	30
Ward	40
Washington	41
Webb	41
Wharton	41
Wheeler	33
Wichita	38
Wilbarger	39
Willacy	41
Williamson	40
Wilson	41
Winkler	40
Wise	39
Wood	32
Yoakum	25
Young	39
Zapata	41
Zavala	41
Beaver	13
Box Elder	11
Cache	11
Carbon	11
Daggett	11
Davis	11
Duchessne	11
Emery	13
Garfield	13
Grand	13
Iron	13
Juab	11
Kane	13
Millard	13
Morgan	11
Addison	15
Bennington	15
Caledonia	15
Chittenden	15
Essex	15
Franklin	15
Grand Isle	15
Accomac	14
Albemarle	14
Alleghany	13
Amelia	14
Amherst	13
Appomattox	14
Arlington	13
Augusta	13
Bath	13
Bedford	13
Bland	13
Botetourt	13
Brunswick	14
Buchanan	13
Buckingham	14
Campbell	13
Caroline	14
Carroll	14
Charles City	14
Charlottesville	14
Chesterfield	14
Clarke	13
Craig	13
Culpeper	14
Cumberland	14
Dickenson	13
Dinwiddie	14
Elizabeth City	15
Essex	14
Fairfax	13
Fauquier	14
Floyd	14
Fluvanna	14
Franklin	14
Frederick	13
Giles	13
Gloucester	14
Goochland	14
Grayson	14
Greene	13
Greensville	14
Halifax	14
Hanover	14
Henrico	14
Henry	14
Highland	13
Isle of Wight	15
James City	15
King and Queen	14
King George	14
King William	14
Lancaster	14
Lee	13
Loudoun	13
Louisa	14
Lunenburg	14
Madison	13
Mathews	14
Mecklenburg	14
Middlesex	14
Montgomery	13
Nansemond	15
Nelson	13
New Kent	14
Norfolk	15
Northampton	14
Northumberland	14
Nottoway	14
Orange	14
Page	13
Patrick	14
Pittsylvania	14
Powhatan	14
Prince Edward	14
Prince George	14
Princess Anne	15
Prince William	14
Pulaski	13
Rappahannock	13
Richmond	14
Roanoke	13
Rockbridge	13

## UTAH

## VERMONT

## VIRGINIA

## VIRGINIA—continued

Zone	Zone
Rockingham	13
Russell	13
Scott	13
Shenandoah	13
Smyth	13
Southampton	14
Spotsylvania	14
Stafford	14
Surry	15
Sussex	14
Tazewell	13
Warren	13
Warwick	15
Washington	18
Westmoreland	14
Wise	13
Wythe	13
York	15
Adams	44
Asotin	44
Benton	44
Chelan	44
Cjallam	14
Clarke	14
Columbia	44
Cowlitz	14
Douglas	44
Ferry	44
Franklin	44
Garfield	44
Grant	44
Grays Harbor	14
Island	14
Jefferson	14
King	14
Kitsap	14
Kittitas	44
Klickitat	44
Lewis	14
Lincoln	44
Mason	14
Okanogan	44
Pacific	14
Pend Oreille	44
Pierce	14
San Juan	14
Skagit	14
Skaman'a	14
Snohomish	14
Spokane	44
Stevens	44
Thurston	14
Wahkiakum	14
Walla Walla	44
Whatcom	14
Whitman	44
Yakima	44
Barbour	12
Berkeley	13
Boone	12
Braxton	12
Brooke	11
Cabell	11
Calhoun	12
Clay	12
Doddridge	12
Fayette	12
Gilmer	12
Grant	13
Greenbrier	13
Hampshire	13
Hancock	11
Hardy	13
Harrison	12
Jackson	11
Jefferson	13
Kanawha	12
Lewis	12
Lincoln	12
Logan	12
McDowell	12
Marion	12
Marshall	11
Mason	11
Mercer	12
Mineral	13
Mingo	12
Monongalia	12
Monroe	13
Morgan	13
Nicholas	12
Ohio	11
Pendleton	13
Pleasants	11
Pocahontas	13
Preston	12
Putnam	12
Raleigh	12
Randolph	12
Ritchie	12
Roane	12
Summers	12
Taylor	12
Tucker	12
Tyler	11
Upshur	12
Wayne	12
Webster	12
Wetzel	11
Wirt	11
Wood	11
Wyoming	12
Adams	5
Ashland	6
Barron	4
Bayfield	6
Brown	6
Buffalo	4
Burnett	4
Calumet	6
Chippawa	4
Clark	4
Columbia	5
Crawford	5
Dane	6
Dodge	6
Door	6
Douglas	4
Dunn	4
Eau Claire	4
Florence	6
Fon du Lac	6
Forest	6
Grant	5
Green	6
Green Lake	5
Iowa	5
Iron	6
Jackson	4
Jefferson	6
Juneau	5
Kenosha	7
Kewaunee	6
La Crosse	4
Lafayette	5
Lan glade	5
Lincoln	5
Manitowoc	6
Marathon	5
Marquette	5
Milwaukee	7
Monroe	4
Oconto	6
Oneida	5
Outagamie	5
Ozaukee	6
Pepin	4

## WISCONSIN



## WISCONSIN—continued

Zone	Zone
Pierce ----- 4	Taylor ----- 4
Polk ----- 4	Trempealeau --- 4
Portage ----- 5	Vernon ----- 4
Price ----- 4	Vilas ----- 6
Racine ----- 7	Walworth ----- 6
Richland ----- 5	Washburn ----- 4
Rock ----- 6	Washington ----- 6
Rusk ----- 4	Waukesha ----- 7
Saint Croix ----- 4	Waupaca ----- 5
Sauk ----- 5	Waushara ----- 5
Sawyer ----- 4	Winnebago ----- 5
Shawano ----- 6	Wood ----- 5
Sheboygan ----- 6	

## WYOMING

Zone	Zone
Albany ----- 9	Niobrara ----- 9
Big Horn ----- 11	Park ----- 11
Campbell ----- 11	Platte ----- 9
Carbon ----- 11	Sheridan ----- 11
Converse ----- 11	Sublette ----- 11
Crook ----- 9	Sweetwater ----- 11
Fremont ----- 11	Teton ----- 11
Goshen ----- 9	Uinta ----- 11
Hot Springs ----- 11	Washakie ----- 11
Johnson ----- 11	Weston ----- 9
Laramie ----- 9	Yellowstone Na-
Lincoln ----- 11	tional Park
Natrona ----- 11	(part) ----- 11

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

This regulation shall become effective September 25, 1944. Issued this 16th day of September 1944.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,  
Acting Administrator.

Approved: September 5, 1944.

MARVIN JONES,  
War Food Administrator.

## STATEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUANCE OF REVISED MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION 333

This Revised Maximum Price Regulation 333 represents a collation of Maximum Price Regulation 333, together with all its amendments, as well as a revision of certain portions of Maximum Price Regulation 333, as amended. Insofar as this Revised Maximum Price Regulation merely restates the substance of provisions already in effect under Maximum Price Regulation 333, as amended, no new statement of considerations for such provisions accompanies the issuance of the revised regulation. Reference is made, therefore, to all previous statements of considerations accompanying Maximum Price Regulation 333 and its amendments, and these statements are incorporated in this statement of considerations wherever the substantive rules of the previous regulation are restated by this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 333.

Plans had been made to issue this revised regulation in the summer of 1944. The necessary revisions had been made and the new tables of zone prices were completed when, in early July, the War Food Administrator notified the Price Administrator that the schedule of prices would have to be reconsidered by his agency in the light of the requirements of the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944. This reconsideration has now been completed in general form but some details are still to be worked out. However, the weekly schedules of prices to October 18, 1944 have been calculated by zones and the Administrator considers it desirable to issue the revised regulation at this time, even though it is only possible to include zone prices for the first four weeks. Before these prices have expired, the computations for an annual period will have been finished and the complete table of prices for a full year will be issued.

The regulation and this statement of considerations must be read in the light of the foregoing facts. The language of the regulation refers throughout to a complete schedule of prices for 52 weeks. This language has not been changed in view of the fact that the full year's schedule will issue shortly and will serve to complete the final form of the revised regulation.

This Revised Maximum Price Regulation 333 makes the following modifications in Maximum Price Regulation 333, as amended:

1. Provides schedules of prices for consumer, wholesale and procurement grades of shell eggs by zones;

2. Adjusts prices by regions and seasons to assure a more equitable distribution of shell eggs throughout each year;

3. Decreases the number of grades of eggs priced to the ultimate consumer;

4. Provides a markup for "first receivers" who sell consumer grades of shell eggs to jobbers;

5. Adjusts prices of procurement grades of shell eggs sold to the Army to encourage purchases during the flush spring months of each year;

6. Redefines the language of the Government Emergency Purchase Provision insofar as government emergency purchases of eggs are concerned;

7. Adjusts the price relationships between powdered and flaked albumen and dried yolk; and

8. Exempts from price control certain dried egg products experimentally produced for sale to the Army.

The principal modification in this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 333 is the establishment of prices by zones for all consumer, wholesale and procurement grades of shell eggs. The revised regulation includes a table of prices in cents per dozen of shell eggs for every county in the United States. It is believed that this revision, which eliminates the complicated system of basing point cities and freight rates, will be a great aid to effective enforcement of the regulation and will benefit members of the egg industry. This new system of pricing will also result in better distribution of eggs in areas where freight rates have previously caused inequities, and where seasonal changes in supply require varying seasonal movements.

Experience with the "basing point" system of determining ceiling prices has been unsatisfactory in the egg regulation under war conditions where rapid population shifts and fluctuating military demands are not compensated for by adequate increases in local production. Prior to price control, and in normal times, population shifts and peculiarities of the freight rate structure were balanced by flexible prices. Under price control, however, this flexibility tends to be supplanted by a certain degree of rigidity. The basing point system used in Maximum Price Regulation 333 depended upon movement of eggs based

on freight rates multiplied by an established "multiplier". The multiplier had the effect of translating freight from cost per 100 pounds to cost per dozen plus certain additional transportation expenses and an amount sufficient to cover loss by breakage and deterioration while in transit. The ceiling prices thus established were unsatisfactory primarily because variations or inequities in freight rates prevented certain areas, notably the southeast, far west and Pacific states, from receiving a fair and proportional share of the supply of eggs during certain seasons of the year. These inequities have been corrected in this revised regulation by slight increases in prices to the consumer in the southeast, west, and Pacific states during the season of short supply, with compensating seasonal and geographic decreases.

At the recommendation of the Egg Industry Advisory Committee appointed jointly by the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration, sizes for wholesale grades of shell eggs are fixed by this revision to correspond to the sizes of consumer grades. The consumer grades are: Extra large (48.5 pounds minimum per 30 dozen), large (45 pounds minimum for 30 dozen), and medium (40 pounds minimum for 30 dozen). This modification was adopted in order to simplify and to afford uniformity to the wholesale and consumer grades. For the same reason several consumer grades have been grouped together for pricing with the result that the retailer will have to be familiar with less than half as many prices as were in existence under Maximum Price Regulation 333.

Maximum Price Regulation 333 did not provide a markup for a first receiver who sold consumer grades of eggs to a jobber. Historically, most jobbers purchased wholesale grades and converted the eggs into consumer grades. Now, however, when eggs are subject to maximum price ceilings and the market is tight, shippers have found it advantageous to ship consumer grades. Consequently, the revised regulation allows a markup of 0.7¢ per dozen to first receivers selling consumer grade shell eggs to a jobber. This markup merely recognizes a temporary situation which has developed as a result of maximum price ceilings and short supplies.



Considerable difficulties were experienced in the operation of the 1943 Army shell egg purchase program. Representatives of the Army and this Office have agreed that the adjustment of prices for procurement grades of eggs sold to the Army will encourage purchases during the early spring months of 1945 and will eliminate many of the difficulties encountered by the Army during 1943. The new prices for procurement grades of eggs have been established on the following basis. The prices for procurement No. 1 are  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ less per dozen than the price for Grade A eggs when sold to an independent retailer in the two coastal areas. In the midwest, which is the large producing area, the prices are graduated up to the price to the small retailer in the season of short supply. In the spring months the price to government agencies remains  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per dozen under the price to retailers in all areas. The Army is permitted to buy on either an f. o. b. or delivered basis. The Army is further permitted to pay 1¢ per dozen more for oil treated eggs than for untreated eggs during all periods of the year. Civilian purchasers, however, may pay the 1¢ premium for oil treated eggs only during the months of March, April, May, June, July and August.

The provisions of this revised regulation will encourage the Army to purchase the bulk of their shell egg requirements during the surplus production season and from the surplus production regions rather than in the consuming centers of the east and west coasts. In cases of emergency the Army may still requisition necessary supplies. This revision has, however, further defined the meaning of "emergency" so as to eliminate any possibility of uncertainty as to the intent of the provision. This "spelling out" of what constitutes an emergency situation will not hamper the Army in its procurement program but will remove previously existing difficulties of civilian buyers.

All provisions of this regulation and their effect upon business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution in the industry affected have been carefully considered. No provisions which might have the effect of requiring a change in such practices, means, aids or methods established in the industry have been included in this regulation unless such provisions have been found necessary to achieve effective price control and to prevent circumvention or evasion of the regulation or of the Act. To the extent that the provisions of this regulation may operate to compel changes in business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution established in the industry affected, such provisions are necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of this regulation or of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

The changes in the previous regulation governing maximum prices for eggs and egg products effected by this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 333 have been made after consultation with representatives of the egg industry and due consideration was given to their recommendations. The modifications are to a large extent based upon the experience of the trade and of this Office under the previous regulation. Minor changes in wording and numbering of various provisions have been made chiefly for the purpose of clarification. Some of these changes give expression to legal interpretations already issued by this Office concerning the meaning of the provisions of MPR 333.

The new prices established by this revised regulation do not increase the cost of living. The prices follow a seasonal pattern which differs slightly from the former regulation but which should be somewhat less confusing to the consumer and to the trade because there are fewer weekly changes. This should also be an aid to enforcement.

The price for eggs which will reflect a parity return to the producer on an average annual basis is 37.3 cents per dozen. There is a fairly consistent seasonal pattern in the price of eggs which repeats itself from year to year. Prices are lowest during the heavy production period of the spring and early summer, and highest during the late fall and early winter months. For this reason it is desirable to make a seasonal adjustment in maximum prices, which will cover storage costs during the summer and early fall months, and which will fit in with the support prices and production program of the War Food Administration. The seasonal differences established in this regulation as well as the prices to be issued later, follow the historical pattern as closely as possible, and were arrived at after discussion with the War Food Administration, on the understanding that they are approximately in line with the seasonal adjustments contemplated by War Food Administration in connection with its support prices for 1944, and 1945, and will meet the requirements of parity.

The prices established comply with Section 3 (2) of the Price Control Act in that they will reflect to producers on an annual average basis a price higher than the highest prices between January 1, 1942 and September 15, 1942.

In light of the foregoing considerations it is the judgment of the Price Administrator that the provisions of this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 333 are generally fair and equitable and are consistent with the directives of Executive Orders Nos. 9250 and 9328 and will aid in effectuating the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

Issued this 16th day of September 1944.

JAMES G. ROGERS, JR.,  
Acting Administrator.







